

Indian History

Ancient History

1. Which of the following ancient Indian Kings had appointed Dhamma Mahamattas?

- [A] Asoka
- [B] Chandragupta Maurya
- [C] Kanishka
- [D] Chandragupta-II

Correct Answer: A [Asoka]

Notes:

Dhamma Mahamattas were special officers appointed by Ashoka to spread the message of Dhamma or his Dharma. The Dhamma Mahamattas were required to look after the welfare of the people of different religions and to enforce the rules regarding the sanctity of animal life.

2. Who was the first Saka king in India?

- [A] Moga
- [B] Rudradaman
- [C] Azes
- [D] Ghatotkacha

Correct Answer: A [Moga]

Notes:

An Indo-Scythian king, Moga (or Maues) was the first Saka king in India who established Saka power in Gandhara and extended supremacy over north-western India.

3. Who was 'Kanthaka' in the context of Gautam Buddha?

- [A] Charioteer
- [B] Body-guard
- [C] Cousin
- [D] Horse

Correct Answer: D [Horse]

Notes:

Kanthaka was the royal horse of Gautama Buddha.

4. What symbol represents birth of Gautama Buddha?

- [A] Bodh tree
- [B] Lotus
- [C] Horse
- [D] Wheel

Correct Answer: B [Lotus]

Notes:

Lotus and bull resembles the symbol of birth of Gautama Buddha.

5. What symbol represents nirvana of Gautama Buddha?

- [A] Lotus
- [B] Wheel
- [C] Horse
- [D] Bodhi Tree

Correct Answer: D [Bodhi Tree]

Notes:

Bodhi Tree is the symbol of nirvana of Gautama Buddha. On the other hand, Stupa represents the symbol of death of Gautama Buddha. Further, The symbol 'Horse' signifies the renunciation of Buddha's life.

6. During whose reign was the Fourth Buddhist Council held?

- [A] Ashoka
- [B] Kalasoka
- [C] Ajatsatru
- [D] Kanishka

Correct Answer: D [Kanishka]

Notes:

The Fourth Buddhist Council was held at Kundalvana, Kashmir in 72 AD during the reign of Kushan king Kanishka. It was held under the Presidentship of Vasumitra to compose commentaries on the Tripitika.

7. "The king was the ruler of all except Brahamanas". This was the view of ___?

- [A] Manu
- [B] Yajnavalkya
- [C] Apastamba
- [D] Gautama

Correct Answer: D [Gautama]

Notes:

Gautama-dharmasutra The Dharmasutras: The Law Codes of Apastamba, Gautama, Baudhayana, and Vasistha The Dharmasutras are the four surviving written works of the ancient Indian tradition on the subject of dharma, or the rules of behavior a community recognizes as binding on its members. Gautama- dharma sutra is believed to be the oldest of the four Hindu Dharmasastras, It survives as an independent treatise. According to Gautama the ruler is the owner of everything in his realm except the brahmanas.

8. In the revenue department of Mauryas, who among the following was in-charge of the collection of all revenues in the empire?

- [A] Sannidhatri
- [B] Pradeshta
- [C] Yukta
- [D] Samahatra

Correct Answer: D [Samahatra]

Notes:

Mauryan administration: Samaharta – chancellor of the exchequer; responsible for the collection of revenue. The Revenue Department had Samharta who was incharge of the collection of all revenues in the empire

9. In which Buddhist council, Buddhism was divided into Sthaviravada and Mahasanghika?

- [A] Second Buddhist council
- [B] Third Buddhist council
- [C] First Buddhist council
- [D] Fourth Buddhist council

Correct Answer: A [Second Buddhist council]

Notes:

In the second Buddhist council, Buddhism was divided into Sthaviravadins and Mahasanghikas.

10. The earliest evidence of Banking transactions in India comes from ___:

- [A] Vedic Era
- [B] Maurya Era
- [C] Gupta Era
- [D] Medieval India

Correct Answer: A [Vedic Era]

Notes:

Earliest evidence of Banking in India is found from the period of Vedic Civilization. During those days, loan deeds called rnapatra (ऋणपत्र) or rnalekhya (ऋणलेख्य) were prevalent. Interest rates as well as usury (सूदखोरी) was prevalent in Vedic India. The Vedic word Kusidin refers to an usurer (सूदखोर). This term is also found in Manusmriti.

11. In context of Sangam Age, which among the following was the ruling class in society?

- [A] Arasar
- [B] Kadaiyyar
- [C] Enadi
- [D] Pandiyas

Correct Answer: A [Arasar]

Notes:

In Sangam period, Arasar was the ruling class in society.

12. The Sakas introduced Satrap system of government along with whom?

- [A] Parthians
- [B] Kushans
- [C] Sungas
- [D] Satavahanas

Correct Answer: A [Parthians]

Notes:

The Sakas introduced Satrap system of government along with Parthians that was similar to that of the Achaemenid and Seleucid systems in Iran. Under this system, the kingdom was divided into provinces each under military governor Mahakshatrapa (great satrap). The governors of lower status were called kshatrapas (satraps). These governors had the power to issue their own inscriptions and mint their own coins.

13. King Ashvapati of the Upanishadic Age was the ruler of which among the following Kingdoms?

- [A] Kekaya
- [B] Matsya
- [C] Panchala
- [D] Sursena

Correct Answer: A [Kekaya]

Notes:

LATER VEDIC AGE – The Kekaya kingdom was situated on the bank of River Beas, east of Gandhar kingdom. King Aswapati ruled Kekaya when Janak was the king of Videha.

14. Which of the following regions was called “Gedrosia” during times of Alexander, the great?

- [A] Gujarat
- [B] Rajasthan
- [C] Punjab
- [D] Baluchistan

Correct Answer: D [Baluchistan]

Notes:

Gedrosia corresponded to today’s Baluchistan or more specifically Makran. Alexander had lost a lot of soldiers during his march through the Gedrosian desert.

15. Which of the following rulers were contemporary of Buddha?

- [A] Bimbisara of Magadha
- [B] Prasenjit (Pansedi) of Kosala
- [C] Udayan of Avanti
- [D] All of Above

Correct Answer: D [All of Above]

Notes:

All of the mentioned rulers were contemporary of Buddha. In Magadha, both Bimbisar and Ajatsatru ruled during Buddha's time.

16. Agnimitra, who is the hero of Kalidasa's 'Malvikagnimitram' was a king of which of the following dynasties?

[A] Sunga

[B] Kanva

[C] Satavahana

[D] Maurya

Correct Answer: A [Sunga]

Notes:

Malvikagnimitram is the Sanskrit play, which depicts Agnimitra as its hero. Malvika is a maid servant whom Agnimitra falls in love. This was known to his chief queen, who imprisons her. Later it was known that Malvika was of a royal birth and she was accepted as queen of Agnimitra. Malvikagnimitram gives account of Rajsuya Yajna of Pushyamitra Shunga, father of Agnimitra.

17. Apart from Madurai, which among the following was also a capital of Pandyas?

[A] Korkai

[B] Kottaikkadu

[C] Thirukkooloor

[D] Pragasapuram

Correct Answer: A [Korkai]

Notes:

Korkai, which is now an insignificant village in Tamil Nadu, was the commercial capital and important port of the Pandya Kingdom. Korkai has

been a cradle of South Indian Civilization and as per traditions; it is considered the home of three brothers who were supposed to have founded the Pandya, Chera and Chola Kingdoms.

18. Ashoka called the third Buddhist council at which of the following places?

- [A] Magadha
- [B] Pataliputra
- [C] Burma
- [D] Theravada

Correct Answer: B [Pataliputra]

Notes:

The Third Buddhist council was convened in about 250 BCE at Asokarama in Pataliputra, supposedly under the patronage of Emperor Ashoka. The council is recognized and known to both the Theravada and Mahayana schools, though its importance is central only to the Theravada.

19. As per the Hindu Philosophy, what is the number of articles under the restraints and practices (Yamas and Niyamas)?

- [A] 5
- [B] 15
- [C] 20
- [D] 36

Correct Answer: C [20]

Notes:

The 10 Yamas are Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya (not stealing), Brahmacharya (marital fidelity and chastity), Kshama, Dhriti (fortitude), Daya (compassion), Arjava (sincerity and non-hypocrisy), Mitahara (measured diet).

The 10 Niyamas are Tapas (persistence), Santosa (contentment), Astikya (belief in self and God), Dana (generosity), Isvarpujana (worship of one's God), Siddhanta Sravana (listening to scriptures), Mati (thinking and understanding), Japa (reciting prayers), Huta & Vrata. Huta means religious rituals and Vrata means fulfilling religious vows.

20. King Prasenjita was a contemporary and friend of Lord Buddha. He was a king of _____?

- [A] Kasi
- [B] Kosal
- [C] Anga
- [D] Magdha

Correct Answer: B [Kosal]

Notes:

King Prasenjita was an Aikṣvāka dynasty ruler of Kosala. Sāvattihī was his capital. He was a prominent Upāsaka of Gautama Buddha, who built many Buddhist temples. He was friend of Lord Buddha.

21. Which pillar edict of Asoka is longest of all pillars?

- [A] 2nd
- [B] 5th
- [C] 6th
- [D] 7th

Correct Answer: D [7th]

Notes:

Seventh Pillar Edict mentions about Dhamma mahamattas

22. Consider the following statements:

1. Entire Smriti literature is Post Vedic Literature
2. Entire Shruti Literature is Vedic Literature

Which among the above statements is / are correct?

[A] 1 only

[B] 2 only

[C] Both 1 & 2

[D] Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: A [1 only]

Notes:

Shruti is the most-revered body of sacred literature, considered to be the product of divine revelation. Shruti works are considered to have been heard and transmitted by earthly sages, as contrasted to Smriti, or that which is remembered by ordinary human beings. Smriti is post vedic literature work.

23. Where was Second Buddhist Council held ?

[A] Satparni

[B] Vaishali

[C] Patliputra

[D] Kundal Vana

Correct Answer: B [Vaishali]

Notes:

Second Buddhist Council was held in 383 BC to settle a dispute on Vinaya Pitaka, the code of discipline. The Buddhism sects Sthaviravada, Mahasanghika and Sarvastivada appeared for the first time after this meeting. It was held at Vaishali under the patronage of King Kalasoka and the presidency of Sabakami.

24. Which of the following Indian playwright was imitated by Ceylon King Kumaradasa, the author of Janakiharana?

[A] Bharavi

[B] Kalidasa

- [C] Bhatti
- [D] Vagbhatta

Correct Answer: B [Kalidasa]

Notes:

Kalidasa was Indian playwright imitated by Ceylon King Kumaradasa, the author of Janakiharana.

25. Who among the following was behind the “epoch making” discovery of Arthashastra that altered the false perception of the European scholars that Ancient Indians learnt the art of administration from the Greeks?

- [A] R. Shamasastri
- [B] C. Sivarama Murthi
- [C] K. S. Neelakantan Unni
- [D] Veturi Prabhakara Sastri

Correct Answer: A [R. Shamasastri]

Notes:

Rudrapatna Shamasastri FRAS was a Sanskrit scholar and librarian at the Oriental Research Institute Mysore. He re-discovered and published the Arthashastra, an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy. He was behind the “epoch making” discovery of Arthashastra that altered the false perception of the European scholars that Ancient Indians learnt the art of administration from the Greeks.

26. Which among the following is NOT a correct statement in context with the Gupta Era?

- [A] Gupta era is known for extensive achievements in science, technology, engineering, art, dialectic, literature, logic, mathematics, astronomy, religion and philosophy
- [B] Gupta era crystallized the common elements of Hindu Culture
- [C] Maximum number of Gold Coins were issued in Gupta Era

[D] The Gold Content of Gupta Era coins was maximum in comparison to previous major dynasties

Correct Answer: D [The Gold Content of Gupta Era coins was maximum in comparison to previous major dynasties]

Notes:

Although the Gupta rulers issued the *largest number of gold coins*, their gold content, particularly after Skandagupta was very low. This justifies the deteriorating economy in later gupta era.

27. At which among the following places, Asoka has erected pillars surmounted with four lions?

1. Sarnath
2. Sanchi
3. Vaishali
4. Lauriya-Nandangarth

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
[B] Only 1 & 2
[C] Only 1, 2 & 3
[D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Correct Answer: B [Only 1 & 2]

Notes:

1. Sarnath – Four Lions
2. Sanchi – Four Lions
3. Vaishali – Single Lion
4. Lauriya-Nandangarth – Single Lion

28. Consider the following matches:

1. Kumara-sampradaya – Nimbarka
2. Brahma Sampradaya – Madhvacharya

3. Sri Sampradaya – Ramanuja
4. Rudra sampradaya – Vishnuswami

Which among the above matches is / are correct?

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 1, 2 & 4
- [C] Only 2 & 3
- [D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Correct Answer: D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

Notes:

Nimbaraka, Madhavacharya, Ramanuja and Vishnuswami are the philosophers of Indian orthodox schools. They gave various sampradayas.

29. Gurmukhi, Dogri and Sindhi scripts have developed from which among the following scripts?

- [A] Brahmi Script
- [B] Sarada script
- [C] Tankari Script
- [D] Kushana Script

Correct Answer: B [Sarada script]

Notes:

Sarada is a script of the Brahmic family of scripts, developed around the 8th century. It was used for writing Sanskrit and Kashmiri. The Gurmukhi script was developed from Sarada by Guru Angad. Originally more widespread, its use became later restricted to Kashmir, and it is now rarely used except by the Kashmiri Pandit community for ceremonial purposes. There are several variants of Sarada Scripts such as Takkari or Tankari which is the parent of the Dogri script, Kului script (Kullu in Himachal Pradesh), Chameali Script (in Chamba Himachal Pradesh), Sindhi, Bania of Punjab etc.

30. Sangam Literature is often divided into two types viz. Agam and Puram. Consider the following statements in this context:

1. While Agam deals with inner world, Puram deals with outer world
2. While Agam deals with intimate subjects such as love, Puram deals with heroic personages and war

Which among the following observations is / are correct?

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 2
- [C] Both 1 & 2
- [D] Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: C [Both 1 & 2]

Notes:

Sangam literature can be described into two types viz. Agam (inner) and Puram (outer). The topics of Agam are related to personal and human aspects such as love and sexual things. The topics of Puram are related to human experiences and emotions such as Heroism, Valor, Ethics and Philanthropy.

31. The Bijak Inscription is related to which among the following kings?

- [A] Samudra Gupta
- [B] Ashoka
- [C] Pulkesin II
- [D] Chandra Gupta

Correct Answer: B [Ashoka]

Notes:

Bairat Temple is a freestanding Buddhist temple, a Chaityagriha, located about a mile southwest of the city Bairat, Rajasthan, India, on a hill locally called "Bijak-ki-Pahari". Bijak Inscription is related to King Ashoka.

32. Consider the following statements:

1. Entire Smriti literature is Post Vedic Literature
2. Entire Shruti Literature is Vedic Literature

Which among the above statements is / are correct?

- [A] 1 only
- [B] 2 only
- [C] Both 1 & 2
- [D] Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Answer: A [1 only]

Notes:

Shruti is the most-revered body of sacred literature, considered to be the product of divine revelation. Shruti works are considered to have been heard and transmitted by earthly sages, as contrasted to Smriti, or that which is remembered by ordinary human beings. Smriti is post vedic literature work.

33.The temple of Konark was built by Narasimha of the:

- [A] Maratha Dynasty
- [B] Chola Dynasty
- [C] Ganga Dynasty
- [D] Vijaynagar Empire

Correct Answer: C [Ganga Dynasty]

Notes:

The Sun Temple at Konark, on the eastern shores of the Indian subcontinent, is one of the outstanding examples of temple architecture. Built in 13th century by King Narasimhadeva, it was declared a UNESCO world heritage site in 1984. Narsimhadeva was a powerful monarch and warrior of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty of medieval Odisha who reigned from 1238 to 1264.

34.Consider the following:

1. Nagananda
2. Ratnavali
3. Priyadarshika
4. Harshacharitam

Which among the above is / are ascribed to Harsha?

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 1, 2 & 3
- [C] Only 2 & 3
- [D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Correct Answer: B [Only 1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

Nagananda, Ratnavali and Priyadarshika were composed by Harshavardhana. Banabhatta and Mayura were scholars patronized by Harsha. Famous work Harshacharitam was composed by Banabhatta, in which he depicts the life of Harshavardhana.

35. With reference to the religion in early medieval India, which among the following observations is / are correct?

1. Bhakti became a distinct feature of religion
2. Tantrism permeated Jainism, Buddhism, Shaivism as well as Vaishnavism
3. Theory of incarnation became very prominent
4. Earlier practice of Yajnas gave way to practice of Puja (worship)

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1, 2 & 4
- [B] Only 2 & 3
- [C] Only 1, 2 & 3
- [D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Correct Answer: D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

Notes:

Apart from the regional formations other aspects of culture also acquired feudal character. In the field of art and architecture this period ushered in a new age marked by regional styles in sculpture and construction of temples, which became particularly prominent in south India from the eighth century onwards. All over the country the post-gupta iconography prominently displays a divine hierarchy which reflects the pyramidal rank in society. Vishnu, Shiva and Durga appear as supreme deities, lording over many other divinities of unequal sizes and placed in lower positions as retainers and attendants. The supreme mother goddess is clearly established as an independent divinity in iconography from this time and is represented in a dominating posture in relation to several minor deities. The pantheons do not so much reflect syncretism as forcible absorption of tribal and lower order deities. The reality of unequal ranks appears in the shivite, jain and tantric monastic organizations in which as many as five pyramidal ranks are enumerated. The ceremonies recommended for the conservation of the Acharya, the highest in rank, are practically the same as those for the coronation of the prince.

In this period the Mahayajnas and danas gave way to a system known as puja. With the puja was interlinked the doctrine of bhakti or complete self-surrender of the individual to his god, which became a distinct feature of medieval religion, especially a distinct feature of medieval religion, especially in south india from the seventh century. Bhakti reflected the complete dependence of the tenants or semi-serfs on the landowners in early medieval times. Both puja and bhakti became integral ingredients of tantricism, which arose outside mid-india in the aboriginal , peripheral areas on account of the acculturation of the tribal people through large-scale religious land-grants. Brahmanical land rights in the new territories could be maintained by adopting tribal rituals and deities, especially the mother goddess, which eventually produced the tantras. In the fifth- seventh centuries many Brahmanas received lands in Nepal, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, central india, and the Deccan where tantric texts, shrines and practices appeared about this time. In Tamil Nadu Brahmanas settled in large number from the 8th century, and the Agamas were

compiled from the 9th century. Tantricism permeated Jainism, Buddhism, Shaivism and Vaishnavism, and from the seventh century continued to hold ground throughout the medieval period. The theory of incarnation, though beginning from the earlier period, became very prominent during this period. The local gods and goddesses were identified as incarnations of Vishnu, Shiva and Durga.

Undoubtedly, the establishment of the Turkish rule introduced certain significant changes in the social, economic and political organization of the country. But most features such as feudal state organization, reversion to closed economy, proliferation of castes, regional identity in art, script and language, puja, bhakti and tantra which developed in medieval times and continued later, can be traced back to the sixth and seventh centuries. It would then appear that in these two centuries ancient India was coming to an end and medieval India was taking shape. The period is thus known as early medieval India.

36. Which among the following was / were capitals of various Mahajanapadas in ancient India?

1. Paithan
2. Kaushambi
3. Rajgriha
4. Avanti

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 3
- [C] Only 1, 2 & 3
- [D] Only 2, 3 & 4

Correct Answer: C [Only 1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

Avanti itself was a Mahajanapada and its capital was Ujjain.

37. The Atharvaveda:

[A] deals with the peace and prosperity of human society and is concerned with the daily life of man

[B] is related to yajna and consists of compilation of ritual offering formulas

[C] is the Veda of melodies and chants and forms the base for classical music in India

[D] tells about how can a man achieve divineness through righteous action

Correct Answer: A [deals with the peace and prosperity of human society and is concerned with the daily life of man]

Notes:

The Atharvaveda deals with the peace and prosperity of human society and is concerned with the daily life of man

38. Consider the following:

1. Ahara Culture
2. Kayatha Culture
3. Malwa Culture

Which of the above is/are related to chalcolithic phase?

[A] 1 & 2 Only

[B] 3 Only

[C] 2 & 3 Only

[D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

The important sites of Ahar Culture were Aahar (Rajasthan), Balathal, Gilund etc. Kayatha Culture was mainly located near Chambal and its tributaries. Malwa Culture was distributed on the banks of Narmada & its tributaries in Gujarat.

39. The Carvaka School in Hindu Philosophy:

1. is one of the six schools of Hindu Philosophy

2. is predominantly atheistic
3. is one of the present living traditions of Hinduism

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 2 & 3
- [C] Only 2
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: C [Only 2]

Notes:

Hinduism, otherwise a highly theistic religion, hosted atheistic schools; the thoroughly materialistic and anti-religious philosophical Carvaka (Nastika) school that originated in India around the 6th century BCE is probably the most explicitly atheistic school of Indian philosophy. It is not included among the six schools of Hinduism generally regarded as orthodox. Our understanding of Carvaka philosophy is fragmentary, based largely on criticism of the ideas by other schools, and it is no longer a living tradition.

40. Which of the following is / are correct statements about the Smritis in context with ancient Indian literature?

1. The Smriti stands next in authority to the Sruti.
2. Smriti explains and develops Dharma and lays down laws which regulate Hindu national, social, family and individual obligations.
3. Smritis explain the ritualistic injunctions called Vidhis in the Vedas

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 1 & 3
- [C] Only 2 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

Next in importance to the Sruti are the Smritis or secondary scriptures. These are the ancient sacred law-codes of the Hindus dealing with the Sanatana-Varnasrama-Dharma. They supplement and explain the ritualistic injunctions called Vidhis in the Vedas. The Smriti Sastra is founded on the Sruti. The Smritis are based on the teachings of the Vedas. The Smriti stands next in authority to the Sruti. It explains and develops Dharma. It lays down the laws which regulate Hindu national, social, family and individual obligations. The works which are expressly called Smritis are the law books, Dharma Sastras. Smriti, in a broader sense, covers all Hindu Sastras save the Vedas.

41. In ancient India, many of the Greeks, Kushana and Shakas embraced Buddhism instead of Hinduism. What could be reasons of this?

1. Most of them embraced Buddhism after renouncing the policy of war as it suited to them
2. Buddhism provided easier access to the Indian society
3. The caste-ridden Hinduism could not attract them

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 1 & 3
- [C] Only 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: C [Only 3]

Notes:

The first two statements are not correct. Buddhism did not provide any easy access to the Indian society. The problems in Hinduism is the main reason Buddhism become attractive.

42. Which of the following age is also known as copper age?

- [A] Paleolithic age
- [B] Neolithic age
- [C] Mesolithic age

[D] Chalcolithic age

Correct Answer: D [Chalcolithic age]

Notes:

Neolithic age is followed by the Chalcolithic or stone – copper age, which generally occurred from 1800 – 1000 BC

43.Which of the following was known as Gomat?

- [A] One who owned many cattle
- [B] One who owned many fields
- [C] One who owned many horses
- [D] One who owned many houses

Correct Answer: A [One who owned many cattle]

Notes:

The chief measure of wealth during the Rig Vedic period was cattle. A wealthy man was known as Gomat which means one who owned many cattle. A large number of words are derived from the word 'gau', meaning cow.

44.Which of the following are the four Vedas?

1. Rig Veda
2. Sama Veda
3. Yajur Veda
4. Aranyaka

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 2 & 3
- [C] Only 1, 2 & 3
- [D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Correct Answer: C [Only 1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

There are in total four Vedas and every Veda generally is divided into four parts: the Samhita, the Brahmana, the Aranyaka, and the Upanishad. The four Vedas are: Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda and Atharva Veda.

45. Which of the following contains the Madhyandina and Kanva recensions?

- [A] Shukla Yajur Veda
- [B] Krishna Yajur Veda
- [C] Black Yajur Veda
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [Shukla Yajur Veda]

Notes:

Shukla Yajur Veda also called the White Yajur Veda or the Vajasaneya contains only the Mantras. It contains the Madhyandina and Kanva recensions. Whereas the Krishna Yajur Veda also called the Black Yajur Veda contains both mantras and prose explanations/ commentary.

46. Which of the following means 'to sit near someone'?

- [A] Brahmanas
- [B] Aranyakas
- [C] Upanishads
- [D] Vedanta

Correct Answer: C [Upanishads]

Notes:

The literal meaning of 'Upanishad' is 'to sit near someone'. There are total 108 Upanishads. The Upanishads dwell into the topic of 'Atman' and 'Brahman'. The Mandukyopanishad is the largest of all Upanishads.

47. What is Chandrayana?

- [A] Penance for men marrying women of the same gotra
- [B] Penance for men marrying women of the same religion
- [C] Penance for men marrying women of the same jati
- [D] Penance for men marrying women of the same varna

Correct Answer: A [Penance for men marrying women of the same gotra]

Notes:

During the later vedic period the marriage between persons of the same gotra was forbidden. We also find the mention of the Chandrayana which is a penance for men marrying women of the same gotra.

48.Which of the following Jain doctrine signifies the system of describing reality from different points of view?

- [A] Anekantavada
- [B] Syadavada
- [C] Nayavada
- [D] Pancha Mahavrata

Correct Answer: C [Nayavada]

Notes:

The Jain doctrine of Nayavada refers to the system of describing reality from different points of view. 'Naya' is understood as partially true statements. They cannot lay claim to absolute validity.

49.What was the name of Siddhartha's charioteer?

- [A] Channa
- [B] Kanthaka
- [C] Kondanna
- [D] Vappa

Correct Answer: A [Channa]

Notes:

Siddhartha decided to become a wanderer and left his palace at the age of 29 with Channa his charioteer, and his favourite horse called Kanthaka, in search of truth (Mahabhinishkramana/Great Renunciation).

50. Ariya-Sachchani refers to which of the following with respect to Buddhism?

- [A] Four Noble Truths
- [B] Eight-Fold Path
- [C] Social Code of Conduct
- [D] Nirvana

Correct Answer: A [Four Noble Truths]

Notes:

Ariya-Sachchani refers to Four Noble Truths which are:

1. Suffering (dukkha) is the essence of the world.
2. Every suffering has a cause – Samudya.
3. Suffering could be eliminated– Nirodha.
4. It can be achieved by following the Atthanga Magga or the Eight Fold Path.

51. In which of the following places earliest evidence of man in India is found?

- [A] Siwalik Hills
- [B] Nilgiris
- [C] Narmada Valley
- [D] Siwalik Hills

Correct Answer: C [Narmada Valley]

Notes:

The earliest evidence of existence of human in India had been found the banks of the Narmada at Madhya Pradesh's Hathnora village.

52.The rock paintings found at Bhimbetka generally belong to which of the following periods?

- [A] Paleolithic
- [B] Mesolithic
- [C] Neolithic
- [D] Chalcolithic

Correct Answer: B [Mesolithic]

Notes:

The Rock paintings found at Bhimbetka (near Bhopal) belonging generally to the mesolithic period indicate the artistic taste of the people

53.Who among the following is known as father of Indian archaeology?

- [A] Colonel Mackenzie
- [B] Alexander Cunningham
- [C] Robert Seawell
- [D] John Marshal

Correct Answer: B [Alexander Cunningham]

Notes:

Alexander Cunningham is the first Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). He is often called as the father of Indian archaeology

54.Which of the following means the 'limbs of the Vedas'?

- [A] Upanishads
- [B] Vedanta
- [C] Vedanga
- [D] Puranas

Correct Answer: C [Vedanga]

Notes:

The word 'Vedanga' means the 'limbs of the Vedas'. They are a form of supplementary texts that aid in the proper recitation and understanding of the Vedas. They are considered to be of human origin.

55. Which of the following are the three sources of Dharma?

1. Vedas
2. Smriti
3. Shistachara

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 2
- [C] Only 2 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

The three sources of Dharma include the Vedas also known as Shruti, Smriti which means that which is remembered, and Shistachara which refers to good mannerisms and practices of decent cultured people.

56. The Later Vedic people were acquainted with which of the following types of pottery?

1. Painted Grey Ware
2. Black and Red Ware
3. Black-slipped Ware
4. Red Ware

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 1 & 3
- [C] Only 2, 3 & 4
- [D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Correct Answer: D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

Notes:

The people of the Later Vedic period were acquainted with four types of pottery:

1. Painted Grey Ware
2. Black and Red Ware
3. Black-slipped Ware
4. Red Ware

57. Which of the following are correctly matched?

Tripitaka	Subject matter
1. Sutta Pitak	Conventional teaching
2. Vinaya Pitak	Disciplinary code
3. Abhidhamma Pitak	Moral psychology

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 1 & 2
- [C] Only 2 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

The Tripitaka form the part of the core scriptures of all the branches of Buddhism. They comprise of three books — the Sutta which cover the conventional teaching of Buddha, the Vinaya which covers the disciplinary code for monks, and the Abhidhamma which covers the moral psychology.

58. Who among the following was the president of the first Buddhist council?

- [A] Ananda
- [B] Nagasen
- [C] Ajatshatru

[D] Mahakassapa

Correct Answer: D [Mahakassapa]

Notes:

The first Buddhist council was conducted soon after the Mahaparinirvana of Gautam Buddha. It was conducted in the saptaparni cave situated in Rajgriha. The president of the first Buddhist council was monk Mahakassapa.

59. What was the village headman called in the 6th century BCE?

[A] Gahapati

[B] Sarpanch

[C] Gramabhojaka

[D] Gramanayaka

Correct Answer: C [Gramabhojaka]

Notes:

According to Pali texts, there were three types of villages in the 6th century BCE. Typically villages were inhabited by people from different castes. The village was headed by a headman also called Gramabhojaka, Gramini, or Gramakas.

60. Which of the following brought an image of Jina as a victory trophy?

[A] Shishunaga

[B] Kalasoka

[C] Mahapadma Nanda

[D] Dhanananda

Correct Answer: C [Mahapadma Nanda]

Notes:

Mahapadma Nanda added Kalinga to the Magadha empire. He brought an image of Jina as a victory trophy. He also acquired the kingdom of Kosala, which had, in all likelihood, rebelled against him.

61.The famous place Bodhgaya where buddha got enlightenment is situated on the banks of which river?

- [A] Kosi
- [B] Ganga
- [C] Niranjana
- [D] Venganga

Correct Answer: C [Niranjana]

Notes:

Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodhgaya under a peepal tree. This sacred place of Buddhism is situated on the banks of river Niranjana which is known as Lilajan in Pali.

62.Select the correct statements among the following.

1. Ajivikas wore no clothes.
2. Ajivikas lived a ascetic monks who lived in organised groups.
3. Ajivikas practiced caste discrimination.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 1 & 3
- [C] Only 2 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: 0 []

Notes:

Ajivika sect was founded by Makkhali Gosala. Ajivikas wore no clothes. Ajivikas lived a ascetic monks who lived in organised groups. Ajivikas did

not practice caste discrimination and people from all walks of life joined the.

63. Who among the following was the founder of the state of Matsya?

- [A] Avantipura
- [B] Udayana
- [C] Virata
- [D] Pradyota

Correct Answer: C [Virata]

Notes:

Matsya was one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas mentioned in the Buddhist text Anguttara Nikaya. The founder of the kingdom of the Matsya was Virata. It consisted of the present-day Alwar, Jaipur and Bharatpur.

64. Which of the following was a part of the three-pronged policy of Bimbisara to expand his empire?

1. Matrimonial alliances
2. Friendship with strong rulers
3. Conquest of weak neighbours

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 1 & 2
- [C] Only 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

The following strategies were a part of the three-pronged policy of Bimbisara to expand his empire:

1. Matrimonial alliances
2. Friendship with strong rulers

3. Conquest of weak neighbours

65. Which of the following brought an image of Jina as a victory trophy?

- [A] Shishunaga
- [B] Kalasoka
- [C] Mahapadma Nanda
- [D] Dhanananda

Correct Answer: C [Mahapadma Nanda]

Notes:

Mahapadma Nanda added Kalinga to the Magadha empire. He brought an image of Jina as a victory trophy. He also acquired the kingdom of Kosala, which had, in all likelihood, rebelled against him.

66. Who among the following scholars mentioned Chandragupta Maurya as Sandrocottos?

- [A] Kautilya
- [B] William Jones
- [C] Panini
- [D] Seleucus Nicator

Correct Answer: B [William Jones]

Notes:

Chandragupta Maurya was the first ruler who tried to consolidate small fragmented kingdoms and combined them to form the first empire of the Indian subcontinent. He was also called Sandrocottus by the Greek scholar William Jones.

67. Chandragupta accompanied the Jain saint Bhadrabahu to which of the following places?

- [A] Nalanda
- [B] Shravana Belagola

- [C] Taxila
- [D] Madurai

Correct Answer: B [Shravana Belagola]

Notes:

According to Jain sources, Chandragupta Maurya renounced his empire and became a Jain monk. He went to the hills of Shravana Belagola with the Jain saint Bhadrabahu who belonged to the Digambara sect of Jainism.

68. Who is also famous as the conqueror of land between the two seas?

- [A] Chandragupta Maurya
- [B] Bimbisara
- [C] Bindusara
- [D] Ashoka

Correct Answer: C [Bindusara]

Notes:

Bindusara was the son of Chandragupta Maurya and Durdhara. He was born in 320 BCE. He brought sixteen states under the rule of the Mauryan Empire and thus conquered almost the entire Indian peninsula. That is why he is also called as the conqueror of land between the two seas.

69. Which of the following Asokan inscription makes a precise reference to taxation?

- [A] Rummindei inscription
- [B] Allahabad pillar inscription
- [C] Barbara cave Inscription
- [D] Kandhar Inscription

Correct Answer: A [Rummindei inscription]

Notes:

Ashokan Edicts in the form of Rock Edicts, Pillar Edicts, and Cave Inscriptions are found at different places in the Indian Sub-continent. The Rummindei inscription is the only Asokan inscription which makes a precise reference to taxation.

70. According to Indian literature which of the following were referred to as Yavanas?

- [A] Mauryans
- [B] Mughals
- [C] Indo-Greeks
- [D] Indo-Romans

Correct Answer: C [Indo-Greeks]

Notes:

The Indo-Greek was also known as Yavanas according to the Indian literature. Their kingdom spanned from modern-day Afghanistan to Hindukush mountains. They ruled during the last two centuries BCE. There were more than thirty kings and they often fought with one another.

71. Two temples, in which the images of Vishnu are placed in the center as a chief deity, are found at which of the following places?

- 1) Dashavatara temple at Deogarh
- 2) Bhitargaon in Kanpur

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 2
- [C] Both 1 & 2
- [D] Neither 1 & 2

Correct Answer: C [Both 1 & 2]

Notes:

During the Gupta period, flat-roofed square temples were built in northern India in the architectural style known as Nagara. Two temples, in which the images of Vishnu are placed in the center as a chief deity, are found at Bhitargaon in Kanpur and Dashavatara temple at Deogarh.

72. Which of the following temples belong to the Gupta period?

- 1) Vishnu Temple of Tigawa Jabalpur
- 2) Shiva Temple of Bhumara
- 3) Shiva Temple of Koh

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 3
- [B] Only 2
- [C] Only 1 & 2
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

The Gupta period marked the beginning of the free-standing Temple Architecture in India. The rock-cut architecture reached its zenith. Some of the temples built during the Gupta period are Vishnu Temple of Tigawa Jabalpur, Shiva Temple of Bhumara, Parvati Temple of Nachria Kathura, Shiva Temple of Koh, etc.

73. Harivijaya was the work of which of the following Vakataka ruler?

- [A] Narendrasena
- [B] Sarvasena
- [C] Vindhyaashakti II
- [D] Harisena

Correct Answer: B [Sarvasena]

Notes:

Sarvasena (c. 330 – 355 CE) who adopted the title dharma-maharaja was believed to be a renowned Prakrit poet, and his lost work, the Harivijaya, was praised by later writers. Some of the verses of Sarvasena were incorporated into the Gathasattasai.

74. Which of the following was the successor of Vakataka ruler Devasena?

- [A] Harisena
- [B] Vindhyaashakti II
- [C] Pravarasena II
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [Harisena]

Notes:

Devasena was a pleasure-seeking ruler. He was succeeded by Harisena who was the ablest and the greatest ruler of this Vatsagulma Branch/line. He conquered Kuntala, Avanti, Kalinga, Kosala, Konkan, and Andhra.

75. Which of the following was able to defeat the Hunas and strengthen his position in the regions of Punjab and Haryana?

- [A] Prabhakar Vardhana
- [B] Harsha Vardhana
- [C] Rajya Vardhana
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [Prabhakar Vardhana]

Notes:

The Pushyabhuti dynasty came into prominence with the accession of Prabhakar Vardhana. Prabhakar Vardhana was able to defeat the Hunas and strengthen his position in the regions of Punjab and Haryana.

76. Which of the following works was composed by Rajshekhar, the court poet of Mahendrapala?

- 1) Vidhasalabhanjika
- 2) Bhrinjika
- 3) Balaramayana

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
[B] Only 2
[C] Only 2 & 3
[D] 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: C [Only 2 & 3]

Notes:

Rajshekhar was eminent Sanskrit poet, dramatist, and critic in the court of Mahendrapala I during the 10th century. He wrote many plays and poems which include Karpuramanjari, Vidhasalabhanjika, Bhrinjika, Balaramayana, Balabharata, etc.

77. The Pala ruler 'Gopala' ruled during which of the following periods?

- [A] 750 to 770 A.D.
[B] 755 to 775 A.D.
[C] 760 to 780 A.D.
[D] 765 to 785 A.D.

Correct Answer: A [750 to 770 A.D.]

Notes:

The Pala ruler 'Gopala' ruled from 750 to 770 A.D. The name of Gopala's father was Vapyata, who was a military chief of renown. And the name of Gopala's grandfather was Davitavishnu.

78. Which of the following succeeded Dharmapala?

- [A] Devapala

- [B] Mahipala I
- [C] Ramapala
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [Devapala]

Notes:

Dharmapala was succeeded by Devapala. He was the son of Dharmapala. Devapala was an efficient ruler as he not only maintained the territories inherited by him from his father intact but also added to them.

79. Buddhism spread in Kashmir during the reign of which of the following kings?

- [A] Kanishka
- [B] Kalasoka
- [C] Ashvaghosha
- [D] Ashoka

Correct Answer: D [Ashoka]

Notes:

The Kashmir valley was politically isolated from the rest of the subcontinent except during the rule of the Mauryas and Kushanas. Buddhism spread in Kashmir during the reign of Asoka the Great.

80. Which of the following statements are correct regarding early medieval period?

1. Caste system declined.
2. Brahmanas were granted villages free from taxes.
3. All the taxes which were previously collected by the king from the villages, were now transferred to the Brahmanas.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 2

[C] Only 2 & 3

[D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: C [Only 2 & 3]

Notes:

During the early medieval period the Caste system was still prevalent. Brahmanas were often granted villages free from taxes. The taxes which were previously collected from the villages by the king, were now transferred to the Brahmanas.

81. Which of the following kings fought a war with the king of Kashmir?

[A] Mahendrapala

[B] Yashpala

[C] Rajyapala

[D] Harichandra

Correct Answer: A [Mahendrapala]

Notes:

During the reign of Mahendrapala, the Gurjara-Pratihara empire reached west to the border of Sindh, east to Bengal, north to the Himalayas, and south past the Narmada. He also fought a battle with the king of Kashmir.

82. Which of the following poet was the court poet of Prithvi raj Chauhan?

[A] Bana Bhatt

[B] Kalidasa

[C] Amir khusroo

[D] Chand Bardai

Correct Answer: D [Chand Bardai]

Notes:

Prithviraj Chauhan was the most important ruler of the Chauhan dynasty. Chand Bardai was the court poet of Prithviraj Chauhan. Chand Bardai is the writer of the famous book Prithviraj Raso.

83. Where was the earliest capital of the Gangas situated?

- [A] Banavasi
- [B] Kolar
- [C] Madurai
- [D] Kanchi

Correct Answer: B [Kolar]

Notes:

The earliest capital of the Gangas was located near Kolar. The Kolar supplied a lot of gold to the kingdom of Gangas. They made most of the land grants to the Jainas. They were earlier feudatories of the Pallavas.

84. Which of the following were employed for the execution of criminals?

- [A] Kshatriyas
- [B] Vaishyas
- [C] Shudras
- [D] Chandalas

Correct Answer: D [Chandalas]

Notes:

During the early medieval period the Chandalas were employed for the execution of criminals. The Chandalas lived outside the village. They were not allowed to touch others. There was a serious crisis in the social order during that period.

85. Which of the following region exported to Arabia large quantities of indigo, myrobalans and cotton-stuffs of all colours during the early medieval period?

- [A] Kerala
- [B] Gujarat
- [C] Tamil Nadu
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: B [Gujarat]

Notes:

Between 600 A.D. to 1000 A.D. the Arabs exported from India perfumes like musk, aloes, amber, camphor, pearls, diamonds, corals and also many kinds of medicinal herbs. Gujarat also exported to Arabia large quantities of indigo, myrobalans and cotton-stuffs of all colours during that time.

86.Which of the following authors wrote Navasahasankacharita,?

- [A] Padmagupta
- [B] Jinasena
- [C] Sanmitracharita
- [D] Abhinanda

Correct Answer: A [Padmagupta]

Notes:

Padmagupta, who was also known as Parimala Kalidasa, and was the son of Mrigankagupta. He was the court poet of Paramara Navasahasankacharita is an important historical Kavya which was written by Padmagupta in about 1000 AD.

87.Which of the following Kings helped Pallava King Nandivarmana to regain Kanchi from the Chalukyas?

- [A] Kirtivarman II
- [B] Dantidurga
- [C] Krishna I
- [D] Dhruva

Correct Answer: B [Dantidurga]

Notes:

The name 'Dantidurga' meant he whose elephant is his fortress which also signifies the military feats and accomplishments of Dantidurga. He also helped his father-in-law, the Pallava King Nandivarmana, to regain Kanchi from the Chalukyas.

88.Which of the following rulers brought major portions of present-day Karnataka and Konkan under the Rashtrakuta kingdom?

[A] Dantidurga

[B] Krishna I

[C] Dhruva

[D] Amoghavarsha I

Correct Answer: B [Krishna I]

Notes:

Krishna I who ruled the Rashtrakuta kingdom from 756 A.D. to 774 A.D. He Extended the Rashtrakuta empire and brought major portions of present-day Karnataka and Konkan under his control. He also gave a final blow to Pallavas.

89.Which of the following statements are correct with respect to Rashtrakutas?

1. Rashtrakuta rule lasted in the Deccan till the end of the 10th century.

2. They were not tolerant in their religious views.

3. The great apabhramsha poet Swayambhu and his son probably lived at the Rashtrakuta court.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

[A] Only 1

[B] Only 1 & 2

[C] Only 1 & 3

[D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: C [Only 1 & 3]

Notes:

The Rashtrakuta rule lasted in the Deccan till the end of the 10th century. They were tolerant in their religious views. The great apabhramsha poet Swayambhu and his son is believed to have lived at the Rashtrakuta court.

90.A war of succession Pulkeshin II emerged triumphant against which of the following?

- [A] Pulkeshin I
- [B] Kirtivarman I
- [C] Mangalesha
- [D] Vikramaditya I

Correct Answer: C [Mangalesha]

Notes:

Mangalesha ruled from c. 598 to 609 CE. After the death of Kirtivarman I, a war of succession broke out between his brother Mangalesha and his nephew Pulakeshin II. Pulkeshin II emerged as triumphant.

91.Rajadhiraja died on the battlefield while fighting in the battle of Koppam against which of the following kings?

- [A] Jayasimha II
- [B] Someshwar
- [C] Jayasimha I
- [D] Jagadhekamalla I

Correct Answer: B [Someshwar]

Notes:

Rajadhiraja was one of the greatest and bravest warriors in the Chola dynasty. He died in the battlefield while fighting in the battle of Koppam against Someshwar, a western Chalukyan king.

92. Athirajendra was succeeded by which of the following kings?

- [A] Athirajendra
- [B] Kollutung I
- [C] Virarajendra
- [D] Rajendra I

Correct Answer: B [Kollutung I]

Notes:

Kollutung I who ruled the Chola empire from 1070 A.D. to 1122 A.D. He was the last important ruler of the Chola empire and under him, the Chola empire started disintegrating and shrunk to a much smaller area.

93. The Chola provinces were further divided into which of the following?

- [A] Kottams
- [B] Nadu
- [C] Nagaram
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [Kottams]

Notes:

The provinces in the Chola empire were further divided into Kottams or Valanadus. The officials during the Chola rule were generally paid by giving them assignments of revenue-bearing lands.

94. The exclusive assembly of Brahmans/gatherings of the adult male members in the agraharas in the Chola empire was referred to as?

- [A] Ur
- [B] Sabha
- [C] Samiti
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: B [Sabha]

Notes:

Sabha or Mahasabha during the Chola empire referred to the exclusive assembly of Brahmans/gatherings of the adult male members in the agraharas, that is, the rent free brahmadeya villages. These assemblies enjoyed a large measure of autonomy.

95.Which of the following kings is considered as the founder of the Pandya empire?

[A] Kadungon

[B] Varguna I

[C] Srimar Srivallabha

[D] Maravarman Rajasimha I

Correct Answer: A [Kadungon]

Notes:

The Pandyan empire was established by the King Kadungon, who defeated the Kalabras in 6th century AD. The successors of Kadungon indulged in fighting with the nearby Chera and Chola Kings.

96.Which of the following Pandyan King succeeded Prantaka Viranayana?

[A] Maravarman Rajasimha II

[B] Sundara Pandya

[C] Sundara Pandya II

[D] Varagunavarman II

Correct Answer: A [Maravarman Rajasimha II]

Notes:

Varagunavarman II came to the throne of the Pandyan empire in 880 and ruled up to 900 A.D. and he was succeeded by his son Maravarman Rajasimha II who ruled from 900 to 920 A.D.

97.Which among the following wrote Silappadikaram?

- [A] Tolkappiyar
- [B] Ilango
- [C] Sattanar
- [D] Senguttuvan

Correct Answer: B [Ilango]

Notes:

Silappadikaram is one of the Tamil epics of Sangam period written by **Ilango Adigal**. It is the oldest Tamil epic comprising poem of 5,730 lines and is considered the brightest gem of early Tamil literature. It deals with the love story of Kovalan, who prefers a courtesan named Madhavi of Kaveripattnam to his noble wedded wife Kannagi.

98.The Indus Valley Site Harappa is located on bank of which river?

- [A] Indus
- [B] Ravi
- [C] Beas
- [D] Sutlej

Correct Answer: B [Ravi]

Notes:

Harappa was situated on the banks of river Ravi in Montgomery district of western Punjab (in Pakistan). Mohenjodaro was located on the bank of river Indus.

99.Bones of camel have been found at which of the following sites of Indus Valley Civilization?

- [A] Kalibangan
- [B] Lothal
- [C] Harappa
- [D] Mohenjodero

Correct Answer: A [Kalibangan]

Notes:

In the excavation of Indus Valley Civilization sites, the camel bones have been found at Kalibangan.

100. Which of the following gives earliest evidence of settled life?

[A] Mehrgarh

[B] Harappa

[C] Mohejo Dero

[D] Kalibangan

Correct Answer: A [Mehrgarh]

Notes:

The earliest evidence of settled life, farming and domestication of animals were found from Mehrgarh. It was of 7000 BC.

Modern History

1. Who was the only Viceroy of India to be murdered in office?

[A] Lord Mayo

[B] Lord Auckland

[C] Lord Lawrence

[D] Lord Northbrook

Correct Answer: A [Lord Mayo]

Notes:

Lord Mayo was the only Viceroy of India to be murdered in office. While visiting the convict settlement at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands in 1872 for the purpose of inspection, he was assassinated by a Pathan convict.

2. In which year and at which place, India's national anthem was sung for the first time?

- [A] 1911, Kolkata
- [B] 1912, Lucknow
- [C] 1913, Delhi
- [D] 1914, Bombay

Correct Answer: A [1911, Kolkata]

Notes:

The National Anthem "Jana gana mana" was first publicly sung on 27 December 1911 during the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress. Bishan Narayan Dar was the president of the session. The National Anthem was adopted on 24 January 1950.

3. The Indian National Association formed in Calcutta by whom among the following?

- [A] Dwarkanath Tagore
- [B] Surendranath Banerjee
- [C] Prasanno Kumar Tagore
- [D] Debendranath Tagore

Correct Answer: B [Surendranath Banerjee]

Notes:

On July 26 1876, Surendranath Banerjee, along with Anand Monah Bose, founded the Indian National Association in Calcutta. In 1885, this organization was merged with the Indian National Congress.

4. At which among the following places, Hindu Mela was started in 1867 by Nabagopal Mitra ?

- [A] Calcutta
- [B] Delhi
- [C] Allahabad

[D] Varanasi

Correct Answer: A [Calcutta]

Notes:

Hindu Mela was founded in 1867 in Calcutta by Nabagopal Mitra with the active support from the Tagore Family. The Hindu Mela was also known as the Chaitra Mela. It was largely the product of the combined efforts of Rajnarayan Basu, Dwijendranath Tagore, and Nabagopal Mitra.

5. Which among the following was the venue of the INA trial?

[A] Calcutta High Court

[B] Supreme Court

[C] Federal Court

[D] Red Fort

Correct Answer: D [Red Fort]

Notes:

I.N.A. (Indian National Army) trial : P.K. Sehgal, Shah Nawaj Khan and Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon were put on trial at the Red Fort in Nov 1945. The chief defence advocate during INA trial was Bhulabhai Desai.

6. Who among the following has written the book Bahubivah?

[A] Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar

[B] Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay

[C] Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

[D] Sri Aurobindo

Correct Answer: A [Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar]

Notes:

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was a Bengali educator and social reformer from Indian state of West Bengal. For his enormous contribution, Hindu

Widows' Remarriage Act, was passed in 1856. He wrote the book 'Bahubivah'.

7. Which among the following was the first attempt to regulate the affairs of English East India Company in India?

- [A] Pitts India Act 1784
- [B] Charter Act 1833
- [C] The Regulating Act 1773
- [D] Charter Act of 1813

Correct Answer: C [The Regulating Act 1773]

Notes:

Regulating Act of 1773 was the first landmark in the constitutional development of India. Via this act, the British Parliament for the first time interfered into affairs of India. The Prime Minister of England at the time of Regulating Act of 1773 was Lord North.

8. During the end of which of the Mughal rulers the Mughal empire faced the problem of jagirdari crisis?

- [A] Humayun
- [B] Akbar
- [C] Jahanagir
- [D] Aurangzeb

Correct Answer: D [Aurangzeb]

9. Who among the following Governor General of India is famous for Sati Reforms & suppression of human sacrifice?

- [A] Lord William Bentinck
- [B] Lord Curzon
- [C] Lord Rippon
- [D] Lord Ellenborough

Correct Answer: A [Lord William Bentinck]

10. In which of the following months do India and Pakistan exchange their nuke installation lists every year?

- [A] January
- [B] February
- [C] March
- [D] April

Correct Answer: A [January]

11. On which date Indian Independence Act 1947 came into effect ?

- [A] June 4, 1947
- [B] June 18, 1947
- [C] July 18, 1947
- [D] July 18, 1946

Correct Answer: C [July 18, 1947]

Notes:

The Indian Independence Act was based upon the Mountbatten plan of 3rd June 1947 and was passed by the British parliament on July 5, 1947. It received royal assent on July 18, 1947.

12. Paunar Ashram is related to which of the following social activists?

- [A] Vinoba Bhave
- [B] Baba Amte
- [C] Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- [D] Ambedkar

Correct Answer: A [Vinoba Bhave]

Notes:

Paunar Ashram was founded by the great social reformer and activist Acharya Vinoba Bhave for the treatment of leprosy patients

13. "Directive principles of State Policy are like a cheque on a Bank payable at the convenience of the bank." Who made this observation?

- [A] Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- [B] Prof. K T Shah
- [C] Dr. B R Ambedkar
- [D] KM Munshi

Correct Answer: B [Prof. K T Shah]

Notes:

According to Prof. K T Shah, the Directive principles of State Policy are like a cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank.

14. Sarda Act which was sponsored by Harbilas Sarda to the British India Legislature in India was passed on 28 September 1929. This act was to prevent which of the following malice in Indian Society ?

- [A] Sati System
- [B] Child marriage
- [C] Dowry System
- [D] Widow remarriage

Correct Answer: B [Child marriage]

15. Bring out the Incorrect Statements?

- [A] Purna Swarajya Resolution was adopted by INC in Lahore Session
- [B] Gopal Krishna Gokhale was founder of 'Servants of India Society'
- [C] The Chittagong Armory raid and temporary capture of port town were organized under Surya Sen
- [D] All are correct

Correct Answer: D [All are correct]

16.The battle of Aliwal was fought between which of the following?

- [A] English and Marathas
- [B] English and Nawab of Awadh
- [C] English and Sikhs
- [D] English and Tipu Sultan

Correct Answer: C [English and Sikhs]

Notes:

The Battle of Aliwal was fought on 28 January 1846 between British and Sikh forces in northern India now Punjab.

17.Who among the following introduced the modern concept of rule in India?

- [A] Mughal
- [B] British
- [C] Portuguese
- [D] French

Correct Answer: B [British]

18.Who among the following is the first Indian to win a Hoover Prize?

- [A] Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- [B] APJ Abdul Kalam
- [C] Man Mohan Singh
- [D] Sonia Gandhi

Correct Answer: B [APJ Abdul Kalam]

19.Satyashodhak Samaj whose main aim was to liberate the social Shudra and Untouchables castes from exploitation and oppression was established by _____?

- [A] Rajaram Mohan Rai
- [B] Narayan Guru
- [C] Mahatma Jyotirao Phule
- [D] Lahuji Raghoji Salve

Correct Answer: C [Mahatma Jyotirao Phule]

20. Which among the following award was instituted in the last ?

- [A] Dada Saheb Phalke Award
- [B] Bhartiya Jnanpeeth Award
- [C] Arjuna Award
- [D] Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award

Correct Answer: D [Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award]

Notes:

Arjuna Award 1961,
Bhartiya Jnanpeeth Award 1962,
Dada Saheb Phalke Award- 1969,
Dronacharya Award 1985,
Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award 1991-92

21. Which of the following Viceroys of India used to write poems with the Pen name of "Owen Meredith"?

- [A] Lord Northbrook
- [B] Lord Lytton
- [C] Lord Ripon
- [D] Lord Dufferin

Correct Answer: B [Lord Lytton]

22. After the permanent settlement, what fraction of the revenue derived by the Zamindars to the Company was to be remitted?

- [A] 50%
- [B] 65%
- [C] 76%
- [D] 89%

Correct Answer: D [89%]

23. After which among the following events, the Cabinet Mission plan was thought to have become defunct?

- [A] Call for a Direct Action Day by Muslim League
- [B] Boycott of the Muslim League of the Constituent assembly
- [C] The formation of the Interim Government
- [D] Atlee's Declaration

Correct Answer: D [Atlee's Declaration]

24. Who among the following was popularly known as the 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- [A] Hasrat Mohani
- [B] Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- [C] Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- [D] Iqbal Khan

Correct Answer: C [Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan]

25. Which among the following great revolutionaries was the brain behind the 'Chittagong Armoury Raid'?

- [A] Ganesh Ghosh
- [B] Chandrashekhar Azad
- [C] Surya Sen
- [D] Lala Hardayal

Correct Answer: C [Surya Sen]

26. Consider the following statements about **Madras Mahajan Sabha**:

1. It was started in the year 1884
2. P. Rangaiah Naidu was the first president
3. Anandacharyulu was the first secretary

Select the correct statements from the given options

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 2 & 3
- [C] Only 3
- [D] All are correct

Correct Answer: D [All are correct]

Notes:

Madras Mahajan Sabha was started in the year 1884 with P. Rangaiah Naidu as president and Anandacharyulu as secretary.

27. The Widow remarriage Act (1856) was passed during the Governor-Generalship of whom?

- [A] Lord Ellenborough
- [B] Lord Dalhousie
- [C] Lord Elgin-I
- [D] Lord Canning

Correct Answer: B [Lord Dalhousie]

Notes:

The Hindu Widow remarriage Act (1856) was passed during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Dalhousie. The Act legalized the remarriage of Hindu widows in all jurisdictions of India under East India Company rule.

28. During the viceroyalty of whom Rowlatt act (1919) was passed?

- [A] Lord Hardinge II
- [B] Lord Chelmsford

- [C] Lord Reading
- [D] Lord Minto

Correct Answer: B [Lord Chelmsford]

Notes:

During the viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford, the Rowlatt act (1919) was passed. As per this act, the British government was empowered to detain anyone in the lockup without any trial. It was repealed by Viceroy Lord Reading.

29.What is the theme of the 2018 World Water Day (WWD)?

- [A] Why Waste Water?
- [B] Nature for Water
- [C] Water is Life
- [D] Better Water, Better Jobs

Correct Answer: B [Nature for Water]

Notes:

The World Water Day (WWD) is observed every year on 22 March to raise awareness about the importance of water. The 2018 theme 'Nature for Water' is exploring nature-based solutions to the water challenges the world faces in the 21st century. The day is about focusing on the importance of water and the need to preserve it. The day encourages people not to waste one of the most important elements that sustain life on the planet. An international day to celebrate freshwater was recommended at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro. The United Nations General Assembly responded by designating 22 March 1993 as the first World Water Day.

30.Who among the following authors wrote "Nuskha-i-Dil Khusha"?

- [A] Bhimsen Burhanpuri
- [B] Sujan Rai

- [C] Khafi Khan
- [D] Jagannatha Pandit

Correct Answer: A [Bhimsen Burhanpuri]

Notes:

During Aurangzeb's reign, Nuskha-i-Dil Khusha written by Bhimsen Burhanpuri, a Bundela officer in the Mughal service.

31. At which among the following places, National Flag was hoisted for the first time in India.?

- [A] Lucknow
- [B] Nagpur
- [C] Kolkata
- [D] Delhi

Correct Answer: C [Kolkata]

Notes:

In 1906, for the first time flag was hoisted in Kolkata by Surendranath Banerjee.

32. After independence, from which year, India brought its distinctive coins?

- [A] 1947
- [B] 1949
- [C] 1950
- [D] 1955

Correct Answer: C [1950]

Notes:

India won its independence on August 15, 1947. During the period of transition India retained the monetary system and the currency and coinage of the earlier period. India brought out its distinctive coins on 15th August, 1950.

33. Which of the following was the most controversial measure of Lord Mountbatten?

- [A] Partitioning of Punjab and Bengal
- [B] Holding of a referendum in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP)
- [C] Setting up of an Executive Council comprising of Indians alone
- [D] Advancing the date of transfer of power from June 1948 to August 15, 1947

Correct Answer: D [Advancing the date of transfer of power from June 1948 to August 15, 1947]

34. Who among the following British officers suppressed the Revolt of 1857 in Lucknow?

- [A] Colin Campbell
- [B] Gen. Hugh Rose
- [C] Major William Taylor
- [D] Nicholson and Hudson

Correct Answer: A [Colin Campbell]

Notes:

Begum Hazrat Mahal, the wife of Nawab Wazid Ali Shah of Awadh, led the Revolt of 1857 in Lucknow. With the assistance of the sepoys, the zamindars and peasants, Begum organised an all out attack on the British. Though, the revolt was suppressed by the British forces under the command of Sir Colin Campbell. Begum Hazrat Mahal refused to accept the pension offered to her by the British and chose to die unmourned in Nepal.

35. Who among the following British officers of Delhi killed during the Revolt of 1857?

- [A] Colonel Ripley
- [B] Gen. Hugh Rose

- [C] Major William Taylor
- [D] Colin Champbell

Correct Answer: A [Colonel Ripley]

Notes:

On May 10, 1857, in Merrut, the Great Indian Mutiny of 1857 was broked out in open rebellion. The Indian sepoy marched towards Delhi and proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as Emperor of India. The British officer Colonel Ripley was killed at Delhi by his own troops. The public welcomed the soldiers and supported the revolt.

36. Who among the following leaders led the Revolt of 1857 in Rewari (Haryana)?

- [A] Deepuji Rana
- [B] Surender Sai
- [C] Mulbagal Swami
- [D] Rao Tularam

Correct Answer: D [Rao Tularam]

Notes:

Rao Tularam (1825-63) was one of the most important leaders of the Great Indian Mutiny of 1857. He is credited with temporarily driving all of the British rule from Rewari (Haryana) and also helping rebel forces fighting in Delhi with men, money and material. After the 1857 uprising ended, he left India, met rulers of Iran and Afghanistan and also established contacts with the Tsar of Russia, to seek their help to fight a war to free India from the British. His plans were cut short by his death from dysentery in Kabul in 1863.

37. Who is known as the Father of Civil Service in India?

- [A] George Barlow

- [B] Lord Minto-I
- [C] Lord Wellesley
- [D] Lord Cornwallis

Correct Answer: D [Lord Cornwallis]

Notes:

In order to consolidate the British rule in India, the civil services were reformed, modernised and rationalised by Lord Cornwallis and hence, he is known as the “Father of Indian Civil Service”. The basic principle was the separation of revenue administration from the judicial administration. The Collector was deprived of judicial and magisterial powers, he became only the head of revenue administration. The posts of district judges were created to look after judicial administration. He reserved all the coveted services for Britishers and excluded Indians from superior posts. Due to doubtfulness about the integrity and ability of Indians, he introduced this policy.

38. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) was signed between whom?

- [A] Bajji Rao II and Lord Cornwallis
- [B] Bajji Rao II and Lord Minto I
- [C] Bajji Rao II and Lord Wellesley
- [D] Bajji Rao II and Lord Amherst

Correct Answer: C [Bajji Rao II and Lord Wellesley]

Notes:

To get the throne of Poona, Bajji Rao II signed the Treaty of Bassein (1802) with Lord Wellesley, who was the Governor- General of British East India Company. Due to this treaty, Marathas lost their practical independence because Bajji Rao II accepted nearly all the terms of the Subsidiary Alliance system. The excerpts of the treaty are

- a) British recognized the Peshwa’s claim on Poona.

- b) Baji Rao II gave up all the rights over Surat and he would not employ any foreigner except British.
- c) He would acknowledge the British East India company as the supreme power of India.
- d) He agreed to receive regular native infantry with attached European artillerymen on a permanent basis.

39. Who is regarded as the Father of Modern Western Education in India?

- [A] Sir Charles Metcalfe
- [B] Lord Auckland
- [C] Lord William Bentick
- [D] Lord Ellenborough

Correct Answer: C [Lord William Bentick]

Notes:

Lord William Bentick (1828-34) was the most liberal and enlightened Governor-General of India, who was known as 'the Father of Modern Western Education in India'. He abolished Sati pratha and other cruel rites in 1829 and annexed Mysore in 1831. And also concluded a treaty of perpetual friendship with Ranjit Singh in 1831.

40. For the first time, female infanticide was prohibited by which Governor-General?

- [A] Lord Ellenborough
- [B] Lord Canning
- [C] Lord Hardinge I
- [D] Lord John Shore

Correct Answer: D [Lord John Shore]

Notes:

Via the Bengal Regulation XXI of 1795, Female infanticide was declared murder by John Shore, the Governor General of Bengal. This was

preceded as well as followed by attempts to stop it by reforming public opinion. Sir John Shore, who had a strong evangelical faith, had passed this regulation against the practice of female infanticide among the Rajas of Jaunpur / Banares.

41. Which one of the following territories was not affected by the Revolt of 1857?

- [A] Jhansi
- [B] Chittor
- [C] Jagdishpur
- [D] Lucknow

Correct Answer: B [Chittor]

Notes:

The territory of Chittor was not affected by the Revolt of 1857. Jhansi, Jagdishpur and Lucknow were the prominent hotbeds for the revolt of 1857.

42. With reference to the revolt of the year 1857, who of the following was betrayed by a friend captured and put to death by the British?

- [A] Nana Sahib
- [B] Kunwar Singh
- [C] Khan Bahadur Khan
- [D] Tantia Tope

Correct Answer: D [Tantia Tope]

Notes:

The British forces had failed to subdue him for over a year. He was however betrayed into the hands of the British by his trusted friend, Man Singh, while asleep in his camp in the Paron forest. He was captured on 7 April 1859 by a detachment of native infantry from British General Richard

John Meade's troops led to him by Singh and escorted to Shivpuri where he was tried by a military court.

43. The provision for establishment of Supreme Court of Calcutta was made in which act?

- [A] Regulating Act of 1773
- [B] Indian Council Act, 1861
- [C] Charter Act of 1813
- [D] Pitt's India Act, 1784

Correct Answer: A [Regulating Act of 1773]

Notes:

The Regulating Act of 1773 provided for the establishment of Supreme Court at Fort William Calcutta. It comprised of one Chief Justice and three other judges. Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice of this Supreme Court.

44. Which among the following is/ are the reasons for the failure of the Portuguese Empire in India?

1. No strong ruler after Albuquerque's death
2. Corrupt administration
3. Inappropriate religious policy
4. Rise of other European powers

Choose the correct option from the codes given below :

- [A] 1 only
- [B] 1 & 3
- [C] 1, 3 & 4
- [D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Correct Answer: D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

Notes:

The reasons for the failure of the Portuguese Empire in India- After the death of Albuquerque, there was no such ruler who can control the total administration, The administration became corrupt, Portuguese tried the forceful conversion of Christianity, Many powers like Dutch and English emerged and Portuguese had lost their control.

45. Which of the following treaty ended the First Carnatic War as well as the Austrian War of Succession?

- [A] Treaty of Mailapur
- [B] Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle
- [C] Treaty of Madras
- [D] Treaty of Ambore

Correct Answer: B [Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle]

Notes:

The First Carnatic War, as well as the Austrian War of Succession, ended with the Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle in 1748, The English again got back the possession of Madras and in return French acquired Louisburg in North America.

46. As per the treaty of 1760, Mir Kashim gave which of the following places of Bengal to the British?

- [A] Burdwan
- [B] Midnapore
- [C] Chittagong
- [D] All of the above

Correct Answer: D [All of the above]

Notes:

Mir Kashim ascended to the throne of Bengal with a confidential treaty with the British. He agreed to give Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong to the British.

47. During the reign of Warren Hastings, Sadar Nizamat Adalat was established in which place?

- [A] Murshidabad
- [B] Calcutta
- [C] Bhagalpur
- [D] Monghyr

Correct Answer: A [Murshidabad]

Notes:

During the reign of Warren Hastings, Sadar Nizamat Adalat was established in Murshidabad and Sadar Diwani Adalat was set up in Calcutta. Nayeab Nazim (Representative of the Nawab) was the head of Sadar Nizamat Adalat. Governor and the Council were responsible for supervising the proceedings of Sadar Nizamat Adalat.

48. Who of the following said “It was a bold, brave and wise measure” about the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis?

- [A] R. C. Dutt
- [B] Holmes
- [C] Marshman
- [D] Baden Powell

Correct Answer: C [Marshman]

Notes:

According to Marshman the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis was a bold, brave and wise measure.

49. Who of the following said to Shahu “Let us strike at the trunk of the withering tree, and the branches will fall off themselves.”?

- [A] Balaji Biswanath
- [B] Bajirao I

- [C] Balaji Bajirao II
- [D] Shivaji

Correct Answer: B [Bajirao I]

Notes:

Bajirao I was aware of the flimsy condition of the Mughals. According to him, that was the right time to uproot all threats against Hinduism. That is why he said to Shahu " Let us strike at the trunk of the withering tree, and the branches will fall off themselves".

50.The third battle of Panipat was fought in which year?

- [A] 1740
- [B] 1745
- [C] 1750
- [D] 1761

Correct Answer: D [1761]

Notes:

The third battle of Panipat was fought in the year 1761 (14th January). Ahmad Shah Abdali was supported by Najib-Ud-Daulah (Rohilla), Shuja-Ud-Daulah, Afghans (Doab region). Sadashivrao Bhau led the Maratha army. Marathas were defeated. Balaji Bajirao died after hearing the news of the loss in the year 1761.

51.Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk died in which year?

- [A] 1748
- [B] 1750
- [C] 1757
- [D] 1764

Correct Answer: A [1748]

Notes:

Asaf Jah Nizam-ul-Mulk died in the year 1748. He founded the Hyderabad state. After his death, his son Nasir Jang and Grandson Muzaffar Jang engaged themselves into a conflict for taking the possession of the throne.

52.The First Burmese War was fought during the reign of which of the following governor-general?

- [A] Lord Hastings
- [B] Lord Wellesley
- [C] John Adams
- [D] Lord Amherst

Correct Answer: D [Lord Amherst]

Notes:

The First Burmese War was fought during the reign of Lord Amherst (1823-28). The war was declared in the year 1824.

53.Bajirao I died in which year?

- [A] 1739
- [B] 1740
- [C] 1742
- [D] 1745

Correct Answer: B [1740]

Notes:

Bajirao I died in the year 1740 at the age of 42. He was one of the greatest among the Peshwas and considered the second founder of the Maratha empire.

54.During the time of Bajirao II, the magisterial and police powers in the urban areas were given to whom?

- [A] Kotwal
- [B] Munsif

- [C] Patoari
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [Kotwal]

Notes:

During the time of Bajirao II, the magisterial and police powers in the urban areas were given to the Kotwals. They are also associated with price regulation.

55. When did the British realize the presence of Thugs?

- [A] After the capture of Seringapatnam
- [B] After the capture of Satara
- [C] After the annexation Sindh
- [D] After the annexation of Assam

Correct Answer: A [After the capture of Seringapatnam]

Notes:

In the year 1799, the British captured Seringapatnam. It was that time when they realized the presence of the Thugs.

56. Which among the following Tenancy Acts were passed during the time of Lord Dufferin?

1. Bengal Tenancy Act
2. Oudh Tenancy Act
3. Punjab Tenancy Act

Choose the correct option from the codes given below :

- [A] 1 only
- [B] 1 & 2
- [C] 1 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

Three Tenancy Acts were passed during the viceroyship of Lord Dufferin i.e. Bengal Tenancy Act (1885), Oudh Tenancy Act (1886), Punjab Tenancy Act (1887).

57. Which among the following recommendations of the Aitchison committee are correct?

1. Maximum age of entry in civil service was fixed at 23
2. Simultaneous examination in England and India should be stopped
3. Two-tier classification of Civil Service would be replaced by a three-tier classification
4. Statutory Civil Service should be abolished

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

[A] 1 & 3

[B] 1, 2 & 3

[C] 1, 3 & 4

[D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Correct Answer: D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

Notes:

Aitchison Commission was a Public Service Commission which was set up in the year 1886. As per the committee recommendation Maximum age of entry in civil service was fixed at 23. Statutory Civil Service should be abolished. Simultaneous examination in England and India should be stopped. Two-tier classification of Civil Service (Covenanted and Uncovenanted) would be replaced by three-tier classification (Imperial, provincial, and subordinate).

58. Who of the following viceroys sent Younghusband's mission to Tibet?

[A] Lord Lytton

[B] Lord Curzon

[C] Lord Ripon

[D] Lord Lansdown

Correct Answer: B [Lord Curzon]

Notes:

Lord Curzon sent Younghusband mission (A military expedition) to Tibet to resist the Russian infiltration to Tibet and solve the boundary dispute over the border between Tibet and Sikkim. Younghusband's expedition to Tibet was started in December 1903 and lasted till September 1904.

59. The Punjab Land Alienation Act was passed in which year?

[A] 1900

[B] 1903

[C] 1905

[D] 1909

Correct Answer: A [1900]

Notes:

In the year 1900, the Punjab Land Alienation Act was passed during the viceroyship of Lord Curzon. Its main aim was to limit the transfer the ownership of land in Punjab province. A category named "agricultural tribes" was created.

60. Calcutta Corporation Act was passed in which year?

[A] 1899

[B] 1901

[C] 1903

[D] 1905

Correct Answer: A [1899]

Notes:

Calcutta Corporation Act was passed in the year 1899 during the time of Lord Curzon. It became a law in the year 1900. The size of Calcutta Corporation was reduced from 75 to 56 by this act.

61. Which among the following about the recommendations of the Nehru report is/ are correct?

1. Dominion Status or self-governing dominions was demanded
2. Rejection of separate electorate
3. Equal rights for women as a citizen was demanded
4. It proposed for the creation of Supreme Court

Choose the correct option from the codes given below :

[A] 2 only

[B] 1, 2 & 3

[C] 1, 3 & 4

[D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Correct Answer: D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

Notes:

In the year 1928, Nehru report was published. As per the report, Dominion Status or self-governing dominions was demanded. Rejection of separate electorates was recommended. Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Sikhs opposed the demand. Equal rights for women with voting rights as a citizen was demanded. It also proposed for creation of the Supreme Court.

62. Who of the following was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom when Cripps Mission came to India?

[A] Stanley Baldwin

[B] Neville Chamberlain

[C] Winston Churchill

[D] Clement Attlee

Correct Answer: C [Winston Churchill]

Notes:

Winston Churchill (1940-45) was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom when the Cripps Mission came to India.

63. Which of the following about the Constitution Assembly is correct?

1. The first election of the Constitution Assembly held in July 1946
2. The first meeting of Constitution Assembly held on 9th December 1946
3. Muslim League boycotted the first meeting
4. Dr. Sachhidananda Sinha was the temporary president of the first meeting

Choose the correct option from the codes given below :

[A] 1 & 4

[B] 1, 2 & 3

[C] 1, 3 & 4

[D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Correct Answer: D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

Notes:

The first election of the Constitution Assembly held in July 1946. The first meeting of the Constitution Assembly held on 9th December 1946 (Venue- Constitutional Hall, New Delhi). Muslim League boycotted the first meeting. Dr. Sachhidananda Sinha was the temporary president of the first meeting

64. Which of the following was the reason for shifting the venue of the first session of the Indian National Congress from Poona to Bombay?

[A] Cholera outbreak

[B] Mass revolt

[C] Communal Violence

[D] Curfew declared by British

Correct Answer: A [Cholera outbreak]

Notes:

Previously Poona was selected for the venue of the first session of the Indian National Congress. Due to a severe cholera outbreak, it was shifted to Bombay.

65. In which of the following sessions of Indian National Congress, Dadabhai Nouroji unfurled the flag of Swaraj for India?

- [A] Kolkata session 1890
- [B] Kolkata Session 1906
- [C] Kolkata session 1911
- [D] Lahore Session 1900

Correct Answer: B [Kolkata Session 1906]

Notes:

In the year 1906, the Calcutta session of INC was held under the presidency of Dadabhai Nouroji. The term 'Swaraj' was used for the first time in that session. Resolutions on self-government, Swadeshi, boycott and national education were passed in that session.

66. Who of the following criticized The Indian National Congress by saying it the "microscopic minority of the people."?

- [A] Lord Dufferin
- [B] Lord Curzon
- [C] Ashwini Kumar Dutt
- [D] Lord Hamilton

Correct Answer: A [Lord Dufferin]

Notes:

In the year 1887, Lord Dufferin criticized The Indian National Congress by saying it the "microscopic minority of the people".

67. The Sivaji Festival was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in which year?

- [A] 1890
- [B] 1891
- [C] 1895
- [D] 1899

Correct Answer: C [1895]

Notes:

In the year 1895 Bal Gangadhar Tilak started the Sivaji Festival in the Raigarh Fort. In the year 1894, he started the Ganapati Festival.

68. Arrange the following events chronologically

1. Foundation of Mitra Mela
2. The killing of Mr. Rand
3. Jackson Killing
4. The arrest of V.D Savarkar

Choose the correct option from the codes given below :

- [A] 1, 2, 3, 4
- [B] 2, 1, 3, 4
- [C] 1, 4, 2, 3
- [D] 4, 1, 2, 3

Correct Answer: B [2, 1, 3, 4]

Notes:

Killing of Mr. Rand by Chapekar Brothers- 1897, Foundation of Mitra Mela- 1899, Jackson Killing by Anant Laxman Kanhere – 1909, Arrest of V.D Savarkar in London- 1910.

69. What is the main objective of quasi-permanent settlement?

- [A] To provide more liberty in resource management to local government
- [B] To control the resource of the local government
- [C] To handover the supreme power to the centre
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [To provide more liberty in resource management to local government]

Notes:

Lord Curzon attempted to remove the drawbacks of the settlement of 1882. The 'Divided' section of revenue management was declared quasi-permanent to provide more liberty in resource management to local government.

70. Which among the following recommendations of the Aitchison Committee are correct?

1. It did not support conducting of simultaneous examinations in India and England
2. Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services classification should be abolished
3. Division of all service into Imperial Services, Provincial Service and Subordinate Service
4. Statutory Civil Service should be abolished

Choose the correct option from the codes given below :

[A] 1 & 2

[B] 1 & 3

[C] 1, 3 & 4

[D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Correct Answer: D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

Notes:

Aitchison Committee was appointed by Lord Dufferin in the year 1886. As per its recommendation, statutory Civil Service and the classification of Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services should be abolished. It did not support conducting simultaneous examinations in India and England and recommended the division of all service into Imperial Services, Provincial Service and Subordinate Service.

71. In which of the following sessions of Indian National Congress, Dadabhai Nauroji unfurled the flag of Swaraj for India?

[A] Kolkata session 1890

[B] Kolkata Session 1906

- [C] Kolkata session 1911
- [D] Lahore Session 1900

Correct Answer: B [Kolkata Session 1906]

Notes:

In the year 1906, the Calcutta session of INC was held under the presidency of Dadabhai Nouroji. the term 'Swaraj' was used for the first time in that session. Resolutions on self-government, Swadeshi, boycott and national education were passed in that session.

72.The Extremists of Indian National Congress wanted the 1907 session to be held in which of the following places?

- [A] Nagpur
- [B] Kolkata
- [C] Madras
- [D] Kanpur

Correct Answer: A [Nagpur]

Notes:

Nagpur was the choice of the extremists as the place for the 1907 session of INC. But Moderates wanted the session to be held at Surat. Finally, it took place at Surat.

73.Gandhiji went to South Africa to handle a case of which of the following Organizations?

- [A] Abdul steam engine & Co
- [B] Dadasaheb manufacturers & Co
- [C] Dada Abdullah & Co
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: C [Dada Abdullah & Co]

Notes:

Dada Abdullah was a businessman in South Africa. Gandhiji went to South Africa in 1893 to handle a case of Dada Abdullah & Co. Being a domicile of Gujarat, Dada Abdullah dealt all his case in Gujrati language. But in South Africa, there was no Gujrati speaking lawyer. That is why he invited Gandhiji to handle the case.

74. Who was known as the Heroine of Quit India Movement?

- [A] Aruna Asaf Ali
- [B] Sarojini Naidu
- [C] Sucheta Kripalini
- [D] Rani Gaidinliu

Correct Answer: A [Aruna Asaf Ali]

Notes:

Aruna Asaf Ali was known as the Heroine of Quit India Movement. She belongs to the state of Punjab. She served as the first Mayor of Delhi.

75. Who among the following was the editor of the journal "The Indian Sociologist"?

- [A] Shyamji Krishnavarma
- [B] Dadabhai Naoroji
- [C] Abul Kalam Azad
- [D] Md. Ali Jinnah

Correct Answer: A [Shyamji Krishnavarma]

Notes:

Shyamji Krishnavarma was the editor of the journal "The Indian Sociologist" in London. He also founded the India House in London.

76. The police action by which the annexation of Hyderabad took place was known as which of the following name?

- [A] Operation Hyderabad,
- [B] Operation Polo
- [C] Operation Charminar
- [D] Operation Nizam ul Mulk

Correct Answer: B [Operation Polo]

Notes:

The police action by which the annexation of Hyderabad took place was known as “Operation Polo”.

77. In the year 1901, who among the following was appointed as the commissioner for the inspection of entire Indian railways?

- [A] William Acworth
- [B] Thomas Robertson
- [C] David Attenborough
- [D] Lord Stanley

Correct Answer: B [Thomas Robertson]

Notes:

In the year 1901, Thomas Robertson was appointed as the commissioner for the inspection of entire Indian railways. He suggested for the construction of Rail Board and in the year 1905, Rail Board was established.

78. After the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793, Santhals relocated their settlement in which of the following places?

- [A] Near Nilgiri Hill
- [B] Near Rajmahal Hill
- [C] Near Satpura hill
- [D] Near Vindhya hill

Correct Answer: B [Near Rajmahal Hill]

Notes:

Originally, the Santhals belonged to the deep forest of Bankura, Midnapore, Birbhum, Manbhum, Chhotanagpur, Palamu areas. After the Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793, Santhals relocated their settlement in the plains of the Rajmahal hills.

79. Which of the following was the symbol of the Santhal rebellion?

- [A] Arrows and Bow
- [B] Plough
- [C] Hammer
- [D] Sal tree

Correct Answer: D [Sal tree]

Notes:

The symbol of the Santhal rebellion was a Sal tree. It was taken as the ideogram of Unity and Strength.

80. Which of the following act was passed to suppress the Indigo revolt?

- [A] Act XI 1860
- [B] Act XI 1855
- [C] Act V 1850
- [D] Act V 1855

Correct Answer: A [Act XI 1860]

Notes:

Act XI was passed in the year 1860, to suppress the Indigo revolt. Sir John Peter Grant was appointed to investigate the reason for the Indigo revolt.

81. Which of the following was the first President of Fort William?

- [A] Job Charnoka
- [B] Sir John Clive

- [C] Sir lord Clive
- [D] Sir Charls Ayar

Correct Answer: D [Sir Charls Ayar]

Notes:

The company had taken the revenue collection rights of Sutanati, Calcutta, and Govindpur in 1698. In 1700 AD the three towns were developed as Calcutta by Job Chornock. Fort William was established and Charles Ayer became the first Governor of Fort William.

82.Which of the following was the first Governor General of Bengal?

- [A] Lord Clive
- [B] Warren Hastings
- [C] Lord Wellesley
- [D] Lord Hastings

Correct Answer: B [Warren Hastings]

Notes:

Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of Bengal. When Warren Hastings assumed the administration of Bengal in 1772, he found it in utter chaos. The financial position of the Company became worse and the difficulties were intensified by famine. Therefore, Warren Hastings realized the immediate need for introducing reforms and was responsible for lot of reforms in Bengal.

83.The correct chronological order in which the following princely states were annexed by the British are

1. Jhansi
2. Sambhalpur
3. Satara
4. Nagpur

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- [A] 1, 2, 3, 4
- [B] 2, 1, 3, 4
- [C] 4, 3, 2, 1
- [D] 3, 2, 1, 4

Correct Answer: D [3, 2, 1, 4]

Notes:

The correct chronological order in which the above princely states were annexed by the British is 3, 2, 1, 4. These states were annexed by Dalhousie in the sequence of:

??Satara – 1848

Sambhalpur – 1849

??Jhansi – 1853

Nagpur – 1854

84.Which of the following was the leader of Munda Revolt?

- [A] Chakra Bisoi
- [B] Bir Singh
- [C] Birsa Munda
- [D] Daji Krishna Pandit

Correct Answer: C [Birsa Munda]

Notes:

Birsa Munda was the leader of Munda Revolt. Munda sardars of the Chotanagpur region were struggling against the intrusion of jagirdars, thikadars and traders.

85.Which of the following measure was not adopted by the British prior to 1813 to exploit the Indians economically?

- [A] Monopolising the trade of raw goods wherever possible and selling them at high rates.

[B] Forcing Indian craftsman to produce quality products in fixed quantity and at fixed price.

[C] Free Trade Policy.

[D] Elimination of Indian traders from competition by every means.

Correct Answer: C [Free Trade Policy.]

Notes:

British did not adopt Free trade policy to exploit the Indians economically. The measures employed were monopolising the trade of raw goods wherever possible and selling them at high rates, forcing Indian craftsman to produce quality products in fixed quantity and at fixed price and elimination of Indian traders from competition by every means.

86. Awadh would not have been annexed with the British empire in the year 1856 if the Nawab of Awadh had

[A] allied with the British

[B] not refused to introduce reforms as suggested by the British

[C] fought against the British

[D] a natural heir

Correct Answer: D [a natural heir]

Notes:

Lord Dalhousie was keen on annexing the kingdom of Awadh. But the task presented certain difficulties because the Nawab of Awadh had been a British ally since the Battle of Buxar and had been most obedient to the British over the years. Lord Dalhousie hit upon the idea of alleviating the plight of the people of Awadh and accusing Nawab Wajid Ali on the ground of misgovernance and annexed his state in 1856.

87. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. August offer- 1940

2. The arrival of the Cabinet Mission-1946

3. Muslim League Launches Direct Action- 1946
4. Jinnah's Wrecking of the Shimla Conference- 1945

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] 1, 2 & 3
- [B] 2, 3 & 4
- [C] 1, 2 & 4
- [D] 1, 2, 3 & 4

Correct Answer: D [1, 2, 3 & 4]

Notes:

August offer was made in 1940. Cabinet Mission arrived in 1946. Muslim League Launched Direct Action in 1946. Jinnah wrecked of the Shimla Conference in 1945.

88.Which of the following was the Viceroy of India at the time of the formation of Indian National Congress?

- [A] Lord Mayo
- [B] Lord Ripon
- [C] Lord Dufferin
- [D] Lord Lansdowne

Correct Answer: C [Lord Dufferin]

Notes:

Lord Dufferin was the viceroy of India at the time of the formation of Indian national Congress. Lord Dufferin served as the Viceroy of India from 1884 to 1888.

89.Which of the following pleaded from the side of Indian National Army officers in their Red Fort trial?

- [A] C. R. Das
- [B] Motilal Nehru
- [C] M. A. Jinnah

[D] Sir T.B. Sapru

Correct Answer: D [Sir T.B. Sapru]

Notes:

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru led the defense counsel in Red Fort Trial. The first of these was the joint trial of Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Sahgal and Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon at the Red Fort.

90. Bihar and Orissa were separated from Bengal in which of the following years?

[A] 1900

[B] 1904

[C] 1908

[D] 1912

Correct Answer: D [1912]

Notes:

Bihar and Orissa were separated from Bengal in the year 1912. It was renamed Bihar in the year 1936 when Orissa became a separate province.

91. How many princely states within the geographical boundaries of India, joined immediately after India's independence?

[A] 549

[B] 552

[C] 565

[D] 625

Correct Answer: A [549]

Notes:

A total number of 549 princely states within the geographical boundaries of India, joined immediately after India's independence. Three joined later i.e.,

Hyderabad (Police action), Jammu and Kashmir (Referendum), Junagarh (Instrument of accession).

92. Which of the following founded the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha?

- 1) Mahadev Govind Ranade
- 2) Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi
- 3) S. H. Chiplunkar

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 2
- [B] Only 3
- [C] Only 1 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1876 at Pune. It was founded by Mahadev Govind Ranade, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi, and S. H. Chiplunkar. It has the objective of serving as a bridge between the Government and the people.

93. The First Anglo-Afghan War took place in which of the following periods?

- [A] 1839 to 1842
- [B] 1849 to 1852
- [C] 1859 to 1862
- [D] 1869 to 1872

Correct Answer: A [1839 to 1842]

Notes:

The First Anglo-Afghan War which is also known by the British as the Disaster in Afghanistan was fought between the British East India Company and the Emirate of Afghanistan from 1839 to 1842.

94. Which of the following was subject matter of Shimla Manifesto of 1838?

- [A] Dethroning of Dost Mohammad Khan
- [B] Recognizing Ranjit Singh's Territories
- [C] Declaring a war on Russia
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [Dethroning of Dost Mohammad Khan]

Notes:

Lord Auckland on 1 October 1838 in Simla published the Simla Manifesto, dethroning Dost Mahommed Khan. Auckland issued the Simla Manifesto setting forth the necessary reasons for British intervention in Afghanistan. The manifesto stated that in order to insure the welfare of India, the British must have a trustworthy ally on India's western frontier.

95. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was endorsed in which session of the Congress?

- [A] Calcutta
- [B] Lahore
- [C] Karachi
- [D] Nagpur

Correct Answer: C [Karachi]

Notes:

On 26 January 1931, Mahatma Gandhi was released from Yerwada jail, consequent to the Salt Satyagraha of March-April 1930. Other CWC members also released from jail. On 17 February 1931: Gandhi-Irwin talks began. On 5 March 1931, Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed off. On 26–31 March 1931, Gandhi-Irwin Pact was endorsed in the Karachi Session of the Congress.

96. Who presided the 1931 Karachi Session of Indian National Congress?

- [A] Jawaharlal Nehru

- [B] Motilal Nehru
- [C] Sardar Patel
- [D] Madan Mohan Malaviya

Correct Answer: C [Sardar Patel]

Notes:

The AICC session at Karachi was held in March 1931, at which Sardar Patel was appointed the President of the Congress for the first (and only) time. Patel established a landmark at the session by insisting that its proceedings be conducted in Hindi.

97. How many representatives were sent by Indian National Congress in Second Round Table Conference in 1931?

- [A] One
- [B] Four
- [C] Seven
- [D] Nine

Correct Answer: A [One]

Notes:

The Second Round Table Conference (RTC) held during September–December 1931 (7 September 1931 to 1 December 1931) was also attended by the Congress, after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact that ended the Salt Satyagraha. Gandhi was the sole official representative of Congress. During the Conference Gandhi contended that the Congress alone represented political India; that there should be no separate electorates or special safeguards for Muslims or other minorities; and that the Depressed classes, being part of Hindus, could not be treated as a “minority”. However, the other participants like the Muslim League and Dr BR Ambedkar dismissed Gandhi’s contention. At the end of the conference the British government undertook to produce a Communal Award for minority representation, with the provision that any free agreement between the

parties could be substituted for the award. Gandhi returned after attending the Second RTC at London on 28 December 1931; and on that day, the CWC decided to resume the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM).

98. In which session of All India Muslim League, the resolution for the establishment of a separate homeland for the Muslims was passed?

[A] 1935

[B] 1939

[C] 1940

[D] 1942

Correct Answer: C [1940]

Notes:

The resolution for the establishment of a separate homeland for the Muslims of British India passed in the annual session of the All India Muslim League held in Lahore on 22–24 March 1940 is a landmark document of Pakistan's history. This resolution was presented by A. K. Fazlul Huq. This resolution helped league gain ascendancy in popular Muslim perception on the hope of a separate country.

99. Which date in 1946 was chosen by Jinnah for Direct Action Day?

[A] 30 July

[B] 15 August

[C] 16 August

[D] 18 September

Correct Answer: C [16 August]

Notes:

On 30 July 1946, Jinnah contended with the British that he did not believe in Congress and the British government should invite him, rather than the Congress, to form a government. In the absence of any action in that respect from the British government, Jinnah took the extreme step. He asked the (Muslim) qaum to observe 16 August 1946 as Direct Action Day. He said that "Today we bid goodbye to constitutional methods. Throughout, the British and the Congress held a pistol in their hand, the one of authority and arms and the other of mass struggle and non-cooperation. Today we have also forged a pistol and are in a position to use it... We will have either a divided India, or a destroyed India." The result was the Calcutta Carnage or Great Calcutta Killings, the worst communal riot instigated by the Muslim League, that left 5,000 to 10,000 dead and around 15,000 injured.

100. Mridula Sarabhai was associated with which among the following events?

[A] Salt Satyagraha

[B] Rajkot Satyagraha

[C] Restoration of communal amity and harmony during partition

[D] All of the above

Correct Answer: D [All of the above]

Notes:

Mridula Sarabhai was daughter of Sarla and Ambalal Sarabhai. Ambalal sarabhai was a famous businessman of Ahmedabad. She took part in Salt Satyagraha of 1930 and Rajkot Satyagraha of 1938. She was also active during the INA Trials. She also took part in the restoration of communal amity and harmony during partition of India.

Medieval History

1.The death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb occurred at which among the following places?

- [A] Agra
- [B] Bijapur
- [C] Ahmednagar
- [D] Pune

Correct Answer: C [Ahmednagar]

Notes:

Aurangzeb had died in Ahmednagar on 20 February 1707 at the age of 88. Unlike other earlier Mughals, he was buried in a modest open-air grave in Khuldabad, which shows his deep devotion to his Islamic beliefs.

2.During the invasion of Mohammed Bin Kasim, many Hindus in Sindh were forcibly converted to Islam. They were reconverted to Hinduism by the authority of ___?

- [A] Devala Smriti
- [B] Narada Smriti
- [C] Visnu Smriti
- [D] Yajnavalkya Smriti

Correct Answer: A [Devala Smriti]

Notes:

During the invasion of Mohammed Bin Kasim in ad 712 many Hindus in Sindh were converted to Islam through questionable means. All of them were reconverted to Hinduism on the authority of Deval Smriti written by Deval Rishi. Deval smriti writes down rules for reconversion into Hindu fold of the Hindus forcibly converted into Islam if someone showed his or her desire to be reconverted to Hinduism with due atonement.

3.Which of the following was capital of the Solanki dynasty in Gujarat?

- [A] Veraval
- [B] Anhilwada
- [C] Bharuch
- [D] Visnagar

Correct Answer: B [Anhilwada]

Notes:

The Solankis, whose headquarters were at Anhilwada were patrons of Somnath. Notable King was Mularaja, whose period is known as beginning of the Gujarati Culture, language and script. Raja Bhoj of Dhar overshadowed the successors of Mularaja and they were

4.Who among the following was the contemporary leader of Chengiz Khan ?

- [A] Genghis Khan
- [B] Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat Beg
- [C] Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari
- [D] Iltutmish

Correct Answer: D [Iltutmish]

Notes:

Iltutmish , the Sultan of Delhi, was contemporary of Mongol leader Chengiz Khan. In 1221 A.D., there was a danger of expected attack of Chengiz Khan on Delhi.

5.The ambassador of Emperor James I, who reached in the court of Jahangir in 1615 was ___:

- [A] Sir James Hay
- [B] Sir Thomas Roe
- [C] Sir Thomas Howard
- [D] Sir John Digby

Correct Answer: B [Sir Thomas Roe]

Notes:

As an ambassador of Emperor James I, Sir Thomas Roe reached in the court of Mughal Emperor Jehandri at Agra in 1615. Jehangir presented him the Mansab of 400.

6. Who among the following composed Ananga?

- [A] Kabir
- [B] Gyaneshwar
- [C] Tukaram
- [D] Raidasa

Correct Answer: B [Gyaneshwar]

7. Ustad Isa is related to the design and architecture of which of the following Buildings in Mughal Era?

- [A] Taj Mahal
- [B] Buland Darwaza
- [C] Red fort
- [D] Itimad-ud-daula's tomb

Correct Answer: A [Taj Mahal]

Notes:

Ustad Isa was the chief architect of Taj Mahal.

8. Akbar had adopted the 'Ray' System of revenue assessment which he had abolished later on as part of his land revenue reforms. Who among the following had introduced the ray system ?

- [A] Alauddin Khilji
- [B] Balban
- [C] Iltutmish

[D] Sher Shah Suri

Correct Answer: A [Alauddin Khilji]

9. Shershah Suri introduced the coins made of _____?

- [A] Silver & Copper Only
- [B] Gold & Silver Only
- [C] Gold, Silver & Copper
- [D] Gold & Copper

Correct Answer: C [Gold, Silver & Copper]

10. Razia Sultan acceded to the throne of Delhi in _____ ?

- [A] 1220 A.D
- [B] 1226 A.D
- [C] 1236 A.D
- [D] 1235 A.D

Correct Answer: C [1236 A.D]

11. Who was the first Indian Ruler who could bring Kabul and Kandhar under Indian Empire only after Kushanas?

- [A] Alauddin Khilji
- [B] Ibrahim Lodi
- [C] Babur
- [D] Akbar

Correct Answer: C [Babur]

12. Amoghavarsha I was a famous king of _____?

- [A] Rashtrakuta Dynasty
- [B] Pratihara Dynasty

- [C] Chalukya Dynasty
- [D] Solanki Dynasty

Correct Answer: A [Rashtrakuta Dynasty]

Notes:

or Nrupathunga.

The reign of Amoghavarsha is from 800 to 878 AD (though some scholars says that his reign was 62 years), one of the longest reigns. He was the greatest ruler of the Rastrakuta Empire. He indulged in constant wars with the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi and remained successful. Amoghavarsha was a patron of the Jains and liberally patronized the Digambara sect of Jains.

His contribution led to rapid progress made by the Digambara Jain sect in the 9th and 10 th century under Jinasena and Gunabhadra. (As evident from Mahapurana). Both of these Digambar Jain monks enjoyed favor of more than one monarchs and much responsible to eclipse Buddhism.

13.Vaikuntaperumal Temple at kanchipuram was built by _____?

- [A] Narsimhavarman II
- [B] Nandivarman II
- [C] Parmesvaravarman II
- [D] Parmesvaravarman I

Correct Answer: B [Nandivarman II]

Notes:

Vaikunta Perumal Temple was built by Pallava King Nandivarman-II in the 8th century, he was a worshipper of Lord Vishnu.

14.1526 AD is significant in India's History because of ___

- [A] Foundation of Mughal empire in North India
- [B] Arrival of Ibn batuta
- [C] Arrival of Vasco Di Gama

[D] Establishment of East India Company

Correct Answer: A [Foundation of Mughal empire in North India]

15. What was the term used in the medieval India for the land directly ruled by the Central Government?

[A] Muqtis

[B] Khalisa

[C] Inam

[D] Inam

Correct Answer: B [Khalisa]

16. Karkota Dynasty was confined to which of the following areas?

[A] Kannuj

[B] Kashmir

[C] Deccan

[D] Gujarat

Correct Answer: B [Kashmir]

17. Which among the following was not an Independent Kingdom?

[A] Bahamani Kingdom

[B] Vijayanagar Empire

[C] Madurai Sultanate

[D] Qutub Shahi of Golconda

Correct Answer: D [Qutub Shahi of Golconda]

18. How many times did Mahmud of Ghazni invade India?

[A] 13

[B] 15

[C] 17

[D] 19

Correct Answer: C [17]

Notes:

To accumulate the vast amount of wealth that existed in India and to spread Islam, Mahmud of Ghazni attacked and looted India 17 times.

19. Baburnama is written in Babur's mother tongue, which is?

[A] Persian

[B] Farsi

[C] Turkic

[D] Arabic

Correct Answer: C [Turkic]

Notes:

Chaghatai Turkic was Babur's mother tongue. He wrote the autobiographical Baburnama or Tuzuk-i-Babri. His recollections are broadly divided into three parts. The last part gives a detailed account of India.

20. Which of the following is a first-hand authority for much of what happened in Rajputana and Malwa between 1657 and 1698?

[A] Ma'asir-i-Alamgiri

[B] Alamgirnama

[C] Futuhat-i-Almgiri

[D] Muntakhab-ul-Lubab

Correct Answer: C [Futuhat-i-Almgiri]

Notes:

Isar Das Nagar was a Mughal officer who held the charge of the Sarkar of Jodhpur for many years during the reign of Aurangzeb. His chronicle called Futuhat-i-Alamgiri describes important events of Aurangzeb's reign up to

1698 and is a first-hand authority for much of what happened in Rajputana and Malwa between 1657 and 1698.

21. Who introduced the game of polo in India

- [A] Unani
- [B] British
- [C] Turks
- [D] Mughal

Correct Answer: C [Turks]

Notes:

The game of polo was introduced in India by Turks. It was called Chaugan in India.

22. Qanun-i Humayuni was written by which of the following authors?

- [A] Alberuni
- [B] Amir Khusrau
- [C] Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat
- [D] Khvandamir

Correct Answer: D [Khvandamir]

Notes:

The Qanun-i Humayuni which is also called Humayun Namah was composed in 1534 CE by Khvandamir who was one of the officials under Humayun's patronage. The memoir is an eyewitness account of Humayun's reign.

23. Ibn Batuta came from which of the following places?

- [A] Spain
- [B] Morocco
- [C] Portugal
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: B [Morocco]

Notes:

Ibn Batuta was a Moroccan traveller who came to India. His full name was Muhammad Ibn Batuta. He left an exclusive note on Tughlaq dynasty. These notes can be found in his travel memoir.

24. Which of the following is the work of Niccolao Manucci?

- [A] Travels in the Mughal Empire
- [B] Akbar and the Jesuits
- [C] Jahangir and the Jesuits
- [D] Storio do Mogor

Correct Answer: D [Storio do Mogor]

Notes:

Storio do Mogor is the work of Niccolao Manucci. He was an Italian writer and traveller. His records are a source of history about Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb, Shivaji, Dara Shikoh, Shah Alam, Raja Jai Singh and Kirat Singh.

25. Which of the following empires sustained the advancements of Arab invaders?

- 1) Karkotas of Kashmir
- 2) Gurjara Pratiharas of Kannauj
- 3) Bappa Rawal of Chittor

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 2 & 3
- [C] Only 1 & 3
- [D] 1, 2, & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2, & 3]

Notes:

Rajput chiefs did not allow the peaceful existence of Arabs. The Karkotas of Kashmir, the Gurjara Pratiharas of Kannauj and the renowned Bappa Rawal of Chittor were all-powerful enough to check the Arab advancement.

26. Which of the following is considered as the actual founder of the Islamic Empire in India?

- [A] Mahmud of Ghazni
- [B] Shahabuddin Muhammad
- [C] Alauddin Hussain
- [D] Ghiyath ud-din

Correct Answer: B [Shahabuddin Muhammad]

Notes:

According to many historians, the actual founder of the Islamic Empire in India was Shahabuddin Muhammad, who is also known as Mui'zz ud-din Muhammad bin Sam & popularly called Muhammad Ghori.

27. Muhammad Ghori, who was the Sultan of the Ghurid empire ruled along with which of the following kings?

- [A] Alauddin Hussain
- [B] Masud I
- [C] Ghiyath ud-din
- [D] Masud II

Correct Answer: C [Ghiyath ud-din]

Notes:

Muhammad Ghori, who was the Sultan of the Ghurid empire is considered as the actual founder of the Islamic Empire in India. He ruled the Ghurid empire along with his brother Ghiyath ud-din from 1173–1202 CE.

28. During which of the following periods Muhammad Ghori led an expedition against Multan?

- [A] 1175 CE to 1178 CE
- [B] 1180 CE to 1188 CE
- [C] 1200 CE to 1208 CE
- [D] 1075 CE to 1078 CE

Correct Answer: A [1175 CE to 1178 CE]

Notes:

During 1175 CE to 1178 CE Muhammad Ghori led an expedition against Multan, which was largely successful. He also captured Uchch in Upper Sindh from the Bhatti Rajputs and established a fort there.

29. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Qutub-ud-din Aibak?

1. He conquered Gwalior and compelled the Hindu ruler to 'pay heavy tribute.
2. He plundered many temples of Bundelkhand and got a huge booty.
3. He married the daughter of Taj-ud-din Yulduz.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 1 & 2
- [C] Only 2 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

Qutub-ud-din Aibak conquered Gwalior and compelled the Hindu ruler to 'pay heavy tribute. He also plundered many temples of Bundelkhand region and got a huge booty. He got married to the daughter of Taj-ud-din Yulduz.

30. Which of the following organised turkan-i-chahalgani or the forty?

- [A] Qutbuddin Aibak
- [B] Razia Sultan
- [C] Nasiruddin Mahmud
- [D] Iltutmish

Correct Answer: D [Iltutmish]

Notes:

Iltutmish organised the turkan-i-chahalgani. It was a new class of ruling elite of forty powerful military leaders, the Forty. These were Turkish nobles who used to advise and help the Sultan in administering the Sultanate.

31. Which of the following kings captured the Iranian cities of Rayy and Hamadan?

- [A] Alaptagin
- [B] Mahmud
- [C] Masud II
- [D] Subuktagin

Correct Answer: B [Mahmud]

Notes:

Ghaznavid power reached its zenith during Mahmud's reign. His kingdom stretched from the Oxus and the Indus Valley to the Indian Ocean. He also captured the Iranian cities of Rayy and Hamadan from the Buyids.

32. Ghaznavid power was challenged in Khurasan and Khwarezm by which of the following kings?

- [A] Arabs
- [B] Rajputs
- [C] Seljuq Turks
- [D] Persians

Correct Answer: C [Seljuq Turks]

Notes:

Masud I was the son of Mahmud of Ghazni and ascended the throne in 1031 A.D. He was unable to preserve the power and integrity of the Ghaznavids. In Khurasan and Khwarezm, Ghaznavid power was challenged by the Seljuq Turks.

33. Prithviraj Chauhan defeated which of the following kings in the first battle of Tarain?

- [A] Alauddin Hussain
- [B] Mahmud of Ghazni
- [C] Muhammad Ghori
- [D] Ghiyath ud-din

Correct Answer: C [Muhammad Ghori]

Notes:

The First Battle of Tarain was fought between the Ghurids led by Muhammad Ghori against the Chahamanas led Prithviraj Chauhan near Tarain in 1191 CE. The Chahamanas king Prithviraj Chauhan defeated the Ghurid king Muhammad Ghori.

34. Qutbuddin made which of the following places as his headquarters before embarking on a campaign of expansion?

- [A] Ajmer
- [B] Punjab
- [C] Delhi
- [D] Agra

Correct Answer: C [Delhi]

Notes:

When Ghori returned to Ghazni to carry out his conquests on the western frontiers he left his lieutenant, Qutbuddin Aibak, in charge of his Indian

conquests. Qutbuddin made Delhi his headquarters in 1193 CE, before embarking on a campaign of expansion.

35. Which of the following destroyed the universities of Nalanda and Vikramshila?

- [A] Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji
- [B] Qutab-ud-din Aibak
- [C] Muhammad Ghori
- [D] Ghiasuddin Tughlaq

Correct Answer: A [Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji]

Notes:

Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji who was one of the generals of Muhammad Ghori conquered Bihar in 1197 CE and Bengal in 1202 CE. He also destroyed the universities of Nalanda and Vikramshila.

36. Iltutmish belonged to which of the following tribes?

- [A] Huns
- [B] Ilbari tribe
- [C] Touba tribe
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: B [Ilbari tribe]

Notes:

Iltutmish who ruled from c.1211 to 1236 CE was the real consolidator of Turkish rule in India. He belonged to the Ilbari tribe and therefore his dynasty also known as the Ilbari dynasty.

37. Ruknuddin Firuz Shah was killed by which of the following?

- [A] Iltutmish
- [B] Alauddin Masud Shah
- [C] Nasiruddin Mahmud

[D] Razia Sultan

Correct Answer: D [Razia Sultan]

Notes:

When the governor of Multan revolted, Ruknuddin Firuz Shah marched to suppress that revolt. Raziya Sultan, with the support of amirs of Delhi, used this opportunity to seize the throne of the Delhi Sultanate. Both Firuz Shah and Shah Turkan were put to death.

38. Which of the following kings succeeded Alauddin Masud Shah?

[A] Nasiruddin Mahmud

[B] Raziya Sultan

[C] Ruknuddin Firuz Shah

[D] Bahram Shah

Correct Answer: A [Nasiruddin Mahmud]

Notes:

Nasiruddin Mahmud who was the Grandson of Shams ud din Iltutmish. He was an inexperienced and young king and had ascended to the throne with the aid of Ulugh Khan/Balban in 1246 CE.

39. Which of the following kings introduced sijada and paibos?

[A] Ruknuddin Firuz Shah

[B] Bahram Shah

[C] Balban

[D] Nasiruddin Mahmud

Correct Answer: C [Balban]

Notes:

Ghiyas ud din Balban who was the ninth sultan of the Mamluk dynasty introduced rigorous court discipline and new customs such as sijada also called prostration and paibos also called kissing the Sultan's feet.

40. Which of the following military general of Alauddin led the Khalji dynasty invasions to South India?

[A] Ulugh Khan

[B] Malik Kafur

[C] Nusarat Khan

[D] None of the above

Correct Answer: B [Malik Kafur]

Notes:

Alauddin married Kamla Bai who was the wife of Rai Karan, the ruler of Gujarat and acquired Malik Kafur who was an eunuch and a great military general who later led the Khalji dynasty invasions to South India.

41. Which of the following was the first sultan of the Delhi Sultanate to have a benevolent attitude towards Hindus?

[A] Jalauddin Khalji

[B] Alauddin Khalji

[C] Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah

[D] Nasiruddin Khusrau Shah

Correct Answer: A [Jalauddin Khalji]

Notes:

Jalauddin Khalji was very generous. He was the first sultan of the Delhi Sultanate to have a benevolent attitude towards Hindus. He believed as the large majority of the people in India were Hindus, the state in India could not be a truly Islamic state.

42. Which of the following treacherously murdered Jalaluddin Khalji?

[A] Balban

[B] Alauddin Khalji

[C] Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

[D] Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah

Correct Answer: B [Alauddin Khalji]

Notes:

Alauddin Khalji treacherously murdered his father-in-law Jalaluddin Khalji near Kara. He usurped the throne of Delhi and proclaimed himself Sultan by winning over the nobles and soldiers to his side.

43. In which of the following years the Rajput kingdom, Jalore, was captured by Alauddin?

[A] c. 1309 CE

[B] c. 1310 CE

[C] c. 1311 CE

[D] c. 1312 CE

Correct Answer: C [c. 1311 CE]

Notes:

In c. 1311 CE Alauddin captured the Rajput kingdom, Jalore also. By c. 1311 CE, Alauddin had completed the conquest of large parts of Rajputana and became the master of the North India.

44. Which of the following was the first Sultan of Delhi who ordered for the measurement of land?

[A] Iltutmish

[B] Balban

[C] Alauddin Khalji

[D] Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

Correct Answer: C [Alauddin Khalji]

Notes:

Alauddin Khalji was the first Sultan of Delhi who ordered for the measurement of land. During his time even the big landlords could not

escape land tax. The land revenue was collected in cash which in turn was used by the Sultan to pay the soldiers in cash.

45. Which of the following kings died due to the collapse of a wooden structure?

- [A] Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
- [B] Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- [C] Ghiyaddin Tughlaq Shah II
- [D] Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

Correct Answer: D [Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq]

Notes:

Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq who reigned from 1320 CE to 1325 CE was the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty of Delhi sultanate. He rose from a humble origin. He died due to the collapse of a wooden structure.

46. Which of the following period is associated with Lodhi Dynasty?

- [A] 1351-1426 AD
- [B] 1451-1526 AD
- [C] 1471-1536 AD
- [D] 1491-1546 AD

Correct Answer: B [1451-1526 AD]

Notes:

The Lodhi Dynasty ruled from 1451 to 1526 AD. They were the last ruling family of the Sultanate period. They were also the first to be headed by the Afghans who were ruling over Sirhind when the Sayyids were in India.

47. Which of the following re-imposed jaziya on non-Muslims?

- [A] Ibrahim Lodhi
- [B] Sikander Lodhi

- [C] Bahlol Lodhi
- [D] Daulat Khan Lodhi

Correct Answer: B [Sikander Lodhi]

Notes:

Sikander Lodhi was a bigot and showed little tolerance towards the non-Muslims. He also destroyed many Hindu temples and imposed a number of restrictions on the Hindus. He also re-imposed jaziya on non-Muslims.

48. Agra city was founded in which of the following years?

- [A] 1504 A.D.
- [B] 1510 A.D.
- [C] 1516 A.D.
- [D] 1520 A.D.

Correct Answer: A [1504 A.D.]

Notes:

Agra was founded by Sikander Lodhi in 1504 A.D. Sikander Lodhi extended the boundaries of his empire by capturing Jaunpur, Chanderi, Dholpur and Gwalior. He was successful in keeping the turbulent chiefs and the rebellious governors under his control.

49. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to religious policy of Sikander Lodhi?

1. He sacked the Hindu temples and built mosques in their places.
2. He issued orders forbidding the Hindus to bathe at the ghats of the Jamuna.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 2
- [C] Both 1 & 2

[D] Neither 1 & 2

Correct Answer: C [Both 1 & 2]

Notes:

Sikander Lodhi sacked the Hindu temples and built mosques in their places. He also issued orders which forbid the Hindus to bathe at the ghats of the Jamuna. He was religious bigot.

50. Ibrahim Lodhi's rule is associated with which of the following periods?

[A] 1510–1516 A.D.

[B] 1513–1518 A.D.

[C] 1515–1520 A.D.

[D] 1517–1526 A.D.

Correct Answer: D [1517–1526 A.D.]

Notes:

Ibrahim Lodhi ruled from 1517 to 1526 A.D. He was the last of the Delhi Sultans. He ascended to the throne of Delhi in the year 1517, after the death of Sikandar Lodi.

51. Diwan-i-Rasalat refers to which of the following?

[A] Department of revenue

[B] Department of military affairs

[C] Department of religious affairs

[D] Department of slaves

Correct Answer: C [Department of religious affairs]

Notes:

During the Delhi Sultanate period 'Diwan-i-Rasalat' was the department of religious affairs. It dealt with pious foundations and gave stipends to deserving scholars and man of piety.

52. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to judicial system during the Sultanate period?

1. A grand court was maintained and darbars held on a number of occasions.
2. Everyone had free access to the sultan during the darbar.
3. Decisions were taken according to the law of the Shariah for cases involving the Muslims.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 2 & 3
- [C] Only 1 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

During the Sultanate period a grand court was maintained and darbars held on a number of occasions. Everyone had free access to the sultan during the darbar. In the cases involving the Muslims, decisions were taken according to the law of the Shariah.

53. Which of the following statements are correct regarding iqtadars?

1. They were granted the iqtas on a temporary basis.
2. Iqtadars could be transferred within the Kingdom.
3. Iqtadars were the owners of the land assigned to them.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 2 & 3
- [C] Only 1 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: A [Only 1 & 2]

Notes:

During the Sultanate period the iqtadars were granted the iqta on a temporary basis. The iqtadars could be transferred within the Kingdom. Iqtadars were not the owners of the land assigned to them.

54. During the Sultanate period India imported raw silk and porcelain from which of the following regions?

- [A] West Asia
- [B] Persian Gulf Region
- [C] China
- [D] Europe

Correct Answer: C [China]

Notes:

During the Sultanate period India imported raw silk and porcelain from China. Whereas high grade textiles (satin, etc.), glassware, and horses were imported from West Asia.

55. Which of the following experimented with token currency?

- [A] Iltutmish
- [B] Firozshah Tughlaq
- [C] Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- [D] Ibrahim Lodhi

Correct Answer: C [Muhammad bin Tughlaq]

Notes:

During the Sultanate period Muhammad bin Tughlaq had not only experimented with token currency but also issued several types of gold and silver coins. These coins were minted at eight different places.

56. '*Rahat*' refers to which of the following?

- [A] Persian wheel
- [B] Fabric

- [C] Weapon
- [D] Armour

Correct Answer: A [Persian wheel]

Notes:

'Rahat' refers to persian wheel through which water could be lifted from a deeper level for the purpose of irrigation. It was very much in vogue during the time of Turkish rule.

57.Which of the following was the author of Sangitaraja?

- [A] Hemachandra Suri
- [B] Vijnanesvara
- [C] Kumbha
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [Qutbuddin Aibak]

Notes:

Qutbuddin Aibak of Slave dynasty built a palace in the Qila Rai Pithora which he named as Qasr-i-Safed. However, today there hardly remains any sign of this palace.

58.Which of the following built a palace in the Qila Rai Pithora and named it Qasr-i-Safed?

- [A] Qutbuddin Aibak
- [B] Iltutmish
- [C] Balban
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [Qutbuddin Aibak]

Notes:

Qutbuddin Aibak of Slave dynasty built a palace in the Qila Rai Pithora which he named as Qasr-i-Safed. However, today there hardly remains any sign of this palace.

59. The Vijayanagar empire ruled during which of the following years?

- [A] 1236–1672 CE
- [B] 1336–1572 CE
- [C] 1136–1472 CE
- [D] 1336–1672 CE

Correct Answer: D [1336–1672 CE]

Notes:

The Vijayanagara Empire was a prominent empire that arose in the Deccan Plateau region of South India during the middle 14th century. It was established in 1336 CE by the brothers Harihara I and Bukka Raya I.

60. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Krishna Deva Raya?

1. He was a great commander and an efficient administrator.
2. He decisively defeated the Muslim army in the battle of Diwani.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 2
- [C] Both 1 & 2
- [D] Neither 1 & 2

Correct Answer: C [Both 1 & 2]

Notes:

Krishna Deva Raya was a great commander and an efficient administrator. He had high intellectual capabilities and was patron of art and literature. He decisively defeated the Muslim army in the battle of Diwani.

61. Which of the following statements are correct regarding buildings of the Tughlaq period?

1. They were constructed by combining arch and dome.
2. They used the cheaper and easily available grey colour stones.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1
- [B] Only 2
- [C] Both 1 & 2
- [D] Neither 1 & 2

Correct Answer: C [Both 1 & 2]

Notes:

The buildings of the Tughlaq period were constructed by combining arch and dome. They used the cheaper and easily available grey colour stones. The arches and domes were built on scientific lines.

62. The Vijayanagar kingdom constituted of how many dynasties?

- [A] 4
- [B] 3
- [C] 5
- [D] 2

Correct Answer: A [4]

Notes:

The Vijayanagar kingdom which was established in 1336 CE in south India consisted of four dynasties — Sangama (c.1336–1485 CE), Saluva (c.1485–1503 CE), Tuluva (c.1503–1570 CE) and Aravidu (till the end of the 17th century).

63. Which of the following acquired the title of Gajabetevara?

- [A] Deva Raya I
- [B] Deva Raya II

- [C] Krishna Deva Raya
- [D] Achyuta Deva Raya

Correct Answer: B [Deva Raya II]

Notes:

Deva Raya II acquired the title of Gajabetevara. It literally means “Hunter of Elephants”. The title explained his addiction to hunting elephants or a metaphor referring to his victories against enemies.

64. Which of the following laid the foundations of the Saluva dynasty?

- [A] Saluva Narasimha
- [B] Saluva Gunda
- [C] Narasa Nayaka
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [Saluva Narasimha]

Notes:

Saluva Narasimha laid the foundation of Saluva dynasty. Saluva Narasimha was the eldest son of Saluva Gunda. Saluva Gunda was the chief of Chandragiri of the Chittoor district.

65. ‘Ashta diggajas’ adorned the court of which of the following Vijayanagar ruler?

- [A] Harihara II
- [B] Deva Raya I
- [C] Achyuta Deva Raya
- [D] Krishna Deva Raya

Correct Answer: D [Krishna Deva Raya]

Notes:

Krishna Deva Raya was a Vaishnavite but he respected all religions. Eight eminent scholars of Telugu who were popularly known as the 'Ashta diggajas' adorned the court of Krishna Deva Raya.

66. Manucharitam and Harikathasaram were the works of which of the following 'Ashta diggajas' of Krishna Deva Raya's court?

- [A] Allasani Peddanna
- [B] Tenali Ramakrishna
- [C] Pingali Suranna
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [Allasani Peddanna]

Notes:

Allasani Peddanna adorned the court of Krishna Deva Raya and was one of the 'Ashta diggajas'. He was also called Andhrakavita Pitamaga. His important works include Manucharitam and Harikathasaram.

67. Which of the following Kannada poet was patronized by Achyuta Deva Raya?

- [A] Chikkupadhyaya
- [B] Chatu Vittalanatha
- [C] Devanur Mahadeva
- [D] Kumara Vyasa

Correct Answer: B [Chatu Vittalanatha]

Notes:

Achyuta Deva Raya He patronized the Kannada poet Chatu Vittalanatha, the great singer and composer Purandaradasa who is also considered as the father of Carnatic music and the Sanskrit scholar Rajanatha Dindima II.

68.Which of the following has the absolute authority in executive affairs during the Vijayanagar empire?

[A] Council of ministers

[B] King

[C] provincial governors

[D] None of the above

Correct Answer: B [King]

Notes:

The Vijayanagar Empire flourished in southern India from 14th to 17th century A.D. There was a well-organized administration under the Vijayanagar kingdom. The Rayas (king) enjoyed absolute authority in executive matters.

69.Which of the following kinds of coins were in use during the rule of the Vijayanagar kingdom?

1) Varaha

2) Dinara

3) Fanam

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

[A] Only 1 & 2

[B] Only 2 & 3

[C] Only 1 & 3

[D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

Abdur Razzak, the Ambassador from Iran who visited the Indian subcontinent during the rule of Deva Raya II states that in Vijayanagar, three kinds of coins were in use-Varaha, Dinara and Fanam. Of these, the Fanam was most popular.

70. Which of the following temple is also known as Pampapati?

- [A] Vittalaswami temple
- [B] Virupaksha temple
- [C] Hazara Ramaswamy temple
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: B [Virupaksha temple]

Notes:

Virupaksha temple was built in the capital city of Vijaynagara empire, Hampi. It is also known as Pampapati was the most sacred and noted for its architectural values. The ruins of Hampi are a witness to the distinct style of architecture of Vijayanagar.

71. Which of the following assumed the title Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah?

- [A] Muhammad Shah I
- [B] Taj-ud-din Firoz Shah
- [C] Ahmah Shah Wali
- [D] Hasan Gangu

Correct Answer: D [Hasan Gangu]

Notes:

Hasan Gangu, the founder of Bahmani Sultanate assumed the title Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah, as he traced his descent from the mythical hero of Iran, Bahman Shah. The kingdom was also named the Bahmani Sultanate after him.

72. Which of the following kings defeated the Gond Raja Narsing Rai?

- [A] Hasan Gangu
- [B] Taj-ud-din Firoz Shah
- [C] Ahmah Shah Wali
- [D] Humayun Shah

Correct Answer: B [Taj-ud-din Firoz Shah]

Notes:

During 1397–1422 CE, Bahamani kingdom was ruled by Taj-ud-din Firoz Shah who started the Bahmani expansion towards Berar by defeating the Gond Raja Narsing Rai of Kherla. A huge amount of money, gold, and silver was paid to Firuz and a daughter of Rai was married to him.

73. Which of the following Bahamani kings is also called as wali?

- [A] Humayun Shah
- [B] Ahmah Shah I
- [C] Muhammad Shah I
- [D] Taj-ud-din Firoz Shah

Correct Answer: B [Ahmah Shah I]

Notes:

Ahmad Shah I who is also called Ahmad Shah Wali ruled the Bahamani kingdom from 1422 CE to 1435 CE. Ahmad Shah I who is called a saint (wali) on account of his association with the famous Sufi saint Gesu Daraz.

74. Which of the following was the four provinces into which the Bahamani kingdom was divided?

- 1) Daultabad,
- 2) Bidar
- 3) Berar
- 4) Gulbarga

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1, 2 & 3
- [B] Only 2, 3 & 4
- [C] Only 1, 3 & 4
- [D] 1, 2, 3, & 4

Correct Answer: D [1, 2, 3, & 4]

Notes:

The Bahmani administrative system was well-organized. The Sultanate was divided into four administrative units which were called as 'taraf' or provinces. These provinces were Daultabad, Bidar, Berar, and Gulbarga.

75. Which of the following laid out a new city near Gulbarga, named as Firuzabad?

- [A] Muhammad Shah I
- [B] Firuz Shah
- [C] Ahmah Shah Wali
- [D] Humayun Shah

Correct Answer: B [Firuz Shah]

Notes:

Firuz Shah of the Bahmani dynasty laid out a new city near Gulbarga. He named it as Firuzabad. The tomb of Firoz Shah consisting of twin domes is situated very close to the Gulbarga fort.

76. Which of the following became a minister in the Burhan I's government and started to influence religious policies of the state?

- [A] Malik Ambar
- [B] Todar Mal
- [C] Shah Tahir Ismaili
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: C [Shah Tahir Ismaili]

Notes:

Shah Tahir Ismaili was a migrant Shia scholar from Persia. He visited Deccan in the sixteenth century and settled down in the domains of Burhan I. He soon became a minister in Burhan I's government and he started to influence religious policies of the state.

77.Chand Bibi died in which of the following years?

- [A] 1580 CE
- [B] 1590 CE
- [C] 1600 CE
- [D] 1610 CE

Correct Answer: C [1600 CE]

Notes:

Ahmednagar fell after the death of Chand Bibi in 1600 CE. Ahmednagar came under the control of emperor Akbar and Akbar made his son, Murad, the governor of the province.

78.Yusuf Adil Khan was the son of which of the following king?

- [A] Alauddin Imad Shah
- [B] Agha Murad
- [C] Darya
- [D] Ismail Adil Shah

Correct Answer: B [Agha Murad]

Notes:

The Adil Shahis was one of the principal successor states of the Bahmani Sultanate. The Adil Shahis remained in power from 1489 CE to 1686 CE. Yusuf Adil Khan of Turkish descent was the son of king Agha Murad of Turkey.

79.Which of the following treated Hindus with consideration and admitted them to high offices in the kingdom's administration?

- [A] Yusuf Adil Khan
- [B] Burhan Nizam Shah
- [C] Ismail Adil Shah
- [D] Malik Hasan Bahri

Correct Answer: C [Ismail Adil Shah]

Notes:

Ismail Adil Shah was the son and successor of Yusuf Adil Khan. He ruled the kingdom of Bijapur from 1510 CE to 1534 CE. He treated Hindus with consideration and admitted them to high offices in the kingdom's administration.

80. Which of the following rulers ordered his soldiers to wear a twelve peaked cap?

- [A] Shah Ismail Safavi
- [B] Burhan Nizam Shah
- [C] Ismail Adil Shah
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: C [Ismail Adil Shah]

Notes:

Ismail Adil Shah who was the son and successor of Yusuf Adil Khan. He ruled from 1510 CE to 1535 CE. Ismail Adil Shah in recognition of his alliance with Persia ordered his soldiers to wear a twelve peaked cap as a part of the uniform.

81. The Chisti Order was established in India by which of the following saint?

- [A] Nizamuddin Auliya
- [B] Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
- [C] Ibrahim Qanduzi
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: B [Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti]

Notes:

In terms of the popularity and spiritual influence of Sufi orders, the Chishtis were unparalleled in India. The Chisti Order was established in India by Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti. He came to India in 1206 CE.

82. Which of the following constructed a mausoleum over the grave of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti?

- [A] Khwaja Hussain Nagauri
- [B] Hamiduddin Nagauri
- [C] Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq
- [D] Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar

Correct Answer: A [Khwaja Hussain Nagauri]

Notes:

After the death of Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti in 1235 CE, he was buried at the same land where he lived. In the fifteenth century Khwaja Hussain Nagauri constructed a mausoleum over his grave.

83. Which of the following is regarded as the oldest Sufi in the Indian sub-continent who established himself in north India?

- [A] Rabia al-Adawiya
- [B] Al Hujwiri
- [C] Al-Junaid
- [D] Bayazid Bastami.

Correct Answer: B [Al Hujwiri]

Notes:

Sufism evolved into a well-developed movement by the end of the 11th century in India. Al Hujwiri established himself in north India and was buried in Lahore. He is regarded as the oldest Sufi in the Indian sub-continent.

84. Which of the following is correct regarding Sufi order?

1. Many Sufis enjoyed the sama or musical congregation in their khanqahs.
2. When the pir died, his dargah, i.e., the tomb or shrine, became a centre for his disciples and followers.
3. The ziyarat or pilgrimage to the tombs of the Sufi saints was an important form of ritual pilgrimage.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 2 & 3
- [C] Only 1 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

Many Sufis also enjoyed the sama or musical congregation which was held in their khanqahs. Whenever the pir died, his dargah, that is, the tomb or shrine, became a centre for his disciples and followers. The ziyarat or pilgrimage to the tombs of the Sufi saints was an important form of ritual pilgrimage.

85. 'Zikr' involved which of the following?

- [A] Repeated recitation of a devotional formula in praise of Allah.
- [B] Gathering where musical instruments were played.
- [C] Ecstatic dancing.
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: A [Repeated recitation of a devotional formula in praise of Allah.]

Notes:

'Zikr' involved the repeated recitation of a devotional formula in praise of Allah. It was considered a means of attaining bliss. First it began as a simple recitation of the Quran but later evolved into an elaborate ritual practiced in a congregation

86. Shaikh Nizamuddin was succeeded by which of the following?

- [A] Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
- [B] Rafiuddin Harun
- [C] Nizamuddin Auliya
- [D] Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

Correct Answer: B [Rafiuddin Harun]

Notes:

Shaikh Nizamuddin who was a disciple of Fariduddin Masud died in 1325 CE. He was succeeded by his Khwaja Rafiuddin Harun who was the son of his nephew as the sajjada nashin.

87. Whose verses are found in the Sikh holy scripture, Adi Granth?

- [A] Ramananda
- [B] Guru Nanak
- [C] Tulsidas
- [D] Kabir

Correct Answer: D [Kabir]

Notes:

Kabir was one of the most famous disciples of Ramananda. He was a 15th century Bhakti poet and saint. His verses are found in the Sikh holy scripture called Adi Granth.

88. Akbar is believed to be the follower of which of the following bhakti saints?

- [A] Kabir
- [B] Ramanuja
- [C] Guru Nanak
- [D] Dadu Dayal

Correct Answer: D [Dadu Dayal]

Notes:

Dadu Dayal is believed to be the foster son of an affluent businessman who found him floating on the river Sabarmati. It is also believed that Emperor Akbar was one of his followers.

89. Which of the following became part of the mystic circle of the Pakpattan shrine?

- [A] Makhdum Alauddin Ali
- [B] Abdul Quddus Gangohi
- [C] Muhibbullah Allahabadi
- [D] Salim Chishti

Correct Answer: D [Salim Chishti]

Notes:

Salim Chishti who was a descendent of Baba Farid lived during the reign of Emperor Akbar. His family migrated from Punjab to Sikri, where he became part of the mystic circle of the Pakpattan shrine.

90. Which of the following is considered as the founder of the Muslim kingdom of Gujarat?

- [A] Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- [B] Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- [C] Zafar Khan
- [D] Iltutmish

Correct Answer: C [Zafar Khan]

Notes:

Zafar Khan who was later known as Muzaffar Shah I was appointed as the governor of Gujarat by Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad bin Tughluq IV. Zafar Khan founded the Muslim kingdom of Gujarat.

91. Which of the following brought the whole of Orissa, Cooch Bihar, and parts of east Bengal, including Dacca, under the Mughal rule in 1592?

- [A] Raja Todar Mal
- [B] Raja Birbal
- [C] Raja Man Singh
- [D] None of the above

Correct Answer: C [Raja Man Singh]

Notes:

The Mughal mansabdar Raja Man Singh brought the whole of Orissa, Cooch Bihar, and parts of east Bengal, including Dacca, under the Mughal rule in 1592 A.D. The foster brother of Akbar, Mirza Aziz Koka, conquered Kathiawar in the west.

92. Akbar died in which of the following years?

- [A] 1600 A.D.
- [B] 1605 A.D.
- [C] 1610 A.D.
- [D] 1614 A.D.

Correct Answer: B [1605 A.D.]

Notes:

The Mughal emperor Akbar died of dysentery in 1605 A.D. and was buried at Sikandra. Akbar was disliked for his political ideology by Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi who was a Sufi leader.

93. Which of the following built Agra Fort?

- [A] Shahjahan
- [B] Jahangir
- [C] Akbar
- [D] Aurangzeb

Correct Answer: C [Akbar]

Notes:

Akbar encouraged many indigenous art styles leading to the common use of sandstone and the use of arches. He built the Agra fort in red sandstone. He also built forts at Lahore and Allahabad.

94.The territories of the empire were divided into which of the following categories during the Mughal administration?

- 1) Jagir
- 2) Inam
- 3) Khalisa

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 2 & 3
- [C] Only 1 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

The Mughals retained many features of the administrative system of the Sultanate and the administration of Sher Shah Suri. The territories of the empire were divided into Jagir, Khalisa, and Inam.

95.Which of the following is correct regarding Mansabdari system?

1. The mansab rank was not hereditary.
2. The lowest rank was 10 and the highest was 5,000 for the nobles.
3. All appointments and promotions as well as dismissals were directly made by the emperor.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 2 & 3

[C] Only 1 & 3

[D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

Under the Mansabdari system the mansab rank was not hereditary and the lowest rank was 10 and the highest was 5,000 for the nobles. All appointments and promotions as well as dismissals in the Mansabdari system were directly made by the emperor.

96. Which of the following jagirs were given on certain conditions under the Jagirdari system?

[A] Tankha Jagirs

[B] Mashrut Jagirs

[C] Watan Jagirs

[D] Altamgha Jagirs

Correct Answer: B [Mashrut Jagirs]

Notes:

Mashrut Jagirs under the Jagirdari system of Mughals were the lands which were given on certain conditions. Tankha Jagirs were those which were given in lieu of salaries and they were transferable every three to four years.

97. Akbar used to visit the shrine of which of the following Sufi saint regularly?

[A] Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki

[B] Sheikh Muinuddin Chisti

[C] Salim Chishti

[D] None of the above

Correct Answer: B [Sheikh Muinuddin Chisti]

Notes:

Akbar was a pious Muslim in the beginning of his life. He used to visit the shrine of Sheikh Muinuddin Chisti at Ajmer. Later, he became a sceptical Muslim. Akbar took the policy of religious toleration even further by breaking with conventional Islam.

98. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Nur Jahan?

1. Nur Jahan encouraged Persian art and culture in the court.
2. She was conferred the status of Padshah Begum and was the only woman in Mughal Darbar.
3. Coins were also struck in her name and all royal farmans had her name along with Jahangir.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- [A] Only 1 & 2
- [B] Only 2 & 3
- [C] Only 1 & 3
- [D] 1, 2 & 3

Correct Answer: D [1, 2 & 3]

Notes:

Nur Jahan encouraged Persian art and culture in the court. She was conferred the status of Padshah Begum and was the only woman in Mughal Darbar. Coins were also struck in her name and all royal farmans had her name along with Jahangir.

99. Amar Singh of Mewar (son of Maharana Pratap) submitted before Jahangir in which of the following years?

- [A] 1611 A.D.
- [B] 1613 A.D.
- [C] 1615 A.D.
- [D] 1617 A.D.

Correct Answer: C [1615 A.D.]

Notes:

Amar Singh of Mewar, the son of Maharana Pratap submitted before Jahangir in 1615 A.D. Maharana Pratap's son Karan Singh was made Mansabdar in the Mughal court.

100. Which of the following patronised scholars like Ghiyas Beg, Naqib Khan, and Niamatullah?

[A] Jahangir

[B] Akbar

[C] Shahjahan

[D] Aurangzeb

Correct Answer: A [Jahangir]

Notes:

During the reign of Jahangir, Abdul Hamid Lahori wrote Padshah Namah and Khafi Khan wrote Muntakhab-i-Lubab. Jahangir also patronised many learned scholars like Ghiyas Beg, Naqib Khan, and Niamatullah.

References Links

<https://www.gktoday.in/quizbase/ancient-indian-history-multiple-choice-questions>

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