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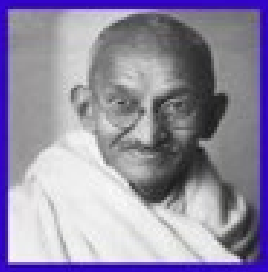

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QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

ANCIENT INDIA : QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

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1. Which of the following Vedas deals with magic spells and witchcraft?

(a) Rigveda
(b) Samaveda
(c) Yajurveda
(d) Atharvaveda

Ans: (d)

2. The later Vedic Age means the age of the compilation of

(a) Samhitas
(b) Brahmanas
(c) Aranyakas
(d) All the above

Ans: (d)

3. The Vedic religion along with its Later (Vedic) developments is actually known as

(a) Hinduism
(b) Brahmanism
(c) Bhagavatism
(d) Vedic Dharma

Ans: (b)

4. The Vedic Aryans first settled in the region of

(a) Central India
(b) Gangetic Doab
(c) Saptasindhu
(d) Kashmir and Punjab

Ans: (c)

5. Which of the following contains the famous Gayatrimantra?

(a) Rigveda
(b) Samaveda
(c) Kathopanishad
(d) Aitareya Brahmana

Ans: (a)

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6. The famous Gayatrimantra is addressed to

(a) Indra
(b) Varuna
(c) Pashupati
(d) Savita

Ans: (d)

7. Two highest ,gods in the Vedic religion were

(a) Agni and Savitri
(b) Vishnu and Mitra
(c) Indra and Varuna
(d) Surya and Pushan

Ans: (c)

8. Division of the Vedic society into four classes is clearly mentioned in the

(a) Yajurveda
(b) Purusa-sukta of Rigveda
(c) Upanishads
(d) Shatapatha Brahmana

Ans: (b)

9. This Vedic God was 'a breaker of the forts' and also a 'war god'

(a) Indra
(b) Yama
(c) Marut
(d) Varuna

Ans: (a)

10. The Harappan or Indus Valley Civilisation flourished during the ____ age.

(a) Megalithic
(b) Paleolithic
(c) Neolithic
(d) Chalcolithic

Ans: (d)

11. The first metal to be extensively used by the people in India was

(a) Bronze
(b) Copper
(c) Iron
(d) Tin

Ans: (b)

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12. Which of the following civilisations is not associated with the Harappan Civilisation?

(a) Mesopotamian
(b) Egyptian
(c) Sumerian
(d) Chinese

Ans: (d)

13. Of the following scholars who was the first to discover the traces of the Harappan Civilisation?

(a) Sir John Marshall
(b) RD Banerji
(c) A Cunningham
(d) Daya Ram Sahani

Ans: (d)

14. The Harappan Civilisation achieved far greater advancement than Sumer, Elam etc. on account of its

(a) town planning
(b) metal working
(c) weights and measures
(d) seals and figures

Ans: (a)

15. The town planning in the Harappan Civilisation was inspired by a regard for

(a) beauty and utility
(b) uniformity
(c) sanitation and public health
(d) demographic factor

Ans: (c)

16. The Indus or Harappan Civilisation is distinguished from the other contemporary civilisations by its

(a) town planning
(b) underground drainage system
(c) uniformity of weights and measures
(d) large agricultural surplus

Ans: (b)

17. Match the location of the following Harappan sites:

List-1	**List-2**
(Sites)	(States)

A. Ropar (i) Uttar Pradesh

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B. Alamgirpur (ii) Punjab

C. Kalibangan (iii) Gujarat

D. Dholavira (iv) Rajasthan

E. Banawali (v) Haryana

Codes:

	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	ii	i	iv	iii	v
(b)	i	ii	iii	iv	v
(c)	ii	i	iii	iv	v
(d)	ii	iii	I	v	iv

Ans: (a)

18. The date of the Harappan Civilisation (2300-1750 BC) has been fixed on the basis of

(a) Pottery design
(b) Stratification
(c) Aryan invasion
(d) Radio Carbon-14 dating

Ans: (d)

19. Most of the large Harappan towns had for fortifications which served the purpose of

(a) safety from robbers
(b) protection against cattle raiders
(c) protection against floods
(d) All the above

Ans: (d)

20. Cereal(s) grown by the people of the Harappan Civilisation was/were

(a) Wheat
(b) Rice
(c) Millet
(d) All the above

Ans: (d)

21. The utensils of the Indus Valley people were mainly made of

(a) clay
(b) copper
(c) bronze
(d) brass

Ans: (a)

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22. Which of the following metals was not known to the Indus valley people?

(a) gold
(b) silver
(c) copper
(d) iron

Ans: (d)

23. Which of the following objects was not worshipped by the Indus valley people

(a) Mother Goddess
(b) Pashupati Shiva
(c) Trees such as Peepal and Acacia
(d) Trimurti

Ans: (d)

24. At which of the following Harappan sites has a supposed dockyard been found?

(a) Kalibangan
(b) Lothal
(c) Suktagendor
(d) Sotka Koli

Ans: (b)

25. The economy of the Indus Valley people was based on?

(a) Agriculture
(b) Trade and Commerce
(c) Crafts
(d) All the above

Ans: (d)

26. The Harappan Civilisation declined as a result of

(a) Aryan invasion
(b) Decline in foreign trade
(c) Ecological factors
(d) Not definitely known factors

Ans: (d)

27. The most common animal figure found at all the Harappan sites is

(a) unihorn bull
(b) cow
(c) bull
(d) tiger

Ans: (a)

28. The term Aryan, Indo-Aryan or Indo-European denotes a _____concept?

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(a) Linguistic
(b) Racial
(c) Religious
(d) Cultural

Ans: (a)

29. According to the most widely accepted view, the Aryans originally came from

(a) India
(b) Central Asia
(c) Central Europe
(d) Steppes of Russia

Ans: (b)

30. Which of the following Vedas was compiled first?

(a) Rigveda
(b) Samaveda
(c) Yajurveda
(d) Atharvaveda

Ans: (a)

31. The Vedic economy was based on

(a) trade and commerce
(b) crafts and industries
(c) agriculture and cattle rearing
(d) all the above

Ans: (c)

32. The normal form of government during the Vedic period was

(a) democracy
(b) republics
(c) oligarchy
(d) monarchy

Ans: (d)

33. Two popular Assemblies of the Vedic period were

(a) Sabha and Mahasabha
(b) Mahasabha and Ganasabha
(c) Sabha and Samiti
(d) Ur and Kula

Ans: (c)

34. The Indo-Greek Kingdom set up in north Afghanistan in the beginning of the second

century BC was

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(a) Scythia
(b) Zedrasia
(c) Bactria
(d) Aria

Ans: (a)

35. The beat specimens of Mauryan art are represented by their

(a) Stupas
(b) Pillars
(c) Chaityas
(d) Caves

Ans: (b)

36. Which of the following does not represent an important source material for the Mauryan period?

(a) Literary works
(b) Foreign accounts
(c) Numismatic evidence
(d) Epigraphic sources

Ans: (c)

37. According to Strabo, the Tamil kingdom to first send emissaries to meet Augustin in Athens in 20 BC, was

(a) Pallava
(b) Chola
(c) Pandya
(d) Chera

Ans: (c)

38. Who among the following was the founder of the Nanda dynasty?

(a) Mahapadma Nanda
(b) Ashoka Nanda
(c) Dhana Nanda
(d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

39. The word 'Veda' has been derived from the root word 'Vid' which means

(a) Divinity
(b) Sacredness
(c) Doctrine
(d) Knowledge

Ans: (d)

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40. The Kushan rule was brought to an end by

(a) The Nagas
(b) The Britishers
(c) Samudragupta
(d) The Hindu Shahi Dynasty

Ans: (d)

41. Ashoka has been particularly Influenced by the Buddhist monk

(a) Ambhi
(b) Upagupta
(c) Asvaghosha
(d) Vasubandhu

Ans: (b)

42. During Kanishka's reign, the centre of political activity shifted from Magadha to

(a) Delhi
(b) Ayodhya
(c) Kannauj
(d) Purushapura (Peshawar)

Ans: (d)

43. Which of the following Sanskrit language?

(a) Kushanas
(b) Mauryas
(c) Guptas
(d) Indo-Greeks

Ans: (c)

44. Who had got the Konark Sun Temple constructed?

(a) Kanishka
(b) Ashoka
(c) Narasimha Deva II
(d) Rajendra Chola

Ans: (c)

45. Which one of the following sculptures invariably used green schist as the medium?

(a) Maurya sculptures
(b) Mathura sculptures
(c) Bharhut sculptures
(d) Gandhara sculptures

Ans: (c)

46. Who among the following is known for his work on medicine during the Gupta period?

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(a) Saumilla
(b) Sudraka
(c) Shaunaka
(d) Susrutha

Ans: (d)

47. In the context of ancient Indian society, which one of the following terms does not belong to the category of the other three?

(a) Kula
(b) Vamsa
(c) Kosa
(d) Gotra

Ans: (c)

48. Who wrote Mrichchhakatika (Clay Cart)?

(a) Akbar
(b) Kalidas
(c) Sudraka
(d) Dandin

Ans: (c)

49. After the partition of India, the largest number of Harappan towns and settlements have been found In

(a) Punjab
(b) Haryana
(c) Gujarat
(d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans: (c)

50. The Indus Valley civilisation can be said to belong to the

(a) Paleolithic age
(b) Primitive age
(c) Neolithic age
(d) Bronze age

Ans: (d)

51. Who among the following used to hold a religious assembly at Prayag every five year?

(a) Ashoka
(b) Harshvardhana
(c) Kanishka
(d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Ans: (b)

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52. Gautam Buddha as a prince was known as

(a) Gautam
(b) Siddhartha
(c) Rahul
(d) Suddhodhana

Ans: (b)

53. The Jatakas are a collection of stories

(a) Meant for children
(b) Based on pet Hindu myths
(c) About Jains saints
(d) Pertaining to several different earlier births of the Buddha

Ans: (d)

54. Architectural developments In India manifested themselves In their full glory during the period of the

(a) Guptas
(b) Nandas
(c) Mauryas
(d) Cholas

Ans: (a)

55. The deep transforming effect that the Kalinga War had on Ashoka has been described in

(a) Archaeological excavations
(b) Rock edicts
(c) Coins
(d) Pillar edicts

Ans: (b)

56. The proud title of 'Vikramaditya' had been assumed by

(a) Harsha
(b) Chandragupta II
(c) Kanishka
(d) Samudragupta

Ans: (b)

57. In which region was the first metallic coin used In India?

(a) The Indo-Gangetic plain of central India
(b) The Himalayas
(c) Bihar and Eastern Uttar Pradesh

(d) The Deccan Plateau www.visionias.net

Ans: (a)

58. Which of the following was the first metal to be discovered and used as tools by humans?

(a) Iron
(b) Gold
(c) Tin
(d) Copper

Ans: (d)

59. The philosophy propounded in the Upanishads is known as

(a) Advaita
(b) Vedanta
(c) Yoga
(d) Samkhya

Ans: (b)

60. After the growth of the Vedic religion the most important development in the history of the so-called Hinduism was the development of

(a) Shaivism
(b) Saktism
(c) Bhagavatism
(d) Tantricism

Ans: (c)

61. Bhagavatiam refers to worship of

(a) Vasudeva Krishna
(b) Brahma
(c) Brahma-Vishnu-Shiva
(d) Durga as Shakti

Ans: (a)

62. Vaishnavism, a later development of Bhagavatism, advocates the worship of

(a) Vishnu
(b) Ram and Krishna
(c) Vishnu and his incarnations
(d) Vishnu and Lakshmi

Ans: (c)

63. The Hindu social sacraments such as marriage etc. are performed on the basis of the rituals described in the

(a) Rigveda

(b) Yajurveda
(c) Grihyasutras
(d) Upanishad

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Ans: (c)

64. The founder of Jainism was

(a) Rishbha
(b) Neminath
(c) Parsvanatha
(d) Vardhaman Mahavira

Ans: (c)

65. Vardhamana Mahavira the 24th Tirthankar of Jainism was born at ____ and died at ____.

(a) Vaishali and Rajagriha
(b) Kusinara and Pava
(c) Kundagrama and Pava
(d) Kashi and Champa

Ans: (c)

66. The 'Three Jewels' (Triratnas) of Jainism are

(a) right faith or intentions, right knowledge and right conduct
(b) right action, right livelihood and right effort
(c) right thoughts, non-violence and non-attachment
(d) right speech, right thinking and right behaviour

Ans: (a)

67. Of the five vows (Panch Anuvratas) of Jainism, four existed before Mahavira. The one which he added was

(a) not to kill (non-injury)
(b) not to steal
(c) non-attachment to worldly things
(d) celibacy

Ans: (d)

68. In Jainism the aim of life is to attain Nirvana or Moksha for which one has to

(a) follow three jewels and five vows
(b) practice, non-violence and non-injury to all living beings
(c) renounce the world and attain right knowledge
(d) believe in the Jains and absolute non-violence

Ans: (a)

69. Jainism was divided into two sects - Swetambaras (White-clad) and Digambaras (Sky-

clad or naked) - During the reign of the

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(a) Nandas
(b) Mauryas
(c) Kusanas
(d) Shungas

Ans: (b)

70. The name Buddha means

(a) enlightened
(b) learned
(c) divine
(d) sacred

Ans: (a)

71. Match the events of the Buddha's life with the place a of their occurrence:

List-1	List-2
A. Birth	(i) Kusinagar
B. Attainment of knowledge	(ii) Sarnath
C. First Sermon	(iii) Bodh-Gaya
D. Death	(iv) Lumbini

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	i	ii	iii	iv
(b)	ii	i	iv	iii
(c)	iii	ii	i	iv
(d)	iv	iii	ii	i

Ans: (d)

72. Buddhism was divided into Mahayana and Hinayana during the reign of

(a) Asoka
(b) Kanishka
(c) Menander
(d) Harsha

Ans: (b)

73. The great exponent of Mahayana Buddhism was

(a) Ashvaghosa
(b) Vasubandhu
(c) Nagarjuna

(d) Nagasena

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Ans: (c)

74. Jatakas are the stories of

(a) Buddha's life
(b) Buddha's previous lives
(c) The lives of the future Buddhas
(d) Great saints of Buddhism

Ans: (b)

75. Outside India, Buddhism was first accepted in

(a) China
(b) Japan
(c) Sri Lanka
(d) Tibet

Ans: (c)

76. In the sixth century BC northern India was divided into

(a) sixteen great states
(b) eight republican states
(c) both (a) and (b) above
(d) Anga and Magadha

Ans: (c)

77. Of all the states in northern India in 6th century BC which of the following states emerged as the most powerful?

(a) Anga
(b) Magadha
(c) Kashi
(d) Kosala

Ans: (b)

78. When Alexander invaded India, Magadha was being ruled by the

(a) Haryankas
(b) Sisunagas
(c) Nandas
(d) Mauryas

Ans: (c)

79. Chandragupta Maurya with the help of Chanakya decided to overthrow the Nandas because

(a) Chanakya had been humiliated by the Nandas
(b) the Nandas were low-born

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(c) the Nandas had accumulated a great deal of wealth by extortion and oppression of the people

(d) Chanakya wanted to restore the ideal of Kshatriya rule

Ans: (c)

80. The decline of the Nandas at the hands of Kautilya and Chandragupta Maurya has been vividly portrayed in the Sanakrit play written by Kalidasa

(a) Mudrarakshas
(b) Devichandragupta
(c) Malavikagnimitram
(d) Mrichhakatika

Ans: (c)

81. Kautilya (also known as Vishnugupta and Chanakya) is the author of Arthasastra which has been compared with

(a) Plato's State
(b) Machiavelli's Prince
(c) Karl Marx's Das Kapital
(d) Hitler's Mein Kampf

Ans: (b)

82. Megasthanes, the ambassador of Selucus at the Mauryan court in Pataliputra, wrote an account of the period in his book

(a) Travels of Megasthanes
(b) Indika
(c) Indicoplecusts
(d) Both (b) and (c)

Ans: (b)

83. Which of the following is the single most important source of the history of Ashoka?

(a) Sri Lankan chronicles Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa
(b) Buddhist works Divyavadana and Ashokavadana
(c) Inscriptions of Ashoka
(d) Archaeological Sources and the Puranas

Ans: (c)

84. After the Kalinga War, Ashoka decided never to wage any war because?

(a) After the conquest of Kalinga the political unity of Mauryan India had been achieved

(b) Ashoka felt apologetic about the destruction of men and material on both sides in the war

(c) He was moved by the violence, slaughter and sufferings to the combatants and non-combatants in the war

(d) Shortly after the war he adopted Buddhism which was opposed to violence

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Ans: (c)

85. In his inscriptions Ashoka called himself

(a) Devanampriya Priyadarshi King
(b) Ashoka Priyadarshi
(c) Dhammasoka (Dharmasoka)
(d) Daivaputra

Ans: (a)

86. Ashoka's claim to be one of the greatest rulers in world history life in the fact that

(a) his aims covered both the religious and secular aspects of life
(b) he worked for the material moral and spiritual uplift of the people
(c) after a single conquest he dedicated himself completely to the cause of peace
(d) he attempted to unify the people of different castes and communities into a bound of common moral ideal

Ans: (c)

87. The moat important official post with vast responsibilities created by Asoka was

(a) Rajuka
(b) Yukta
(c) Dharamamahamatya
(d) Prativedaka

Ans: (c)

88. The Mauryan sculptors had attained the highest perfection in the carving of

(a) floral designs
(b) pillars
(c) animal figures
(d) yaksha figures

Ans: (c)

89. The most striking feature of the Ashokan pillars is their

(a) monolithic structure
(b) carving
(c) polish
(d) uniformity of workmanship

Ans: (c)

90. Which of the following was not one of the actual cause for the decline of the Mauryan empire?

(a) Ashoka's pacifist policies
(b) Division of the empire after Ashoka

(c) Foreign aggressions particularly Greek
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(d) Economic and financial crisis

Ans: (a)

91. Who usurped power from the Mauryas after killing the last Mauryan ruler Brihadratha?

(a) Pushyamitra Sunga
(b) Agnimitra
(c) Vasumitra
(d) Jyesthamitra

Ans: (a)

92. The most famous Indo-Greek ruler of India, famous for his sense of Justice and dialogues with a Buddhist monk Nagasena (as described in the Buddhist work *Milinda Panho*) was

(a) Demetrius
(b) Menander
(c) Eukratises
(d) Heliocles

Ans: (b)

93. The first great empire to the south of the Vindhayas was of the

(a) Cholas
(b) Cheras
(c) Pandyas
(d) Satavahanas

Ans: (d)

94. The greatest claim to fame of the Satavahanas is on account of

(a) Pursuing a tolerant religious policy and giving common patronage to Buddhism and Brahmanism
(b) Adoption of Prakrit as their court language in preference to Sanskrit
(c) Great economic prosperity and brisk inland and foreign trade
(d) Great contribution to Indian art as evident from the art of Amravati and Nagarjunakonda

Ans: (c)

95. Mohenjo-Daro is situated in

(a) Montgomery district
(b) Larkana district
(c) Chandigarh area
(d) Gujarat

Ans: (b)

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96. Which of the following is the oldest of the Vedas?

(a) Sama Veda
(b) Atharva Veda
(c) Yajur Veda
(d) Rig Veda

Ans: (d)

97. The family of the Rig Vedic Aryans was

(a) Patrilineal
(b) Patriarchal
(c) Matriarchal
(d) Matrilineal

Ans: (b)

98. Gautama Buddha was brought up by

(a) Mahaprajapati
(b) Mayadevi
(c) Kundavi
(d) Sangamitra

Ans: (a)

99. Mahavira was

(a) the 20th Tirthankara
(b) the 21st Tirthankara
(c) the 23rd Tirthankara
(d) the 24th Tirthankara

Ans: (d)

100. The Phrsae the 'Light of Asia' is applied to

(a) Alexander
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Mahavira
(d) The Buddha

Ans: (d)

101. The Eight-fold path was enunciated by

(a) The Buddha
(b) Mahavira
(c) Nehru
(d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: (a)

102. The Svetambara Jains wewww.visionias.net

(a) clad in white
(b) clad in black
(c) clad in red
(d) saffron clad

Ans: (a)

103. The Buddha

(a) rejected the theory of Karma
(b) was non-committal on the theory of Karma
(c) believed in the theory of Karma
(d) suggested an alternative to the theory of Karma

Ans: (c)

104. The Buddhist Doctrines were written in

(a) Sanskrit
(b) Pali
(c) Tibetan
(d) Not written in any language but orally transmitted

Ans: (b)

105. The first Buddhist Council was held at

(a) Lumbini
(b) Kapilavastu
(c) Rajagriha
(d) Avanti

Ans: (c)

106. Ashoka was much influenced by Buddhist monk called

(a) Upagupta
(b) Vasubandhu
(c) Ambhi
(d) Asvagosha

Ans: (a)

107. Megasthanes visited India during the period of

(a) Chandragupta II
(b) Ashoka
(c) Chandragupta Maurya
(d) Harsha

Ans: (c)

108. Megasthanes was the Ambassador of

(a) Selukos Nikator
(b) Alexander
(c) Darius
(d) The Persians

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Ans: (a)

109. "The Indica" was written by
(a) Kautilya
(b) Patanjali
(c) Megasthanes
(d) Panini

Ans: (c)

110. Mauryan Dynasty was founded by
(a) Ashoka
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Pushyamitra
(d) Ajatasatru

Ans: (b)

111. The main occupation of the Aryans was
(a) Weaving
(b) Agriculture
(c) Trade
(d) Seafaring

Ans: (b)

112. The Rig Veda consists of
(a) 1000 hymns
(b) 1028 hymns
(c) 500 hymns
(d) 2000 hymns

Ans: (b)

113. The Yueh-Chi were driven out from western China by the
(a) Hunas
(b) Rashtrika
(c) Mangols
(d) Bhojakas

Ans: (a)

114. Which of the following explains the duties of Dharmamahamatras?
(a) The Minor Rock Edicts

(b) The two Kalinga Edicts
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(c) Arthasastra
(d) Indica

Ans: (a)

115. During the Mauryan period was In the hands of
(a) three boards
(b) four boards
(c) five boards
(d) six boards

Ans: (d)

116. Which of the following Minor Rock Edicts of Ashoka describes the Conquest of Kalinga by Ashoka?
(a) No. XIII
(b) No. X
(c) No. XI
(d) No. XII

Ans: (a)

117. Which of the following Vedas is rendered musically?
(a) Rig Veda
(b) Yajur Veda
(c) Sama Veda
(d) Atharva Veda

Ans: (c)

118. Of the following who was the hero of a famous drama Malvlkagnimitra written by Kalidasa?
(a) Vasumitra
(b) Vajramitra
(c) Pushyamitra
(d) Agnimitra

Ans: (d)

119. The duties of Dharmamahamatras are explained in the Minor Rock Edict No___.
(a) X
(b) IV
(c) XII
(d) V

Ans: (d)

120. Which of the following subjects is not dealt with in the Puranas?

(a) Primary creation
(b) Secondary creation
(c) Genealogies of gods
(d) Arithmetic

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Ans: (d)

121. The Vishnu Purana, gives an account of _____.

(a) Mauryan Dynasty
(b) The Andhras
(c) The Vardhanas
(d) Life in Indus Valley

Ans: (a)

122. A well-organised State machinery was Introduced for the first time by

(a) the Vedic Aryans
(b) Alexander
(c) the Guptas
(d) the Mauryas

Ans: (d)

123. The last Mauryan king was

(a) Pushyamitra Sunga
(b) Ashoka
(c) Harsha
(d) Brihadratha

Ans: (d)

124. Bimbisara was succeeded by

(a) Ashoka
(b) Ajatasatru
(c) Vesudeva
(d) Chandragupta Maurya

Ans: (b)

125. The Upanishads are separated from the Brahmanas by treatises called _____.

(a) Vedas
(b) Aranyakas
(c) Epics
(d) Puranas

Ans: (b)

126. The religious movements of Buddhism and Jainism were led by

(a) Sudras

(b) Kshatriya Princes
(c) Vaisyas
(d) Brahmins

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Ans: (b)

127. Whom can we call the first national ruler of India?
(a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Kanishka
(c) Harsha
(d) Ajatasatru

Ans: (a)

128. The salient feature of the Rig Vedic religion was worship of
(a) Nature
(b) Pasupatbi
(c) Trimurti
(d) Mother Goddess

Ans: (a)

129. The 'Brahmanas' deals with
(a) The Bhakti Theory
(b) Yoga
(c) Ritualism
(d) Meditation

Ans: (c)

130. Which of the following Gods lost his importance as the first deity during the later Vedic period?
(a) Varuna
(b) Agni
(c) Vishnu
(d) Rudra

Ans: (a)

131. Which of the following was the God of Animal during the later Vedic period?
(a) Indra
(b) Rudra
(c) Vishnu
(d) Prajapatbi

Ans: (b)

132. Which of the following animals was not known to the people of Indus Valley Civilisation?

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(a) Horse
(b) Cow
(c) Goat
(d) Elephant

Ans: (a)

133. When Alexander invaded India, Taxila was ruled by
(a) Ambhi
(b) Porus
(c) Ashoka
(d) Bimbisara

Ans: (a)

134. There are similarities between the seals found at Mohenjo-Daro and _____.
(a) Egypt
(b) China
(c) Sumeria
(d) Afghanistan

Ans: (c)

135. The Harappas had commercial relations with _____.
(a) China
(b) Jawa
(c) Mesopotamia
(d) Burma (Now, Myanmar)

Ans: (c)

136. Megasthanese was a Greek Ambassador sent to the court of _____.
(a) Ashoka
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Kanishka
(d) Porus

Ans: (b)

137. Mudra Rakahasa was written by
(a) Kalidasa
(b) Visakadatta
(c) Bana
(d) Bharavi

Ans: (b)

138. The Indus Civilisation is noted for its
(a) Art

(b) Scientific Advance
(c) Town Planning
(d) Military Organisation

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Ans: (c)

139. The language which contributed to the spread of Buddhism was

(a) Sanskrit
(b) Pali
(c) Tamil
(d) Greek

Ans: (b)

140. Which of the following was the cause of the decline of Buddhism?

(a) Buddhism was founded by a prince
(b) Corruption crept into Buddhist monasteries
(c) Buddha and Mahavira were contemporaries
(d) Buddha preached non-violence

Ans: (b)

141. Which of the following is not included in triratna of Jainism?

(a) Right Knowledge
(b) Right Conduct
(c) Right Faith
(d) Creator

Ans: (d)

142. The Harappans did not know the use of

(a) Copper
(b) Bronze
(c) Gold
(d) Iron

Ans: (d)

143. Ajivikas were _____.

(a) A monastic sect
(b) A sect to Barbarians
(c) Soldiers
(d) Spies

Ans: (a)

144. Dharmamahamatras were _____ during the Mauryans.

(a) Officials
(b) Buddhist Monks

(c) Jain Monks
(d) Soldiers

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Ans: (a)

145. During the period of Sungas there was a revival of _____.

(a) Jainism
(b) Buddhism
(c) Brahminism
(d) Zoroastrianism

Ans: (c)

146. Of the following who has been considered as a grammarian?

(a) Kautilya
(b) Megasthanes
(c) Patanjali
(d) Kanishka

Ans: (c)

147. Agnimitra was the hero of Kalidas's

(a) Sakuntala
(b) Malavikagnimitra
(c) Megadutta
(d) Mrichhakatikam

Ans: (b)

148. Kanva dynasty was established by

(a) Rudradaman
(b) Vasudeva
(c) Nagarjuna
(d) Kadphises

Ans: (b)

149. Kharavela of Kalinga was a follower of

(a) Jainism
(b) Buddhism
(c) Hinduism
(d) Confuciounism

Ans: (a)

150. The capital of the king Kharavela of Kalinga was

(a) Taxila
(b) Pataliputra
(c) Kalinganagara

(d) Pushpapura

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Ans: (c)

151. Under Mauryas each province was placed under a__.

(a) Prince
(b) Commander
(c) Council
(d) Minister

Ans: (a)

152. Chandragupta Maurya was__.

(a) A benevolent despot
(b) Autocrat
(c) Democrat
(d) A pious ruler

Ans: (a)

153. The mother of Vardhamana Mahavira was a

(a) Lichavi Princess
(b) Maurya Princess
(c) Saka Princess
(d) Not a member of the royal family

Ans: (a)

154. Buddha delivered his first sermon at _____.

(a) Sanchi
(b) Sarnath
(c) Kapilvastu
(d) Vaisali

Ans: (b)

155. The Buddha attained nirvana at _____.

(a) Bodh Gaya
(b) Sarnath
(c) Sanchi
(d) Kusinagara

Ans: (d)

156. The proceedings of the Third Buddhist Council led to the issue of Edict?

(a) Sanchi
(b) Sarnath
(c) Bhabra
(d) Kalinga

Ans: (b)

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157. Which of the following is not the name of Kautilya?

(a) Chanakya
(b) Vishnugupta
(c) Dramindacharya
(d) Devaputra

Ans: (d)

158. Kautilya hailed from _____.

(a) Taxila
(b) Srinagar
(c) Pataliputra
(d) Nepal

Ans: (a)

159. Buddha has been described as 'an ocean of wisdom and compassion' In

(a) The Light of Asia
(b) Amarakosa
(c) Buddhacharita
(d) Jatak Tales

Ans: (b)

160. The most important Pahlava ruler was _____.

(a) Mues
(b) Gondophemes
(c) Menander
(d) Darius

Ans: (b)

161. St Thomas died a martyr at _____.

(a) Madras
(b) Bombay
(c) Goa
(d) Surat

Ans: (a)

162. Of the following Kushan Kings who assumed the title "the Lord of the Whole World"?

(a) Kadphises I
(b) Kadphises II
(c) Kanishka
(d) Huvishka

Ans: (b)

163. The Capital of Kanishka Empire was _____.

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(a) Pataliputra
(b) Peshawar
(c) Kabul
(d) Taxila

Ans: (b)

164. The fourth Buddhist Council was held at _____.

(a) Pataliputra
(b) Vaisali
(c) Kundalavana
(d) Bodh Gaya

Ans: (c)

165. Alexander was the son of Philip II of _____.

(a) Sparta
(b) Athens
(c) Macedonia
(d) Carthage

Ans: (c)

166. Porus was defeated by Alexander at the battle of _____.

(a) Herat
(b) Kabul
(c) Hydaspes
(d) Arbela

Ans: (c)

167. Alexander the Great died at _____.

(a) Susa
(b) Babylon
(c) Macedonia
(d) Kabul

Ans: (b)

168. The monolithic image of Jain Saint 'Gomatiswara' is at _____.

(a) Mount Abu
(b) Saravanabelgola
(c) Kusinagara
(d) Kalinga

Ans: (b)

169. Which of the following is known as the Jain Temple City?

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(a) Girnar
(b) Allahabad
(c) Rajagriha
(d) Varanasi

Ans: (a)

170. ___was the mother of Vardhamana Mahavira.

(a) Yasodhara
(b) Kundhavi
(c) Trisala
(d) Mayadevi

Ans: (c)

171. Bhasa was the author of _____.

(a) Mahavamsa
(b) Svapnavasavadatta
(c) Sakunthala
(d) Buddha Charita

Ans: (b)

172. The Monk whom Chandragupta Maurya accompanied to South India was _____.

(a) Asvaghosa
(b) Vasumitra
(c) Upagupta
(d) Bhadrabahu

Ans: (d)

173. Who among the following is not associated with medicine In ancient India?

(a) Dhanvantri
(b) Susruta
(c) Bhaskaracharya
(d) Charaka

Ans: (c)

174. Megasthanes was succeeded by _____ as ambassador?

(a) Darius
(b) Demetrios
(c) Deimachos
(d) Philip

Ans: (c)

175. The Saka Era was founded by

(a) Kadphises I

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(b) Kanishka
(c) Alexander
(d) Menander

Ans: (b)

176. The famous Indo-Greek Kin, who embraced Buddhism was _____.

(a) Strato I
(b) Menander
(c) Demetrios
(d) Alexander

Ans: (b)

177. Kanlshka was the follower of

(a) Hinduism
(b) Jainism
(c) Hinayanism
(d) Mahayanism

Ans: (d)

178. The Sunga ruler Bhaga erected a monolithic 'Garuda' at _____.

(a) Varanasi
(b) Besnagar
(c) Rajagriha
(d) Pataliputra

Ans: (b)

179. Match the following:

List-I	List-II
A. Kautilya	1. Magadha King
B. Megasthanes	2. Ashoka
C. Bimbisara	3. Arthasastra
D. Upagupta	4. Ambassador

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	4	3	2	1

Ans: (a)

180. Match the following:

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List-1	List-2
1. Sama Veda	1. Kali Age
2. Atharva Veda	2. Philosophical Treatises
3. Puranas	3. Musically rendered
4. Upanishads	4. Magic and spells

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	4	3	2	1

Ans: (a)

181. Vardhamana Mahavira died at

(a) Pavapuri
(b) Kundagrama
(c) Pataliputra
(d) Taxila

Ans: (a)

182. The city of Pataliputra was founded at the junction of the Ganges and the _____.

(a) Sone
(b) Brahmaputra
(c) Yamuna
(d) Gomati

Ans: (a)

183. The Nanda dynasty was established by

(a) Vasudeva
(b) Kharavela
(c) Mahapadma
(d) Pushyamitra

Ans: (c)

184. Alexander was trained by

(a) Socrates
(b) Aristotle
(c) Plato
(d) Homer

Ans: (b)

185. Of the following who is called India's Machiavelli?

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(a) Asvaghosha
(b) Patanjali
(c) Kautilya
(d) Bana

Ans: (c)

186. Which of the following was the main port for the Indus people?

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

Ans: (a)

187. The Indus people were worshippers of

(a) Mothers Goddess
(b) Indra
(c) Rudra
(d) Varuna

Ans: (a)

188. Vardhamana Mahavira was born at _____.

(a) Bodh-Gaya
(b) Kundagrama
(c) Samath
(d) Benaras

Ans: (b)

189. Bimbisara was succeeded by _____.

(a) Ashoka
(b) Ajatasatru
(c) Vasudeva
(d) Chandragupta Maurya

Ans: (b)

190. The term 'Aryan' denotes

(a) a speech group
(b) an ethnic group
(c) a nomadic group
(d) a supporter race

Ans: (a)

191. Alexander sent back home a portion of his army under an admiral called _____.

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(a) Ptolemy
(b) Nearchos
(c) Menander
(d) Porus

Ans: (b)

192. Pushyamitra Sunga was a staunch _____.

(a) Buddhist
(b) Jain
(c) Hindu
(d) Atheist

Ans: (c)

193. The earliest 'evidence of silver in India is found in the

(a) Harappan culture
(b) Chalcolitchic cultures of western India
(c) Vedic Texts
(d) Silver punchmarked coins

Ans: (b)

194. Which one of the following was initially the most powerful city state of India in the 6th century BC?

(a) Gandhar
(b) Kamboj
(c) Kashi
(d) Magadh

Ans: (c)

195. Which of the following was another name of Pataliputra?

(a) Purushapura
(b) Kusinagara
(c) Kusumapura
(d) Huvishkapura

Ans: (c)

196. Who was referred to as Amitraghata by the Greeks?

(a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Bimbisara
(c) Bindusara
(d) Vasudeva

Ans: (c)

197. The founder of the Achaemenian Empire was

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(a) Cyrus
(b) Darius
(c) Xerxes
(d) Cambyses

Ans: (a)

198. Which of the following was the characteristic feature of the religion of the ancient Tamils?

(a) Worship of Nature
(b) Worship of Mother Goddess
(c) Worship of Murugan
(d) Worship of Sun

Ans: (c)

199. The most powerful ruler of the Cheras was

(a) Udiyanjeral
(b) Nedunjeraladan
(c) Senguttuvan

(d) Sengannan

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Ans: (c)

200. A temple for 'Patini devi' was constructed by

(a) Karikala
(b) Paranar
(c) Senguttuvan
(d) Udiyanjeral

Ans: (c)

201. Which of the following was not the port of the Satavahanas?

(a) Barukkacha
(b) Kalyan
(c) Sopra
(d) Puhar

Ans: (d)

202. Which of the following was the centre of inland trade of the Satavahanas?

(a) Nasik
(b) Srikakulam
(c) Tagara
(d) Surat

Ans: (c)

203. Karikala was the centre of many legends found in

(a) Manimekalai
(b) Silappadhikaram
(c) Purananuru
(d) Kuruntokai

Ans: (b)

204. During the 4th century AD the Western Satraps were conquered by

(a) Sassanian rulers
(b) Afghan rulers
(c) Satavahanas
(d) Kadambas

Ans: (a)

205. Sudarsana lake was reconstructed by

(a) Nahapana
(b) Chashtana
(c) Rudradaman I
(d) Harsha

Ans: (c)

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206. The first ruler of the Satavahanas was

(a) Simuka
(b) Govinda
(c) Sri Satakarni
(d) Nahapana

Ans: (a)

207. Naganib was a ___Queen.

(a) Gupta
(b) Andhra
(c) Saka
(d) Pallava

Ans: (b)

208. Which of the following works of Kalidasa gives information about the Andhras?

(a) Sakuntala
(b) Malavikagnimitra
(c) Meghaduta
(d) Kumarasambhava

Ans: (b)

209. Satavahana rule was extended to the Coromandal Coast by

(a) Sri Yajna Satakarni
(b) Pulumayi II
(c) Sri Satakarni
(d) Simuka

Ans: (b)

210. Chashtana was the Satraps of

(a) Gujarat
(b) Malwa
(c) Kathiawar
(d) Kashmir

Ans: (b)

211. Srikakulam was the capital of

(a) Sakas
(b) Pahlavas
(c) Andhras
(d) Ashoka

Ans: (c)

212. In whose court did Asvaghosa live?

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(a) Harsha
(b) Samudra Gupta
(c) Kanishka
(d) Ashoka

Ans: (c)

213. The Sunga period saw the growth of one of the following religions. Identify.

(a) Brahmanism
(b) Saivism
(c) Buddhism
(d) Nature worship

Ans: (a)

214. Whose general was Appolodotus?

(a) Euthydemus
(b) Demetrius
(c) Diodotus
(d) Antichos

Ans: (b)

215. Who erected the Garuda pillar at Besnagar?

(a) Bhagabhadra
(b) Heliodorus
(c) Menander
(d) Antialkidas

Ans: (a)

216. During the pre-Gupta age the foreign trade was most extensive with

(a) South East Asian Countries
(b) China
(c) Central Asia
(d) Roman Empire

Ans: (d)

217. Which among the following was not affected by the invasion of the Persians on India?

(a) Script in the North-West
(b) Coinage
(c) Court Ceremonies
(d) Sculpture

Ans: (d)

218. Gandhara School of Art was deeply influenced by

(a) Chinese (Mongolian) art
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(b) Hellenic art
(c) Ranion (Persian) art
(d) Local (Indian) art

Ans: (b)

219. Which one of the following was not a characteristic of society in Mauryan times?
(a) Slavery
(b) Rigidity of Caste
(c) Prostitution
(d) Widow remarriage

Ans: (d)

220. The ancient Chola kingdom existed in the delta of the river
(a) Tungabhadra
(b) Cauvery
(c) Krishna
(d) Godavari

Ans: (b)

221. Which of the following statements about Arthasastra is not true?
(a) It prescribes the duty of a king
(b) It describes the then economic life of the country
(c) It lays down the principles of politics
(d) It highlights the need for financial reforms

Ans: (d)

222. What is said to be the original home of the Sungas?
(a) Kalinga
(b) Vidisa
(c) Berar
(d) Bharhut

Ans: (b)

223. Milindapanho is a
(a) History of a dynasty
(b) Prakrit drama
(c) Sanskrit play
(d) Religious conversation

Ans: (d)

224. Who wrote Ashtadhyayi?
(a) Panini

(b) Katyayana
(c) Jayadeva
(d) Bharatha

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Ans: (a)

225. The first Persian ruler who occupied part of Indian territory was
(a) Cyrus
(b) Cambyses
(c) Darius
(d) Xerxes

Ans: (a)

226. Alexander the great, was obliged to go back because
(a) he fell ill
(b) he suffered defeat in India
(c) his forces refused to go further
(d) he did not like India

Ans: (c)

227. The one most important feature of the Mauryan Administration was
(a) wide powers enjoyed by the provincial governors
(b) the presence of a 'council of ministers'
(c) the presence of vast, numerous powers of the bureaucracy
(d) an extensive network of spy-system

Ans: (c)

228. The principles of Ashoka's Dharma (Dhamma) were taken from
(a) Buddhism
(b) Jainism
(c) Brahmanism
(d) The moral virtues of all Indian religions of that period

Ans: (d)

229. Which social evil was conspicuously absent in ancient India?
(a) Polygamy
(b) Sati system
(c) Devadasi system
(d) Purdah system

Ans: (d)

230. The greatest Saka ruler of India, who was a great conqueror, is said to have gained fame by being well-versed in grammar, polity, logic, music etc. and had taken a vow not to kill men except in battle. Who was he?

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(a) Chastana
(b) Nahapana
(c) Rudrasimha
(d) Rudradaman

Ans: (b)

231. The greatest Kushana ruler whose contribution to Buddhism was even greater than that of Ashoka, was
(a) Kadphises
(b) Kanishka I
(c) Vasishka
(d) Huvishka

Ans: (b)

232. The fourth and the last Buddhist Council was convened by
(a) Ashoka
(b) Menander
(c) Kanishka
(d) Huvishka

Ans: (c)

233. The first image of the Buddha-was carved out during the reign of
(a) Ashoka
(b) Pusyamitra Shunga
(c) Kanishka I
(d) Menander

Ans: (c)

234. The Gandhara-Mathura School of Art, which flourished during the Kushana period and the foreign influence of
(a) Greece
(b) Rome
(c) Both (a) and (b) above
(d) China

Ans: (c)

235. During the reign of Kanishka, Buddhism for the first time went to China and from China it went to
(a) Burma and Tibet
(b) Thailand and Cambodia
(c) Korea and Japan
(d) Indonesia and Vietnam

Ans: (c)

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236. Who of the following was the personal physician of Kanishka and also the author of a famous treatise on the Indian system of medicine?

(a) Charaka
(b) Susruta
(c) Nagarjuna
(d) Jevaka

Ans: (a)

237. The worship of images (of Buddha) in India began during the period

(a) Mauryan
(b) Sunga
(c) Kushana
(d) Gupta

Ans: (c)

238. The earliest stratum of the history of the Tamils is known as

(a) Chola Age
(b) Pandyan Age
(c) Sangam Age
(d) Pallava Age

Ans: (c)

239. The Sangam Age in the history of South India represents

(a) The period of Aryanisation of South India
(b) A period when an assembly of a college of Tamil poets was held at Madurai
(c) A literary-cultural phase of the Tamilham during the first three centuries of the Christian era
(d) Both (b) and (c) above

Ans: (d)

240. During the Sangam Age brisk and nourishing foreign trade was conducted from the south Indian ports of Muziris, Kaveripattnam or Poom-Puhar and Arikamedu to

(a) West Asia
(b) South East Asia
(c) Roman World
(d) Central Europe

Ans: (c)

241. Which of the following was not one of the ruling dynasties of South India in the Sangam Age?

(a) Chola

(b) Chera
(c) Pandya
(d) Pallava

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Ans: (d)

242. Which of the following is one of the greatest classics of the Sangam literature?
(a) Tikappiyam
(b) Kural
(c) Pattuppattu
(d) Silapadikaram or Manimekalai

Ans: (d)

243. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the ruling dynasties of northern India, from the decline of the Mauryas to the rise of the imperial Guptas?
(a) Sungas, Indo-Greeks, Kushans, Sakas and Guptas
(b) Sungas, Kushans, Parthians, Sakas and Guptas
(c) Sungas, Kanvas, Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthians and Guptas
(d) Kanvas, Sungas, Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthians and Guptas

Ans: (c)

244. The last great ruling dynasty of Magadha was
(a) Sunga
(b) Kanva
(c) Kusana
(d) Gupta

Ans: (d)

245. Kanishka is associated with an era which is known as
(a) Vikram era
(b) Saka-Shalivahan era
(c) Saka era
(d) Gupta era

Ans: (c)

246. The greatest conqueror among the Gupta rulers was
(a) Samudragupta
(b) Chandragupta II
(c) Kumargupta
(d) Skandagupta

Ans: (a)

247. A Gupta king has been called an Indian Napoleon and he was also an accomplished poet and musician (player of Veena) who was he?

(a) Samudragupta
(b) Kumargupta
(c) Chandragupta II
(d) Skandagupta

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Ans: (a)

248. The famous Mehrauli Iron Pillar inscription describes the conquest of
(a) Samudragupta
(b) Chandragupta II
(c) Chandragupta Maurya
(d) Chandra of Indraprastha

Ans: (b)

249. The Gupta king who is known in the Indian legends as Vikramaditya was
(a) Chandragupta I
(b) Samudragupta
(c) Chandragupta II
(d) Skandagupta

Ans: (c)

250. The Chinese traveller Fa-hien visited India and left a detailed account of the reign of
(a) Samudragupta
(b) Chandragupta II
(c) Kumargupta I
(d) Skandagupta

Ans: (b)

251. The foremost astronomer and mathematician of the Gupta period was
(a) Aryabhatta
(b) Varahamihira
(c) Brahmagupta
(d) Vanabhata

Ans: (a)

252. The Gupta artists had attained the highest perfection in
(a) architecture
(b) sculpture
(c) terracotas
(d) painting

Ans: (b)

253. The most important reason(s) for the decline of the Gupta empire was/were
(a) invasions of the Hunas

(b) weak later Gupta rulewww.visionias.net
(c) independence of the later Gupta rulers
(d) (a) (b) and (c) above

Ans: (d)

254. After the decline of the Guptas, which of the following cities of North India emerged as the centre of political gravity of North India?
(a) Ajmer
(b) Kannauj
(c) Dhara
(d) Delhi

Ans: (b)

255. Match the following rulers/ruling dynasties of North India with the centres of their power:

List-I	List-II
A. Maukharis	(i) Thaneshvar
B. Pusyabhuti or Vardhans	(ii] Kannauj
C. Sasanka	(ill) Valabhi Gujarat
D. Maitrakas	(iv) Bengal Gauda

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	I	ii	iii	iv
(b)	Ii	I	iv	iii
(c)	I	iii	ii	iv
(d)	Iv	iii	ii	i

Ans: (b)

256. The Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang, called the Prince of Pilgrims visited India during the reign of
(a) Harsha
(b) Chandragupta II
(c) Dharampala
(d) Devapala

Ans: (a)

257. Harshacharita the biography of Harsha, was written by
(a) Banabhatta
(b) Sudraka

(c) Sri Harsha
(d) Gunadhva

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Ans: (a)

258. Harsha was defeated by
(a) Sasanka
(b) King of Valabhi
(c) Bhaskarvarman
(d) Pulkesin II

Ans: (d)

259. Harsha was the last great royal patron of
(a) Jainism
(b) Buddhism
(c) Shaivism
(d) Bhagavatism

Ans: (b)

260. After the death of Harsha, a tripartite struggle ensued between the three contemporary powers for the supremacy of Kannauj. Which of the following was not a party in the struggle?
(a) Gurjar Partiharas
(b) Rastrakutas
(c) Palas
(d) Paramaras

Ans: (d)

261. What was Chandragupta-II also known as?
(a) Samudragupta
(b) Vikramaditya
(c) Skandagupta
(d) Raanagupta

Ans: (b)

262. That the Rig Vedic Aryana were a pastoral people is borne out by the fact that
(a) there are many references to the cow in the Rig Veda
(b) Most of the wars were fought for the sake of cows
(c) Gifts made to priests were usually cows and not land
(d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

263. The Aryans succeeded in their conflicts with the pre-Aryans because
(a) they used chariots driven by horses

(b) they were from an advanced urban culture
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(c) they were taller and stronger
(d) they used elephants on a large scale

Ans: (a)

264. Coins made of metal first appeared in

(a) Harappan Civilisation
(b) Later Vedic Age
(c) Age of the Buddha
(d) Age of the Mauryas

Ans: (c)

265. In the early Vedic-period, Varna system was based on

(a) Education
(b) Birth
(c) Occupation
(d) Talen

Ans: (c)

266. Arrange the following Magadhan dynasties in chronological order:

1. Nandas
2. Sisunagas
3. Mauryas
4. Haryankas

(a) IV, II, III and I
(b) II, I, IV and III
(c) IV, II, I and III
(d) III, I, IV and II

Ans: (c)

267. Which of the following are beliefs of Buddhism?

(i) The world is full of sorrows.
(ii) People suffer on account of desire.
(iii) If desires are conquered, nirvana will be attained.
(iv) The existence of God and soul must be recognised.

(a) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(b) (ii) and (iii)
(c) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Ans: (c)

268. The Greeks were driven out of India by

(a) Bindusara

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(b) Ashoka
(c) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
(d) Chandragupta Maurya

Ans: (d)

269. The Great Bath of Indus Valley civilisation is found at
(a) Harappa
(b) Mohenjo-Daro
(c) Ropar
(d) Kalibangan

Ans: (b)

270. Who was the court poet of Harsha-vardhana?
(a) Bhani
(b) Ravi Kirti
(c) Bana
(d) Vishnu Sharma

Ans: (c)

271. 'Prince of Pilgrims' was the name attributed to
(a) Fa-Hien
(b) I-tsing
(c) Hiuen Tsang
(d) Megasthenese

Ans: (c)

272. The coins of which of the following reveal their love for music?
(a) Maurya
(b) Nandas
(c) Guptas
(d) Cholas

Ans: (c)

273. The year of accession of Kanishka to throne was
(a) 108 AD
(b) 58 AD
(c) 128 AD
(d) 78 AD

Ans: (d)

274. Kalinga was took place in the year
(a) 263 BC
(b) 240 BC

(c) 261 BC
(d) 232 BC

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Ans: (c)

275. The first Grammarian of the Sanakrit language was
(a) Kalhana
(b) Panini
(c) Maitreyi
(d) Kalidasa

Ans: (b)

276. The famous poet Kalidasa lived in the court of
(a) Chandragupta
(b) Chandragupta-II
(c) Samudragupta
(d) Kumaragupta

Ans: (b)

277. Which one of the following vedas contains sacrificial formulae?
(a) Sama Veda
(b) Yajur Veda
(c) Rig Veda
(d) Athrva Veda

Ans: (b)

278. When did the best productions of Gandhara sculpture appear?
(a) Mauryan Period
(b) Gupta Period
(c) Kushana Period
(d) Harsha Period

Ans: (c)

279. The caves of Ajanta and EIlora belonged to
(a) Jains
(b) Hindus
(c) Buddhists
(d) Sikhs

Ans: (c)

280. Name the temple in Indonesia where scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharata are depicted?
(a) Brihadeshwara
(b) Angkor Wat

(c) Kailashnath
(d) Borobudur

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Ans: (d)

281. The greatest Kushana ruler whose contribution to Buddhism was even greater than that of Ashoka was
(a) Kadphises
(b) Kanishka I
(c) Vaishka
(d) Huvishka

Ans: (b)

282. The worship of images in India began during the _____ period.
(a) Mauryan
(b) Sunga
(c) Kusana
(d) Gupta

Ans: (c)

283. The concept of Eight-Cold Path forms the theme of
(a) Dipavamsa
(b) Divyavadana
(c) Mahaparinibban Sutta
(d) Dharmachakrapravartana Sutta

Ans: (d)

284. The Camoua ruler of ancient India who is said to have been converted to Jainism, towards the end of his life, is
(a) Bindusara
(b) Samudragupta
(c) Chandragupta
(d) Ashoka

Ans: (c)

285. The harappan economy was primarily___ in nature.
(a) Rural
(b) Industrial
(c) Urban
(d) Capitalist

Ans: (c)

286. The concept of Anuvrata was advocated by
(a) Mahayana Buddhism

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(b) Jainism
(c) Lokayata School
(d) Hinayana Buddhism

Ans: (b)

287. Who, from among the following rulers, had ruled over the largest part of India?
(a) Kanishka
(b) Chandragupta I
(c) Chandragupta Maurya
(d) Ashoka

Ans: (c)

288. The Upanishads are a series of books devoted to
(a) Yoga
(b) Social law
(c) Religious rituals
(d) Philosophy

Ans: (d)

289. Which of the following temples has acquired the name of the Black Pagoda?
(a) Sun Temple
(b) Lingaraj Temple
(c) Bhuvaneshwari Temple
(d) Jagannathdeva Temple

Ans: (a)

290. Whom was Ashvaghosha a contemporary of?
(a) Menander
(b) Harsha
(c) Kanishka
(d) Ashoka

Ans: (c)

291. Name the later Gupta ruler who had performed the Ashvaghosha Yajna (Horse Sacrifice) and assumed the Imperial title of Maharajadhiraj?
(a) Kamarupa
(b) Mahasena Gupta
(c) Adityasen
(d) Kumaragupta III

Ans: (c)

292. With what subject does the Mitakshara deal?
(a) Law

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(b) Grammar
(c) Medicine
(d) Theology

Ans: (a)

293. The Mauryan administration was highly
(a) Decentralized
(b) Bureaucratic
(c) Centralized
(d) Despotic

Ans: (c)

294. Emperor Harsha's southward march was stopped on the Narmada river by
(a) Pulakesin-I
(b) Pulakesin-Il
(c) Vikramaditya-I
(d) Vikramaditya-II

Ans: (b)

295. The Buddha's Eight Fold Path did not include
(a) Right Resolve
(b) Right Views
(c) Right Speech
(d) Right Table Manners

Ans: (d)

296. The aim of Ashoka's Dhamma was
(a) Subtle conquest
(b) Religious domination
(c) A casteless society
(d) Non-violence and peace

Ans: (d)

297. By whom had the stupa at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh been built?
(a) Ashoka
(b) Harshavardhana
(c) Kanishka
(d) Chandragupta

Ans: (a)

298. The author of Ashtadhyayai is
(a) Charaka
(b) Panini

(c) AIyabhatta
(d) Chanakya

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Ans: (b)

299. In the Rigvedic period, after the king the next most Important functionary of the State was the
(a) Senani
(b) Revenue collector
(c) Magician-doctor
(d) Purohita

Ans: (d)

300. The Indus Valley Civilization has been assigned the period 2500-1800 BC on the basis of
(a) Mystical insight by modern seers
(b) Markings on seals
(c) Radio carbon dating
(d) Travellers written accounts

Ans: (c)

301. Which of the following are essentially books of rituals?
(a) The Vedas
(b) The Upanishads
(c) The Aranyakas
(d) The Brahmanas

Ans: (d)

302. The concluding portions of the Brahmanas are called the
(a) Vedas
(b) Agamas
(c) Tantras
(d) Satpathas

Ans: (d)

303. What does the Yajur Veda contain?
(a) Only hymns
(b) Spells and charms
(c) Hymns and rituals
(d) Commentaries on society

Ans: (c)

304. The Mahajanapada that acquired prominence to become an empire was that of
(a) Magadha

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(b) Kasi
(c) Kosala
(d) Avanti

Ans: (a)

305. Which of the following forms of land tenure denoted an entire village being donated to Brahmins?
(a) Jagir
(b) Zamindari
(c) Brahmadeya
(d) Devadana

Ans: (c)

306. What did the Devadana type of a land tenure signify?
(a) Villages donated to Brahmins
(b) Villages donated to the King
(c) Villages donated to the gods
(d) Villages not normally lived in

Ans: (c)

307. Which of the following is not famous for temples marked by erotic sculptures?
(a) Khajuraho
(b) madhurai
(c) Halebid
(d) Konark

Ans: (c)

308. What was the extent of Harsha's empire?
(a) The entire Indian subcontinent
(b) The whole of India
(c) The entire Deccan region
(d) A part of northern India

Ans: (d)

309. The Rigvedic Aryans were governed by a
(a) Tribal republic
(b) Form of democracy
(c) Monarchical government
(d) Rule by elders

Ans: (c)

310. The most Important cause of the downfall of the Gupta empire was/were
(a) Muslim invasions

(b) The pacifist influence of the Buddha's teachings
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(c) Frequent wars of succession
(d) Revolt and declaration of independence by principal chiefs

Ans: (d)

311. What is the present name of Dwara Samudra, the ancient capital of the Hoysalas?
(a) Mathura
(b) Halebid
(c) Raourkela
(d) Belur

Ans: (b)

312. In which century did the first movement against vedic ritualistic practices start?
(a) 19th century BC
(b) 14th century BC
(c) 5th century AD
(d) 600 BC

Ans: (d)

313. The Ajanta cave paintings mostly belong to the period of the
(a) Mughals
(b) Mauryas
(c) Chalukyas
(d) Guptas

Ans: (d)

314. Which of the following rulers had reigned in the third century BC?
(a) Jehangir
(b) Ashoka
(c) Samudragupta
(d) Akbar

Ans: (b)

315. Who was the founder of the Sankhya School of philosophy?
(a) Ramanuja
(b) Manu
(c) Swami Vivekananda
(d) Kapila

Ans: (d)

316. Which of the following is regarded by historians as a crucial stage In describing the progress of civilization?
(a) Writing

(b) The discovery of fire www.visionias.net
(c) Agriculture
(d) The use of internet

Ans: (c)

317. Where in India have traces of megalithic culture predominantly been found?
(a) Southern India
(b) Northeastern India
(c) Central India
(d) Northern India

Ans: (a)

318. Who is credited with having written the immortal classic treatise Raja Yoga Sutras (Aphorisms on Meditation)?
(a) Panini
(b) Kapila
(c) Patanjali
(d) Manu

Ans: (c)

319. The earlier Buddhist sculptures had shied away from depicting the image of the Buddha, except through such symbols as
(a) Footprints
(b) The Bodhi Tree
(c) Stupas
(d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

320. Of the following dynasties, only the dynasty was not a patron of temple architecture?
(a) Paramar
(b) Yadava
(c) Chalukya
(d) Chandella

Ans: (b)

321. Which of the following is not an important work of Kalidasa?
(a) Shakuntala
(b) Kumarasambhava
(c) Gita Govinda
(d) Meghadoot

Ans: (c)

322. Who was not among the scholars patronized by Kanishka?

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(a) Parsva
(b) Birbal
(c) Ashvaghosha
(d) Nagarjuna

Ans: (b)

323. Which of the following is not a category into which Ashoka's monuments may be grouped?
(a) Stupas
(b) Pillars
(c) Viharas
(d) Caves

Ans: (c)

324. Which important industry show signs of having thrived in Lothal?
(a) Pottery
(b) Shipbuilding
(c) Terracota toys
(d) Aircraft manufacture

Ans: (b)

325. The archaeologist to initially discover the Mohenjo-Daro site of the Indus Valley Civilization was
(a) Sir John Marshall
(b) Daya Ram Sahni
(c) Sir Martimir Wheeler
(d) Rakhal Das Banerji

Ans: (d)

326. Which of the following Indus Valley sites is presently in Pakistan?
(a) Kalibangan
(b) Harappa
(c) Alamgirpur
(d) Lethal

Ans: (b)

327. The Harappan site that had a dock is
(a) Alamgirpur
(b) Harappa
(c) Lothal
(d) Mohenjo-Daro

Ans: (c)

328. Which one of the Chola Kings conquered Ceylon?

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(a) Aditya I
(b) Rajendra
(c) Rajaraja I
(d) Vijayalaya

Ans: (d)

329. Which of the following was not an Indus Valley site?

(a) Pataliputra
(b) Rangpur
(c) Sukatagendor
(d) Lothal

Ans: (a)

330. The Vedic deity Indra was the god of

(a) Fire
(b) Rain and Thunder
(c) Eternity
(d) Wind

Ans: (b)

331. The Atharva Veda does not discuss the ideal of

(a) Karma
(b) Jnana
(c) Upasana
(d) Moksha

Ans: (d)

332. The institution of varna appeared in the

(a) Rigvedic period
(b) Later vedic period
(c) Period of the Manava Dharm Shastra
(d) Period of consolidation of text of the Mahabharata

Ans: (a)

333. The Aryans did not practise the craftsmanship of

(a) Blacksmithry
(b) Pottery
(c) Jewellery
(d) Carpentry

Ans: (c)

334. The only Veda to have been rendered musically is

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(a) The Rig Veda
(b) The Sama Veda
(c) The Yajur Veda
(d) The Atharva Veda

Ans: (b)

335. What is the first discourse that the Buddha had delivered at the Deer Park in Sarnath called?

(a) Mahaparinirvana
(b) Mahamastabhisheka
(c) Mahabhiniskraman
(d) Dharmachakrapravartan

Ans: (d)

336. Name the ruler whose patronage had been enjoyed by Jainism.

(a) Kanishka
(b) Kharavela
(c) Pushyamitra Sunga
(d) Samudragupta

Ans: (b)

337. The famous Indo-Greek king to embrace Buddhism was

(a) Alexander
(b) Strato I
(c) Menander
(d) Democritus

Ans: (c)

338. To whom is the introduction of Buddhism into China traditionally attributed?

(a) Nagarjuna
(b) Samprati
(c) Vasubandhu
(d) Kashyapa Matanga

Ans: (d)

339. Name the ruler whose reign was a witness to both Vardhaman Mahavira and the Buddha preaching their respective doctrines?

(a) Udayin
(b) Bimbisara
(c) Ajatashatru
(d) Harshvardhana

Ans: (b)

340. Where was Mahavira born?

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(a) Sravasti
(b) Vaishali
(c) Rajagriha
(d) Pataliputra

Ans: (b)

341. The oldest Jain scriptures are regarded to be the

(a) Fourteen Purvas
(b) Twelve Upangas
(c) Twelve Angas
(d) Fourteen Uparvas

Ans: (c)

342. Who among the following rulers had embraced Jainism?

(a) Chandragupta Maurya
(b) Bindusara
(c) Ajatashatru
(d) Pulakesin

Ans: (a)

343. The original teachings of Mahavira are contained in the

(a) Jatakas
(b) Tripitakas
(c) Purvas
(d) Angas

Ans: (c)

344. Which of the following rulers did not enter the Buddhist Cold?

(a) Harsha
(b) Samudragupta
(c) Kanishka
(d) Ashoka

Ans: (b)

345. In Sanskrit plays written during the Gupta period, women and Sudras speak

(a) Sanskrit
(b) Pali
(c) Prakrit
(d) Sauraseni

Ans: (c)

346. According to tradition, a mighty king In India in the fourth century BC had been raised

to power by a Taxila brahmin named

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(a) Chanakya
(b) Patanjali
(c) Pushyamitra
(d) Manu

Ans: (a)

347. Who had established the four Mathas or Monastic seats in the four corners of India?

(a) Madhavacharya
(b) Shankaracharya
(c) Bhaskaracharya
(d) Ramanujacharya

Ans: (b)

348. The term used to denote a group of families in the vedic society was

(a) Vish
(b) Jana
(c) Grama
(d) Gotra

Ans: (b)

349. The Svetambaras and Digambaras refer to two sects of

(a) Saivism
(b) Buddhism
(c) Vaishnavism
(d) Jainism

Ans: (d)

350. According to the Mimansa School of Philosophy, liberation is possible through

(a) Yoga
(b) Bhakti
(c) Karma
(d) Jnana

Ans: (c)

351. The great Hindu law giver was

(a) Manu
(b) Banabhatta
(c) Kapil
(d) Kautilya

Ans: (a)

352. During whose reign did Buddhism become the state religion?

(a) Chandragupta Maurya www.visionias.net
(b) Skandagupta I
(c) Samudragupta
(d) Ashoka

Ans: (d)

353. The correct chronological order of the four Buddhist councils held Is
(a) Rajagriha, Kashmir or Jullandhar, Pataliputra, Vaishali
(b) Vaishali, Rajagriha, Kashmir or Jullandhar, Pataliputra
(c) Rajagriha, Vaishali, Pataliputra, Kashmir or Jullandhar
(d) Pataliputra, Rajagriha, Kashmir or Jullandhar, Vaishali

Ans: (c)

354. The fourth Buddhist council had compiled an encyclopaedia of Buddhist philosophy, called
(a) Sutralankara
(b) Madhyamika Sutra
(c) Jatakas
(d) Mahavibhasha Sutra

Ans: (d)

355. Who had converted Kanishka to Buddhism?
(a) Parsva
(b) Nagarjuna
(c) Asvaghosha
(d) Vasumitra

Ans: (c)

356. Buddhism was first propagated outside India In
(a) China
(b) Cambodia
(c) Thailand
(d) Ceylon

Ans: (d)

357. The language adopted for preaching In Mahayana Buddhism was
(a) Pali
(b) Brahmi
(c) Sanskrit
(d) Prakrit

Ans: (c)

358. Who is said to have both been born and shed his body on the Vaishakha Purnima day?

(a) Chaitanya Mahaprabhwww.visionias.net
(b) Mahavira
(c) Shankaracharya
(d) The Buddha

Ans: (d)

359. The Indus Valley civilisation was discovered in the year
(a) 1917
(b) 1921
(c) 1927
(d) 1932

Ans: (b)

360. During the Gupta period, the village affairs were managed by the village headman with the assistance of the
(a) Amatya
(b) Mahattara
(c) Vishyapati
(d) Gopa

Ans: (c)

361. An important part of the eastern court during the Gupta period was
(a) Kalyan
(b) Tamralipti
(c) Broach
(d) Sopara

Ans: (b)

362. The Sunga dynasty had made ____ the official religion of their kingdom.
(a) Buddhism
(b) The Ajivika Sect
(c) Jainism
(d) Brahmanism

Ans: (d)

363. Most of the Hindu colonies in South East Asia had been found during the reign of the
(a) Mauryas
(b) Rajputas
(c) Guptas
(d) Cholas

Ans: (d)

364. The Saka era started from the year

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(a) 124 BC
(b) 78 BC
(c) 78 AD
(d) 124 AD

Ans: (c)

365. Which Gupta ruler had led a campaign to the south, besides being an accomplished veena player?
(a) Skandagupta
(b) Samudragupta
(c) Chandragupta I
(d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Ans: (b)

366. Who among the following has been called the 'Napoleon of India'?
(a) Samudragupta
(b) Harshavardhana
(c) Chandragupta Maurya
(d) Ashoka

Ans: (a)

367. Ashoka's prime claim to greatness lay in
(a) His extensive conquests
(b) The promotion of people's welfare by him
(c) His marathon army
(d) His exclusive patronage of Buddhism

Ans: (b)

368. The achievements of Samudragupta have been chronicled in the
(a) Hathigumpha inscription
(b) Sarnath inscription
(c) Girnar inscription
(d) Allahabad pillar inscription

Ans: (d)

369. The sage who is considered to have Aryanised southern India was
(a) Vasishta
(b) Vishwamitra
(c) Agastya
(d) Yagnavalkya

Ans: (c)

370. The Chola ruler who had subdued the Ganges and obtained the title 'Gangai Konda

Cholan' was

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(a) Rajaraja Chola
(b) Rajendra Chola I
(c) Rajadhiraja Chola
(d) Kulattunga

Ans: (b)

371. The dynasty that excelled itself as a naval power was that of the

(a) Hoysalas
(b) Cheras
(c) Cholas
(d) Pallavas

Ans: (c)

372. Which Chola ruler had conquered the northern part of Sri Lanka and made it a province of his empire?

(a) Rajindra Chola I
(b) Adhirajindra Chola
(c) Parantaka Chola I
(d) Rajaraja Chola I

Ans: (d)

373. The ancient, medical treatise, Charaka Samhita is attributed to Charaka, who was a contemporary of

(a) Kanishka
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Ashoka
(d) Samudragupta

Ans: (a)

374. Who among the following are credited with having built the famous Ellora Caves?

(a) The Cholas
(b) The Satavahanas
(c) The Rashtrakutas
(d) The Cheras

Ans: (c)

375. The caves and rock cut temples at Ellora pertain to

(a) Hinduism
(b) Buddhism
(c) Jainism
(d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

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376. The cult of Krishna is primarily exhibited through the

(a) Ancient art
(b) Rajasthani school of art
(c) Mughal school of art
(d) Bengal school of art

Ans: (b)

377. In which of the following caves have 28 new caves been further discovered?

(a) Ajanta Caves
(b) Ellora Caves
(c) Elephanta Caves
(d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

378. The Pallava kings were the makers of the rock-cut temples at

(a) Thanjavur
(b) Mahabalipuram
(c) Khajuraho
(d) Rameswaram

Ans: (b)

379. The Cresco paintings of Ajanta caves illustrate the art of the

(a) Guptas
(b) Mauryas
(c) Kushanas
(d) Rashtrakutas

Ans: (a)

380. Which is the oldest Indian linguistic text?

(a) Nirukta
(b) Mahabhashya
(c) Ashtadhyayi
(d) Kasikavritti

Ans: (c)

381. Which of the following is the oldest seat of learning?

(a) Nalanda
(b) Vikramshila
(c) Taxila
(d) Ujjain

Ans: (c)

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382. The Shrimad Bhagvata Gita contains _ chapters and _____Sanskrit slokas or couplets.

(a) 14,500
(b) 16,600
(c) 18,700
(d) 20,800

Ans: (c)

383. The Ramayana narrates events believed to have taken place in the _____ Yuga or age.

(a) Sat
(b) Dwapar
(c) Kal
(d) Treta

Ans: (d)

384. Who among the following anticipated Newton by affirming that all things tended to gravitate to the earth?

(a) Aryabhatta
(b) Brahmagupta
(c) Varahamihira
(d) Buddhagupta

Ans: (b)

385. In ancient India, Nalanda University represented a great centre for the study of

(a) Mahayana Buddhism
(b) Hinduism
(c) Hinayana Buddhism
(d) Jainism

Ans: (a)

386. Who is the author of Kadambari, from among the following?

(a) Kalidas
(b) Panini
(c) Kautilya
(d) Bana

Ans: (d)

387. Which sage or scholar had recast the original single Veda into four distinct Vedas?

(a) Patanjali
(b) Kapila
(c) Vyasa
(d) Shankaracharya

Ans: (c)

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388. To whom did the term 'Macedonia's madaman' refer?

(a) Alexander
(b) Xersus
(c) Darius
(d) Phillip II

Ans: (a)

389. The bronze coins of Natraja or Dancing Shiva during the Chola period invariably depicted the deity with _____ arms.

(a) Eight
(b) Six
(c) Four
(d) Two

Ans: (b)

390. The two colossal images of the Buddha at Bamiyan are an instance of the _____ art?

(a) Early Mathura
(b) Maurya
(c) Gupta
(d) Gandhara

Ans: (c)

391. Identify the temple, from among the Collowing, that was built by the Rashtrakutas?

(a) The Kailash temple, Mahabalipuram
(b) The Surya Temple, Konark
(c) The Channakeshava temple, Batur
(d) The Shiva Temple, Ellora

Ans: (d)

392. The earliest surviving extant, i.e. still standing, temples date from the _____ period?

(a) Gupta
(b) Sunga
(c) Vedic
(d) Maurya

Ans: (a)

393. Which of the following sets of books and authors has been incorrectly matched?

(a) Kadambari - Banabhatta
(b) Arthasastra - Kalhana
(c) Uttarramcharita - Bhavabhuti
(d) Mudrarakshasa – Vishakhadatta

Ans: (b)

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394. An elaborate system of municipal administration had been established by

(a) Skanda Gupta
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Kanishka
(d) Harshavardhana

Ans: (b)

395. During the period of Hiuen Tsang's visit, the city most famous for the production of cotton cloth was

(a) Benaras
(b) Pataliptura
(c) Mathura
(d) Ujjain

Ans: (c)

396. Foreigners were absorbed in a large number in the Indian society during the period?

(a) Rajput
(b) Gupta
(c) Mauryan
(d) Kushan

Ans: (c)

397. Of the following books and their respective fields, which of the combinations is incorrect?

(a) Charaka Samhita - Architecture
(b) Malavikagnimitra - Drama
(c) Surya Siddhanta - Astronomy
(d) Mitakshara – Law

Ans: (a)

398. The chief impact of vedic culture on Indian history has been

(a) The growth of Sanskrit
(b) The rise of an other-worldly outlook
(c) The progress of philosophy
(d) The consolidation of the caste system

Ans: (d)

399. The original Buddhist religious texts had been written in

(a) Brahmi
(b) Sanskrit
(c) Pali

(d) Magadhi

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Ans: (c)

400. The greatest Buddhist commentator of the Buddhist canonical literature has been

(a) Nagarjuna
(b) Ashvaghosha
(c) Vasumitra
(d) Buddhaghosha

Ans: (b)

401. The Buddha has been eulogized as an ocean of wisdom and compassion in

(a) Buddha-Charita
(b) Jataka tales
(c) Amarakosa
(d) The Light of Aisa

Ans: (c)

402. Who among the following is referred to as the 'Sadhu from the west'?

(a) Thomas of Cannan
(b) St Thomas
(c) St Bartholomew
(d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

403. Which of the following periods is referred to as the period of Hindu revival or renaissance?

(a) Period of Harsha
(b) Kushan Period
(c) Gupta Period
(d) Mauryan Period

Ans: (c)

404. Who among the following had popularized the theory of the Arctic region as the original home of the Aryans?

(a) BG Tilak
(b) Max Muller
(c) GK Gokhale
(d) Dr S Radhakrishnan

Ans: (a)

405. The famous vedic saying "war begins in the minds of men ____ " is contained in the

(a) Mundakopanishad
(b) Mahabharata

(c) Rig Veda
(d) Atharva Veda

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Ans: (d)

406. Which of the following rivers does not find frequent mention in Rigvedic Hymns?

(a) Ganges
(b) Sindhu
(c) Brahmaputra

(d) Saraswati

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Ans: (c)

407. The philosophical essence, "The world is but God manifest and God is my own soul" may be traced to the

(a) Vedas
(b) Upanishadas
(c) Puranas
(d) Manusmriti

Ans: (b)

408. The most commonly used coin during the Mauryan period was

(a) Karashopana
(b) Nishka
(c) Suvarna
(d) Kakini

Ans: (a)

409. The Arab conquest of Sind in 712 AD had taken place under the leadership of

(a) Mohammed of Ghazni
(b) Mohammed-bin-Qasim
(c) Mohammed of Ghori
(d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

410. The reverential title of 'The Liberator' had been earned by

(a) Alexander
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Ashoka
(d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Ans: (c)

411. Among the four works mentioned below which one is encyclopaedic in nature?

(a) Mamarakosa
(b) Siddhantasiromani
(c) Ashtangahridaya
(d) Brihat Samhita

Ans: (d)

412. Who was the Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya?

(a) Megasthanes
(b) Seleucos
(c) Menander

(d) Demetrias

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Ans: (a)

413. Which of the following pairs of various eras and the respective years they commenced from, is wrong?

(a) Saka Era; 78AD
(b) Gupta Era; 320 AD
(c) Vikram Era; 58 AD
(d) Kali Era; 3102 BC

Ans: (c)

414. The ritualistic precepts pertaining to the hymns of the Vedas are known as the

(a) Samhitas
(b) Aranyakas
(c) Brahmanas
(d) Upanishads

Ans: (c)

415. The script of the Indus Valley Civilization was

(a) Dravidian
(b) Persian
(c) Sanskrit
(d) Undecipherable

Ans: (a)

416. The god whose worship had not gained ground in the Rlgvedic period was

(a) Marut
(b) Lord Shiva
(c) Agni
(d) Indra

Ans: (b)

417. The Digambaras and Shvetambaras differ primarily with regard to their

(a) Choice of god
(b) Philosophical doctrines
(c) Dress
(d) Rituals

Ans: (c)

418. Ashoka expresses his faith in the Buddhist creed in the

(a) Rummindei inscription
(b) Schism edict
(c) Kandhar inscription

(d) Bhabru edict

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Ans: (d)

419. Which of the following was common to both the Harappan society and the Rigvedic society?

(a) Horse
(b) Female deities
(c) Urban centres
(d) Iron implements

Ans: (a)

420. The largest urban centre in ancient India had been

(a) Pataliputra
(b) Kausambi
(c) Taxila
(d) Kannauj

Ans: (d)

421. Ashoka's conquest of Kalinga has been described in the minor rock edict numbered

(a) I
(b) IV
(c) VIII
(d) XIII

Ans: (d)

422. The new element of Gopurm had been encouraged in temples of southern India by the

(a) Chalukyas
(b) Pallavas
(c) Cholas
(d) Pandyas

Ans: (d)

423. The temples known as the Seven Pagodas had been built by the

(a) Pallavas
(b) Cholas
(c) Hoysalas
(d) Chalukyas

Ans: (a)

424. A dominant majority of the images at Ajanta are those of

(a) Lord Shiva
(b) The Buddha
(c) Hanuman

(d) Parvati

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Ans: (b)

425. The Modi script had been employed in the documents of the

(a) Hoysalas
(b) Zamorins
(c) Marathas
(d) Wodeyaras

Ans: (c)

426. In which script were the Ashokan inscription were written in North West Frontier Province?

(a) Prakrit
(b) Brahmi
(c) Sanskrit
(d) Kharoshti

Ans: (d)

427. The lowest unit of Chola administration was the

(a) Kottam
(b) Mandalam
(c) Kurram
(d) Valanadu

Ans: (c)

428. Madurai had been the capital of the

(a) Cholas
(b) Pallavas
(c) Rashtrakuta
(d) Pandyas

Ans: (d)

429. Which one of the following ports handled the north Indian trade during the Gupta period?

(a) Kalyan
(b) Cambay
(c) Tamralipti
(d) Broach

Ans: (c)

430. Who among the following presided over the Buddhist council held during the reign of Kanishka at Kashmir?

(a) Parsva

(b) Vasumitra
(c) Nagarjuna
(d) Sudraka

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Ans: (b)

431. What is the name of the preaching mudra of gesture, in which the Buddha is depicted delivering his first sermon, In the Gandhara Sculptures?
(a) Abhaya
(b) Dharmachakra
(c) Dhyana
(d) Bhumisparsha

Ans: (c)

432. What was the original name of Euthydemia?
(a) Gondhara
(b) Sakala
(c) Kapisa
(d) Purushapura

Ans: (b)

433. In whose coins was the wheel round?
(a) Menander
(b) Demetrius
(c) Kanishka
(d) Nahapana

Ans: (a)

434. In whose reign did the visit of Saint Thomas take place?
(a) Maues
(b) Gondophernes
(c) Kanishka
(d) Menander

Ans: (b)

435. One of them was not conquered by Kaniahka from China Identify.
(a) Khotan
(b) Yarkand
(c) Kashgar
(d) Kapisa

Ans: (d)

436. The Harappan town considered to be a town of the artists and craftsmen was
(a) Mohenjo-Daro

(b) Chanhudaro
(c) Harappa
(d) Lothalmenials

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Ans: (b)

437. In the Rigveda the term Dasas and Dasyus refers to
(a) robbers
(b) tribals
(c) non-Aryans
(d) menials

Ans: (c)

438. Two most important acts and rituals associated with the Vedic marriage system was/were
(a) Pani-Grahana
(b) Sapta-Padi
(c) Both (a) and (b) above
(d) Marriage Vows

Ans: (c)

439. The most important craftsman in the Vedic period was the
(a) blacksmith
(b) goldsmith
(c) carpenter
(d) barber

Ans: (c)

440. The ramous Vedic river which had long ago become extinct and now supposed to be flowing underground In Rajasthan is
(a) Sindhu
(b) Sabastu
(c) Shatudri
(d) Saraswati

Ans: (d)

441. The word Jina from which the Jain(ism) has originated stands for
(a) great
(b) detached
(c) non-violence
(d) conqueror (of senses)

Ans: (d)

442. India had a brisk foreign trade with the Roman world during the period

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(a) Sangam
(b) Pallava
(c) Chola
(d) Vijayanagar

Ans: (a)

443. The Sanskrit drama which triumph over the Nanda is
(a) Mrichhakatika
(b) Mudrarakshasa
(c) Devichandragupta
(d) Prabodhchadrodaya

Ans: (b)

444. The rulers of a dynasty of the Deccan who were supposed to be Brahmanas and staunch supporters of Brahmanism were
(a) Satavahanas
(b) Vakatakas
(c) Rashtrakutas
(d) Chalukyas

Ans: (a)

445. The successors of the Satavahanas in the Deccan were the
(a) Vakatakas
(b) Kadambas
(c) Rashtrakutas
(d) Chalukyas of Badami

Ans: (a)

446. The painting In the Ajanta Caves shows an Indian king receiving an embassy from the king or Persia. The king receiving the embassy has been identified with
(a) Pulakesin I
(b) Pulakesin II
(c) Rajendra Chola
(d) Dhruva IV

Ans: (d)

447. The last Nanda ruler of Magadha who was overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya with the help of Chanakya was
(a) Mahapadmananda
(b) Dhanananda
(c) Navananda
(d) Not known

Ans: (b)

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448. The Pallava king who adopted the epithet of Vichitrachitta of curious minded was

(a) Mahendravarman I
(b) Narasimhavarman I
(c) Narasimhavarman II
(d) Simhavishnu

Ans: (a)

449. River Chenab was known is ancient times as

(a) Parushni
(b) Satudri
(c) Himadri
(d) Asikru

Ans: (d)

450. According to Ancient Indian legendary sources, Surabhi was a/an

a) wish-fulfilling tree
b) treasure in the form of a cow, churned from the cosmic ocean
c) medicine prepared by Dhanvantri
d) intoxicating drink consumed during religious ceremonies in ancient times

Ans: (b)

451. Mahabharata was also known as

(a) Brihat Katha
(b) Jaya Samhita
(c) Rajatarangini
(d) Purana

Ans: (c)

452. Who, among the following rulers, organised the Second Buddhist Assembly?

(a) Ajatashatru
(b) Kalasoka
(c) Ashoka
(d) Ananda

Ans: (b)

453. 'Abhijnanasakuntalam' has been reckoned as a masterpiece of

(a) Bhasa
(b) Kalidasa
(c) Asvaghosha
(d) Sudraka

Ans: (b)

454. The worship of idols started in India in the _____ period.

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(a) Pre-Aryan
(b) Gupta
(c) Maurya
(d) Kushan

Ans: (b)

455. Among the following four works, which one is encyclopaedic in nature?

(a) Amarakosa
(b) Ashtangahrudaya
(c) Brihat Samhita
(d) Siddhanta Siromani

Ans: (c)

456. Which of the following was not the work of Kalidasa?

(a) Raghuvamsa
(b) SakunUtiam
(c) Kumarasambhavam
(d) Kadambari

Ans: (d)

457. Kailasa Temple, one of the largest monolithic structures, is in

(a) Ajanta Caves
(b) Elephanta Caves
(c) Ellora Caves
(d) Nalanda Caves

Ans: (c)

458. The term "Tirthankaras" is associated with

(a) Hinduism
(b) Jainism
(c) Buddhism
(d) Zoroastrianism

Ans: (b)

459. Who possibly ruled the Indus people?

(a) an assembly of elders
(b) merchants
(c) kings
(d) priests

Ans: (b)

460. Which of the following metals was not known to the Indus Valley people?

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(a) tin
(b) lead
(c) iron
(d) copper

Ans: (c)

461. A 'Sabha' in the Vedic period was a/an
(a) Institution of professional men in villages
(b) Royal Court
(c) Mantri Parishad
(d) National Assembly of all Citizens of the State.

Ans: (d)

462. The last in the succession of Jaina Tirthankaras was
(a) Parsvanatha
(b) Rishabha
(c) Mahavira
(d) Manisubruta

Ans: (c)

463. The Indus Valley Civilisation type was found in
(a) Sumer
(b) Egypt
(c) China
(d) All the three

Ans: (d)

464. In Jainism, 'perfect knowledge' is referred to as
(a) Jina
(b) Ratna
(c) Kaivalya
(d) Nirvana

Ans: (c)

465. The Buddhist sect Mahayana formally came into existence during the reign of
(a) Ajatashatru
(b) Ashoka
(c) Dharmapala
(d) Kanishka

Ans: (d)

466. Aryabhatta and Varahamihira lived during the
(a) Maurya Period

(b) Gupta Period
(c) Nanda Period
(d) Sunga Period

Ans: (b)

467. Earlier mathematicians (i.e. those who came before medieval Indian mathematicians) had taught that $\frac{X}{0} = X$; who among the following proved that it was infinity?

(a) Aryabhatta
(b) Bhaskara
(c) Brahmagupta
(d) Mahavira

Ans: (b)

468. Who among the following is known for his work on medicine during the Gupta Period?

(a) Saumilla
(b) Sudraka
(c) Shaunaka
(d) Susruta

Ans: (d)

469. Kapilavasthu is associated with

(a) Emperor Ashoka
(b) Sri Krishnadeva Roya
(c) Lord Mahavira
(d) Lord Buddha

Ans: (d)

470. The ninth incarnation (Avtar) of Vishnu was

(a) Parasurama
(b) Buddha
(c) Krishna
(d) Rama

Ans: (b)

471. 'Ayurveda' has its origin in

(a) Rig Veda
(b) Sama Veda
(c) Yajur Veda
(d) Atharva Veda

Ans: (d)

472. Who wrote 'Kiratarjuniyam'?

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(a) Bhasa
(b) Bhartruhari
(c) Bhavabhuthi
(d) Bharavi

Ans: (d)

473. The author of 'Sivaje-Chinthamani, considered to be a Tamil epic was a
(a) Buddhist
(b) Hindu
(c) Jaina
(d) Muslim

Ans: (c)

474. Who worte "Kiratarjuniyam"?
(a) Bhas
(b) Bhavabhuti
(c) Bhartruhari
(d) Bharavi

Ans: (d)

475. Who was the author of Amuktamalyada?
(a) Bhoja
(b) Harshavardhana
(c) Krishnadeva Roya
(d) Amoghavarsha

Ans: (c)

476. One of the founder kings of a ruling dynasty of North India elected by the people was
(a) Chandradeva of the Gahadavala dynasty
(b) Gopala of the Pala dynasty
(c) Ajayaraj of the Chauhan dynasty
(d) Jeja or Jejja of the Chandeka dynasty

Ans: (b)

477. Two great Buddhist universities of Nalanda and Vikramshila were patronised by the
(a) Palas
(b) Paramaras
(c) Chandelas
(d) All the above

Ans: (a)

478. The Chahamana (or Chauhan) king who founded the city of Ajmer and made it his capital was

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(a) Ajayaraj
(b) Vigraharaj IV
(c) Vigraharaj III
(d) Prithviraj III

Ans: (a)

479. Three most important cities associated with the Chandelas were
(a) Khajuraho, Mahoba (or Mahotsvanagar) and Kalanjar
(b) Dhara, Kalanjar, and Chhatarpur
(c) Tripuri, Kalanjar and Khajuraho
(d) Mahoba, Banda and Chhatarpur

Ans: (a)

480. The temples of Khajuraho built by Chandela kings in the 11th century are?
(a) Shaiva temples
(b) Jain temples
(c) Both (a) and (b) above
(d) Buddhist, Jain and Shaiva temples

Ans: (c)

481. Kalhana's Rajatarangini is a work on the history of
(a) Kashmir
(b) Malwa
(c) Bengal
(d) Gujarat

Ans: (a)

482. The single most important factor responsible for the transformation of Ancient Indian society into medieval society was the
(a) practice of land grants
(b) decline of trade
(c) proliferation of castes
(d) rigidity of the caste system

Ans: (a)

483. India's earliest contact with Islam was established through
(a) Turkish invasions of the 11th-12th centuries
(b) Arab invasion of Sindh in the 7th century
(c) Sufi saints and Arab travellers
(d) Arab merchants of Malabar coast

Ans: (d)

484. Of the four main Chalukya dynasties of early medieval India Pulkesin II, who defeated

Harsha, belonged to Chalukya dynasty of

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(a) Anhilwad (Gujarat)
(b) Badami or Vatapi
(c) Vengi
(d) Kalyani

Ans: (b)

485. Most of the rock-cut caves, chaityas , monasteries, temples, etc. at Ajanta and Ellora were built during the period of

(a) Chalukyas of Badami
(b) Rastrakutas of Manyakheda
(c) Both (a) and (b) above
(d) Imperial Guptas

Ans: (c)

486. The capital of the Pallavas was

(a) Madurai
(b) Mahabalipuram
(c) Kanchi or Conjeevaram
(d) Thanjavur

Ans: (c)

487. The foundation of the Dravidian style of architecture in South India was laid by

(a) Pandyas
(b) Pallavas
(c) Cholas
(d) Chalukyas of Kalyani

Ans: (b)

488. The Pallava king responsible for carving the Rathas of Mahaballpuram was

(a) Simhavarma
(b) Mahendravarman-I
(c) Nandivaraman-II
(d) Narsimhavarman

Ans: (d)

489. The Cholas were the only known rulers in the history of India to have undertaken successful overseas naval expeditions. Who of the following Chola rulers successfully invaded Laccadives, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Sumatra?

(a) Parantaka-I
(b) Rajaraja-I
(c) Rajendra-I
(d) Both (b) and (c) above

Ans: (c)

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490. The Chola king, who after successfully raiding Bengal took the title of Gangaikonda and also founded a new capital (Gangaikonda Cholapuram) was

(a) Rajaraja-I
(b) Rajendra-I
(c) Rajadhiraj-I
(d) Rajendra-II

Ans: (b)

491. The chief feature(s) of the Chola architecture was/were

(a) replacement of bricks by stone structure
(b) massive vimanas or towers
(c) temples became vast complexes
(d) spacious courtyards

Ans: (b)

492. The masterpiece of Chola sculpture is the famous Nataraja or the Dancing Shiva image at

(a) Thanjavur
(b) Chidambaram
(c) Kalahasti
(d) Sri Sailam

Ans: (b)

493. A contemporary rival dynasty of the Cholas in South India was

(a) Chalukyas of Vengi
(b) Pandyas of Madurai
(c) Chalukyas of Kalyani
(d) Cheras

Ans: (c)

494. After the decline of the Chalukya kingdom of Kalyani at the close of the 12th and of the Chola kingdom at the beginning of the 13th century, the new kingdoms which arose in South India were

(a) Yadavas of Devagiri and Kakatiyas of Warangal
(b) Hoysalas of Dwarsamudra and Pandyas of Madurai
(c) Both (a) and (b) above
(d) Vijayanagar and Bahamani kingdoms

Ans: (c)

495. The moat important current(a) in the social life of early medieval India was/were

(a) assimilation of foreigners into the Hindu society as Rajputs

(b) rigidity of the caste system
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(c) birth, occupation or profession and place of residence as new determinants of caste
(d) All the above

Ans: (d)

496. The first one, among the following, to deal with music was
(a) Rig Veda
(b) Yajur Veda
(c) Sama Veda
(d) Atharva Veda

Ans: (c)

497. The name of the Indian Astronomer (who knew five astronomical systems), who lived in the 6th century was
(a) Varahamihira
(b) Bhandarkar
(c) Pujyapada
(d) Prasastapada

Ans: (a)

498. Banabhatta, a great scholar, lived during the reign of
(a) Ashoka
(b) Harsha
(c) Kanishka
(d) Chandragupta II

Ans: (b)

499. Which Avtar of Vishnu tricked Mahabali and claimed earth and heaven from him?
(a) Vaman
(b) Narasimha
(c) Matsya
(d) Kurma

Ans: (a)

500. The official language of the Mauryan Court was
(a) Magadhi
(b) Prakrit
(c) Mythili
(d) Sanskrit

Ans: (a)

MEDIEVAL INDIA : QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

1. **Todarmal is associated with the revenue system known as**
   (a) Kankut
   (b) Ghalla Bakshi
   (c) Zabti or Zabt
   (d) Nasaq

Ans: (c)

2. **The original name of Tansen, the greatest musician of the court of Akbar, was**
   (a) Makaranda Pandey
   (b) Ramatanu Pande
   (c) Haridas
   (d) Lal Kalawant

Ans: (b)

3. **Of the so-called 'Nine Gems of the Court of Akbar' the one who was a reputed poet of Hindi, was**
   (a) Abul Fazl
   (b) Faizi
   (c) Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana
   (d) Birbal

Ans: (c)

4. **The greatest historian of the reign of Akbar, who wrote Akbarnama and Ain-i-Akbari, was**
   (a) Nizamuddin Ahmad
   (b) Abdur Qadir Badauni
   (c) Abul Fazl
   (d) Abdas Khan Arwani

Ans: (c)

5. **Akbar granted the present site of Amritsar to the Sikh Guru**
   (a) Amar Das
   (b) Angad
   (c) Ram Das
   (d) Arjan

Ans: (a)

6. **Mansabdari System was founded by Akbar. The Mansabdars were**

(a) military commanders
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(b) provincial governors
(c) high civil and military officers
(d) all of the above

Ans: (d)

7. The most important poet at the court of Mahmud of Ghazni, who wrote Shahnama and is regarded as the "Immortal Homer of the East" was

(a) Utbi
(b) Firdausi
(c) Alberuni
(d) Baihaqi

Ans: (b)

8. During the course of his numerous invasions, Muhammad Ghori (Before his conquest in the Second Battle of Tarain) was defeated by

(a) Chalukya king Bhima II of Gujarat
(b) Prithviraja Chauhan III of Ajmer
(c) Both (a) and (b) above
(d) (b) and the Chandela king Paramardi

Ans: (c)

9. Muhammad Ghori laid the foundation of the Turkish Empire in India by defeating

(a) Prithviraj Chauhan in Second Battle of Tarain
(b) Jayachanda in the Battle of Chandawar
(c) The Chandelas
(d) Both (a) and (b) above

Ans: (d)

10. It is said that Muhammad-bin-Bakhtiyar Khalji, one of the commanders of Muhammad Ghuri, conquered Nadia (one of the capitals of Bengal) with only 18 horsemen. The king of Bengal who then fled barefoot from his palace was

(a) Samantasena
(b) Hemantasena
(c) Ballalasena
(d) Lakshamanasena

Ans: (d)

11. The Buddhist universities of Nalanda and Vikramshila in Bihar were destroyed during the invasions of

(a) Mahmud of Ghazni
(b) Muhammad Ghori
(c) Bakhtiyar Khalji

(d) All Mardan Khalji

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Ans: (c)

12. The real founder of the Sultanate of Delhi and its first dynasty was

(a) Muhammad Ghuri
(b) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Balban

Ans: (c)

13. From the point of view of the Turkish rule, the most important contribution of Iltutmish was

(a) Establishment of dynastic rule
(b) He was the first Muslim ruler in India to issue coins
(c) He made Delhi the capital of the Sultanate
(d) He organised the Iqta System

Ans: (d)

14. Haziya (the daughter of Iltutmish) the only woman ruler in the history of Medieval India ascended the throne with the support of

(a) the army
(b) the nobility
(c) the people of Delhi
(d) All the above

Ans: (d)

15. The first medieval ruler to propound the divine theory of Kingship was

(a) Iltutmish
(b) Raziya
(c) Balban
(d) Alauddin Khalji

Ans: (c)

16. The firat Sultan of Delhi to cross the Narmada and move to the south was

(a) Iltutmish
(b) Balban
(c) Alauddin Khalji
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: (c)

17. The only known ruler in the history of India to have fixed the prices of different commodities, rigidly enforced quality control and ensured easy availability of essential commodities was

(a) Iltutmish
(b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Raziya
(d) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

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Ans: (b)

18. Alauddin Khalji rigidly enforced 'market control' or economic regulations for
(a) building up a large and contented army with small salaries
(b) the general welfare of the people
(c) both (a) and (b) above
(d) curbing dishonest merchants and traders

Ans: (c)

19. Muhammad-bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (which he named Daulatabad) because
(a) Delhi was insecure on account of Mongol invasions
(b) Devagiri was more centrally located
(c) from Devagiri he wanted to complete the conquest of the South
(d) All the above

Ans: (d)

20. The Sultan who completed the conquest of the South and broke the political barriers between the North and the South was
(a) Alauddin Khalji
(b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
(c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
(d) Firuz Tughluq

Ans: (c)

21. The famous Moorish (from Morocco) traveller Ibn Batuta, who visited India recorded his experiences in a book entitled Safarnama or Rehla, was appointed Qazi of Delhi by Sultan
(a) Mubarak Shah Khalji
(b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
(c) Mohammad-bin-Tughluq
(d) Firuz Tughluq

Ans: (c)

22. The most important aspect of Sultan Flruz Tughluq's constructive policy was
(a) opening of a large number of Karkhanas
(b) the digging of canals and wells
(c) foundation of cities and construction of colleges, mosques, hospitals, etc.
(d) promotion of horticulture

Ans: (b)

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23. Match the respective cities founded by the following Sultana of Delhi:

List-I (Sultans)	List-II (Cities)
A. Alauddin Khalji	1. Firuzabad
B. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq	2. Jaunpur
C. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq	3. Tughluqabad
D. Firuz Tughluq	4. Daulatabad
	5. Siri

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	5	3	4	1 & 2
(b)	2	1	3	4 & 5
(c)	2	3	1	4 & 5
(d)	5	2	3	1 & 4

Ans: (a)

24. The Sultan of Delhi who transferred two monolithic Mauryan pillars to Delhi to beautify his capital, was

(a) Iltutmish
(b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Firuz Tughluq
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: (c)

25. Timur invaded India and ordered a general massacre of the people of Delhi during the reign of

(a) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
(b) Ghiyasuddin II
(c) Abu Bakr
(d) Alauddin Sikandar

Ans: (a)

26. A ruling dynasty established in India at the instance of Timur was

(a) Saiyad
(b) Lodi
(c) Shahmir
(d) Khalji

Ans: (a)

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27. The Akbar of Kashmir who reconstructed and rehabilitated all the temples and asked Jonaraja to continue further Kalhana's Rajatarangini was

(a) Sikandar
(b) Shah Mir Samsuddin
(c) Zain-ul-Abidin
(d) Saifuddin

Ans: (c)

28. The most decisive battle between the forces of Dara and Aurangzeb (in the war of Succession) was fought at

(a) Dharmat
(b) Samugarh
(c) Deorai
(d) Khajwa

Ans: (b)

29. Assuming the title of Alamgir, Aurangzeb crowned himself as Emperor on July 21, 1658 at

(a) Agra
(b) Aurangabad
(c) Fatehpur Sikri
(d) Delhi

Ans: (d)

30. The famous Mughal General who conquered Assam, Chittagong, etc. in the north-east was

(a) Shaista Khan
(b) Mir Jumla
(c) Mirza Raja Jai Singh
(d) Jaswant Singh

Ans: (b)

31. Aurangzeb, in his attempt to annex Marwar to the Mughal empire, was involved in a 30-year war. During these long years the most valiant struggle from the aide of Marwar was fought by

(a) Ajit Singh
(b) Durgadas
(c) Hadas of Bundi
(d) Indra Singh

Ans: (b)

32. The Sikh Guru executed by Aurangzeb after cruel torture was

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(a) Har Rai
(b) Har Krishan
(c) Hargobind
(d) Tegh Bahadur

Ans: (d)

33. During the last 25 years of his reign, Aurangzeb was mainly involved in long-drawn wars against

(a) Bijapur
(b) Golcunda
(c) Marathas
(d) All the above

Ans: (c)

34. Shivaji founded the Maratha kingdom by annexing the territories of

(a) Bijapur
(b) Mughals
(c) Both (a) and (b) above
(d) Bijapur, Golcunda and the Mughals

Ans: (c)

35. The liberal religion preached by the saints of Maharashtra and rigidly followed by Shivaji is known as

(a) Desh Dharma
(b) Maharashtra Dharma
(c) Rashtra Dharma
(d) Hindu Dharma

Ans: (b)

36. The Mughal General, who decisively defeated Shivaji and forced him to conclude the Treaty of Purandar, was

(a) Shaista Khan
(b) Mirza Raja Jai Singh
(c) Prince Muazzam
(d) Dilir Khan

Ans: (b)

37. The Maratha dominion of Shivaji was known as

(a) Swaraj
(b) Mulk-i-qadim
(c) Maharajya
(d) Maratha Rastra

Ans: (a)

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38. The Administrative Council of Shivaji was known as,

(a) Parishad
(b) Mantriparishad
(c) Ashtapradhan
(d) Rajyaparishad

Ans: (c)

39. Tarabai, who conducted the affairs of the Maratha government from 1700 to 1707 AD, was the widow of the Maratha King

(a) Shambhaji
(b) Shivaji II
(c) Raja Ram
(d) Shivaji III

Ans: (c)

40. The Mughal government can be described as an/a

(a) Autocracy
(b) Liberal monarchy
(c) Centralised despotism
(d) Absolute monarchy

Ans: (c)

41. The Mughal troops were largely drawn from

(a) The Rajput Chiefs
(b) Tributary Chiefs
(c) Mansabdars
(d) Central Contingents

Ans: (c)

42. The Jagirdars during the Muhgal period were

(a) Mansabdars
(b) Zamindars
(c) All assignees of Jagirs
(d) All the above

Ans: (c)

43. Which of the following buildings at Fatehpur Sikri is known as Ibadatkhana where Akbar used to hold religious discussions?

(a) Diwan-i-Aam
(b) Diwan-i-Khas
(c) Panch Mahal

(d) Jami Masjid

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Ans: (b)

44. Nur Jehan is associated with the construction of

(a) Her husband's tomb at Shahdara (Lahore)
(b) Her father ltimad-ud-Daulah's tomb at Agra
(c) Akbar's tomb at Sikandra (Agra)
(d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans: (d)

45. Two marble masterpieces of the reign of Shah Jahan were

(a) Diwan-i-Khas and Musamman BuIj (Jasmine Palace at Agra)
(b) Pearl Mosque (Moti Masjid) and Taj Mahal (at Agra)
(c) Diwan-i-Aam and Shish Mahal (at Agra)
(d) Jami Masjid and Diwan-i-Khas (Shahjahanabad, Delhi)

Ans: (b)

46. On the wall of which building built by Shah Jahan, is the following Persian couplet inscribed "if there is paradise on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this"?

(a) Jasmine Palace
(b) Moti Masjid
(c) Diwan-i-Aam, Delhi
(d) Diwan-i-Khas, Delhi

Ans: (d)

47. The later Mughal King, popularly known as Shah-i-Bekhabar (the Heedless King), was

(a) Bahadur Shah
(b) Jahandar Shah
(c) Muhammad Shah
(d) Shah Alam I

Ans: (a)

48. Two Sayid brothers Sayid Abdullah Khan and Sayid Hussan Ali Khan (who rose to become the king makers during the later Mughal period) met their downfall during the reign of

(a) Farrukhsiyar
(b) Rafi-ud-DaIjat
(c) Rafi-ud-Daula
(d) Muhammad Shah

Ans: (d)

49. The famous Sikh leader Banda Bahadur was captured and executed during the reign of the Mughal emperor?

(a) Aurangzeb
(b) Bahadur Shah I
(c) Jahandar Shah
(d) Farrukhsiyar

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Ans: (c)

50. Which Mugal emperor was a great musician, a great patron of Hindustani Music and was popularly known as Rangila?
(a) Bahdur Shah I
(b) Bahadur Shah II
(c) Muhammad Shah
(d) Ahmad Shah

Ans: (c)

51. During the second decade of the 18th century numerous independent dynasties were founded in different parts of India. The dynasty founded by Chin Qulich Khan (popularly known as Nizam-u1-mulk) in the Deccan was known as
(a) Qutb Shahi
(b) Asafjahi
(c) Adil Shahi
(d) Muhajamjahi

Ans: (b)

52. The independent kingdom of Awadh 'was founded by
(a) Saadat Khan
(b) Safdar Jang
(c) Shuja-ud-Daulah
(d) Asaf-ud-Daulah

Ans: (a)

53. The founder of the independent state of Bengal was
(a) Murshid Quli Khan
(b) Alivardi Khan
(c) Shuja-ud-Din
(d) Sarfaraz Khan

Ans: (a)

54. The Jat king of Bharatpur who is known as the 'Plato of the Jat tribe' and the 'Jat Ulysses' was
(a) Churaman
(b) Gokula
(c) Badan Singh
(d) Suraj Mal

Ans: (d)

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55. Before the rise of Ranjit Singh to power, the Punjab was under the control of various

(a) Chiefs of Abmad Shah Abdali
(b) Sikh Misls (military brotherhoods)
(c) Maratha commanders
(d) Sikh Sardars

Ans: (b)

56. The Maratha Kingdom under the Peshwas was

(a) a loose federation
(b) a military State
(c) a confederacy (Mandala or Sangha)
(d) a regency of the Peshwa

Ans: (c)

57. The Peshwa's Secretariat at Pune (Poona), the pivot of the Maratha government was known as

(a) Huzur Daftar
(b) El Beriz Daftar
(c) Chalte Dafter
(d) Peshwa Dafter

Ans: (a)

58. Who completed the Qutub Minar?

(a) Rajiya
(b) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Babar

Ans: (c)

59. Which of the following are true about Shivaji?

1. He was a disciple of Ramdas Samarth.
2. He levied Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.
3. He became the Peshwa.

(a) I, II and III
(b) II and III
(c) I and II
(d) III and I

Ans: (c)

60. Defeated Humayun in the Battle of Kannauj (1540) also constructed the Purana Qila of New Delhi

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(a) Adil Shah
(b) Malik Kafur
(c) Bin-Kasim
(d) Sher Shah Suri

Ans: (d)

61. The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between

(a) Babar and Daulat Khan
(b) Babar and Ibrahim Lodi
(c) Babar and Alam Khan
(d) Babar and Rana Sanga

Ans: (b)

62. Akbar founded the Din-i-Ilahi primarily to

(a) Establish a national religion which would be acceptable to the Muslims and the Hindus
(b) Ensure racial and communal harmony
(c) Found a religious institution
(d) Put an end to differences between Hindus and Muslims

Ans: (a)

63. Match the following:

List-1	List-II
A. Qutub Minar	1. Muhammad Adil Shah
B. Gol Gumbj	2. Iltutmish
C. Buland Darwaja	3. Aurangzeb
D. Moti Masjid	4. Jahangir
	5. Akbar

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	5	1	3	4
(b)	2	4	5	1
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	2	1	5	3

Ans: (d)

64. The Battle of Haldighati (1576) was a fight between Rajput and Mughal forces. Who led the Mughal forces?

(a) Man Singh
(b) Jai Singh

(c) Khurram
(d) Akbar

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Ans: (d)

65. Name the Rajput General who bravely fought the Battle of Khanwa before losing to Babar.

(a) Rana Man Singh
(b) Raja Jai Singh
(c) Rana Sanga
(d) Rana Pratap

Ans: (c)

66. Defeat in the Battle of Talikota saw the downfall of which empire

(a) Ahmednagar
(b) Vijaynagar
(c) Chola
(d) Rashtrakuta

Ans: (b)

67. Babar came to India originally from

(a) Khiva
(b) Ferghana
(c) Khorasan
(d) Seistan

Ans: (b)

68. The medieval ruler who was the first to establish a ministry of agriculture was

(a) Alatiddin Khalji
(b) Mohammad-bin Tughluq
(c) Sher Shah
(d) Akbar

Ans: (c)

69. At the time, when Nadir Shah attacked Delhi, the Mughal Emperor was

(a) Ahmad Shah
(b) Muhammad Shah
(c) Bahadur Shah
(d) Shah Alam

Ans: (b)

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Vijayanagar empire:

1. It was named after the city of Vijayanagara.
2. Krishnadeva Raya was the greatest of all the Vijayanagar rulers.

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3. Kings of Vijayanagar ruled on behalf of Shaivite deity Virupaksha.
4. Vijayanagar empire successfully resisted the march of the Delhi Sultans to the south.

Which of these statements are correct?

(a) 1 and 3
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 4
(d) 2, 3 and 4

Ans: (b)

71. The founder of the Pala dynasty of Bengal was

(a) Gopala
(b) Dharmapala
(c) Devapala
(d) Mahipala

Ans: (a)

72. The first Muslim ruler to introduce the system of price control was

(a) Alauddin Khalji
(b) Jalaluddin Khalji
(c) Balban
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: (a)

73. Alberuni came to India along with

(a) Mahmud Ghazni
(b) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
(c) Muhammad Ghuri
(d) Timur

Ans: (a)

74. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

(a) Ziauddin Barni – Tarikh-i-Muhammadi
(b) Amir Khusrao – Tabqt-i-Nasiri
(c) Ibn Batuta – Fatwa-i-Jahandari
(d) Shams-i-Siraj Afif – Tarikh-i-Feroze Shahi

Ans: (d)

75. Consider the following statements: In the reign of Jahangir, Kandahar could not be recaptured due to

1. Inefficiency of Mughal Army
2. Refusal of Khurram to proceed to that place
3. Difficulties in organising an expedition
4. Severe cold in Afghanistan

Which of these statements are correct?

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(a) 1, 2, and 3
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: (b)

76. Who among the following Sultana wall advised by Qazi Mughiauddin to act according to the laws of Shariat, but the Sultan rejected his advice?

(a) Jalaluddin Khalji
(b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
(d) Firuz Tughluq

Ans: (b)

77. Match List-1 with List-2 and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-1 (Name)	List-2 (Work)
A. Abdul Hamid	1. Akbar Nama
B. Abul Fazl	2. Muntakhabut Tawarikh
C. Badauni	3. Tabaqat-i-Akbari
D. Nizamuddin Ahmad	4. Badshahnama

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	3	2
(b)	1	4	2	3
(c)	1	4	3	2
(d)	4	1	2	3

Ans: (a)

78. Dhrupad Dhamar style of singing was started by

(a) Vishnu Digambar Paluskar
(b) Tansen
(c) Amir Khusrau
(d) Raja Man Singh Tomar

Ans: (a)

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

List-I	List-II
A. Ibadatkhana	1. Kutub-ud-din Aibak
B. Jama Masjid of Delhi	2. Rana Kumbha
C. Adhai Din Ka Jhompada	3. Shah Jahan
D. Vijay Stambha of Chittor	4. Mehmud Begda
	5. Akbar

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	5	3	1	2
(b)	5	3	4	2
(c)	2	4	5	1
(d)	3	5	1	4

Ans: (a)

80. The rockcut temples of Mahabalipuram were built under the patronage of the

(a) Chola Kings
(b) Pallava Kings
(c) Pandya Kings
(d) Satavahana Kings

Ans: (b)

81. 'Sufi Sect' originated and developed in

(a) Islam
(b) Christianity
(c) Hinduism
(d) Zoroastrianism

Ans: (a)

82. The earnings of the kings in the Medieval age were mostly derived from

(a) Offerings made at the temples
(b) Trade
(c) Land revenue
(d) Industrial production

Ans: (c)

83. "Mansabdars" in Mughal period were

(a) Landlords and zamindars

(b) Officials of the state
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(c) Those who had to give revenue
(d) Revenue collectors

Ans: (a)

84. The purpose of Mahmud Ghaznavi's attack on India was
(a) to plunder the wealth of India
(b) to spread Islam in India
(c) to rule over the territories of India
(d) None of these

Ans: (a)

85. The sculpture with the three faces of Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh known as "Trimurti" appears in
(a) Ajanta Caves
(b) Elephanta Caves
(c) Ellora Caves
(d) Kalva Caves

Ans: (b)

86. During the Aurangzeb's reign, which of the following were not included in his government?
(a) Rajputs
(b) Marathas
(c) Pathans
(d) All of these

Ans: (b)

87. What was the important reason for fall of Vijayanagar Empire?
(a) Unity among the Muslim rulers
(b) Internal instability and weakness of Princes
(c) Moplah's rebellion
(d) Economic bankruptcy

Ans: (a)

88. Who was the famous Deccan Hindu king whose fleet crossed the Bay of Bengal with an army and conquered a number of states in Sumatra, Java and Malaysia?
(a) Rajendra Chola
(b) Rajaraja I
(c) Pulakesin
(d) Mahipala II

Ans: (a)

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89. Which one of the following was the cause of disintegration of the Mughal Empire?

(a) War of succession among sons of Aurangzeb
(b) Attacks of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali
(c) Revolts of various communities like Jats, Sikhs, Rajputs etc.
(d) All of the above mentioned factors contributed to the downfall of the Mughal Empire.

Ans: (d)

90. Sultanates of Delhi have taken which of the following in their buildings from the ancient architecture?

(a) Mehrab
(b) Arched openings
(c) Decoration figures
(d) Gumbaj

Ans: (b)

91. Who were 'Jagirdars' during the reign of Akbar?

(a) Large estate owners
(b) Officials of state who were given jagir' in place of cash pay
(c) Revenue collectors
(d) Autonomous rulers under Akbar

Ans: (a)

92. Which statement about Amir Khusrao is not true?

(a) He was a great poet.
(b) He was a great historian.
(c) He wrote poetry in Hindi and Urdu.
(d) He worked for the Hindu-Muslim unity

Ans: (d)

93. Which of the following features are associated with the architecture of Tughluq period? Select the correct answer using the codes given below the features.

1. Sloping walls
2. Deliberate attempt to combine the principles of the arch, the lintel and the beam in the buildings.
3. Placing the buildings especially the tombs on a high platform.

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 2 and 3

Ans: (b)

94. Who among the following was known as a "Nirguna" reformer?

a) Chaitanya

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b) Surdas
c) Kabir
d) Tulsidas

Ans: (c)

95. When Mahmud was Ghazni invaded Somnath, the ruler of Gujarata was
(a) Mularaja
(b) Bhima I
(c) Jayasimha Siddharaja
(d) Bhima II

Ans: (d)

96. Malik Muhammad Jayasi has written an epic, Padmavat, relating to king Ratan Singh and his queen Padmini of
(a) Marwar
(b) Malwa
(c) Ranathambhor
(d) Mewar

Ans: (d)

97. Alauddin Khalji's commander who led the campaign to South India was
(a) Alpkhan
(b) Ulugh Khan
(c) Nusarat Khan
(d) Malik Kafur

Ans: (d)

98. The medieval Indian Sultan who has been called the "Prince of 'Moneyera" is
(a) Akbar
(b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
(d) Alauddin Khalji

Ans: (c)

99. The medieval Hindu ruler who was a contemporary of Akbar, and took the title of Vikramaditya was
(a) Rana Pratap (of Mewar)
(b) Sadasiva Raya (of Vijayanagar)
(c) Raja Man Singh (of Amber)
(d) Hemachandra (Hemu)

Ans: (d)

100. The only Sultan of Delhi to conquer Chittor, the capital of Mewar was

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(a) Iltutmish
(b) Balban
(c) Alauddin Khalji
(d) Sikandar Lodhi

Ans: (c)

101. The first known ruler to introduce canal irrigation in India was
(a) Krishnadevaraya
(b) Firuz Tughluq
(c) Akbar
(d) Tipu Sultan

Ans: (b)

102. The diary of Athanasius (Afanasi) Nikitin, the first Russian traveller to India, is entitled
(a) A passage to India
(b) The land of miracles
(c) The journey beyond the three seas
(d) Travel to the land of honey and gold

Ans: (c)

103. Two major crops introduced in India during the Mughal period were
(a) Millet and Groundnut
(b) Potato and Mustard
(c) Tobacco and Maize
(d) Indigo and Maize

Ans: (c)

104. The medieval Indian Muslim poet, historian and musician who called himself 'a parrot of India' was
(a) Mulla Daud
(b) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
(c) Tansen
(d) Amir Khusrau

Ans: (d)

105. The Mughal empire reached its maximum territorial extent during the reign of
(a) Akbar
(b) Shah Jahan
(c) Aurangzeb
(d) Bahadur Shah I

Ans: (c)

106. The second founder of the Maratha Kingdom was

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(a) Tarabai
(b) Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath
(c) Peshwa Bajirao
(d) Shahu

Ans: (b)

107. The Nawab of Awadh who permanently transferred his capital from Faizabad to Lucknow was

(a) Safdar Jang
(b) Shuja-ud-Daula
(c) Asaf-ud-Daula
(d) Saadat Khan

Ans: (c)

108. Though endowed with extraordinary intellect and industry, he lacked practical judgement and common sense. Who is referred to in the above statement.

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(a) Babar
(b) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
(c) Ibrahim Lodi
(d) Balban

Ans: (b)

109. The Sultanate of Delhi reached the height of its power during the reign of
(a) Balban
(b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Firuz Tughluq
(d) Raziya

Ans: (b)

110. The Brahmin minister of Shambhaji (Son and Successor of Shivaji) upon whom he invested the title of 'Pinnacle of Poets' was
(a) Kavi Kalash
(b) Kavindra Acharya
(c) Kavi Bhusan
(d) Kavi Martanda

Ans: (a)

111. The. voluminous compositions attributed to Guru Gobind Singh (the last Sikh Guru) are collectively known as
(a) Dasam (Padshah Ka) Granth
(b) Apni Katha
(c) Baichitra Natak
(d) Gyan Prabodh

Ans: (c)

112. Sundar Vilas is the work of a famous Bhakti Saint
(a) Ramananda
(b) Guru Nanak
(c) Dadu
(d) Tukaram

Ans: (c)

113. The ruler of Gujarat, who formed an alliance with Egypt and Turkey against the Portuguese in India, was
(a) Ahmad Shah I
(b) Mahmud (Shah I) Begarha
(c) Muzaffar Shah II
(d) Bahadur Shah

Ans: (b)

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114. Rana Kumbha built the famous 'Tower of Victory' or Kirtistambha at Chittoor in commemoration of his victory against

(a) Gujarat
(b) Malwa
(c) Marwarj
(d) Nagaur

Ans: (b)

115. In medieval India the state derived the highest income from?

(a) Jeziah
(b) Land Revenue
(c) Trade and Transit Duties
(d) War Booty

Ans: (b)

116. The Sultan of the Sultanate of Delhi, who transferred his capital from Delhi to Agra, was

(a) Khizr Khan
(b) Bahlul Lodi
(c) Sikandar Lodi
(d) Ibrahim Lodi

Ans: (c)

117. The oldest specimens of poetry in the Punjabi language are devotional compositions attributed to

(a) Guru Nanak
(b) Baba Farid
(c) Guru Angad
(d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Ans: (b)

118. Sufism the liberal and mystic movement of Islam, reached India in the ____ century?

(a) 11th
(b) 12th
(c) 14th
(d) 13th

Ans: (a)

119. The Sufi Saint, contemporary of Prithviraj Chauhan, was

(a) Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti
(b) Sheikh Salim Chisti

(c) Sheikh Nizamuddin Aulia
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(d) Baba Farid

Ans: (a)

120. Different Sufi schools or orders in India were known as
(a) Khangahs
(b) Qalandars
(c) Silsilahs
(d) Darveshs

Ans: (c)

121. The earliest Sufi order to arrive in India was
(a) Chisti
(b) Suhrawardy
(c) Qadiri
(d) Naqshbandi

Ans: (a)

122. Sankardeva was a great bhakti saint of
(a) Bengal
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Gujarat
(d) Assam

Ans: (d)

123. The Pandharpur Movement is associated with the Bhakti Movement of
(a) Assam
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Bengal
(d) Both (a) and (c)

Ans: (b)

124. The most important saint of the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra who was born at Satara and is said to have died in Punjab, was
(a) Jnanesvar
(b) Namadeva
(c) Tukaram
(d) Guru Ramdas

Ans: (b)

125. Kabir was contemporary of
(a) Guru Nanak
(b) Sultan Sikandar Lodhi

(c) Both (a) and (b) above
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(d) Babar

Ans: (c)

126. Harihara and Bukka, the founders of the empire of Vijayanagar, named their dynasty as

(a) Sangama
(b) Saluva
(c) Tuluva
(d) Aravidu

Ans: (a)

127. The founder of the Bahamani Kingdom was

(a) Alauddin Hasan Bahaman Shah
(b) Mohammad Shah I
(c) Ahmad Shah
(d) Firuz Shah

Ans: (a)

128. The first capital of the Bahamani Kingdom was

(a) Gulbarga
(b) Bidar
(c) Daulatabad
(d) Golcunda

Ans: (a)

129. The Vijayanagar and the Bahamani Kingdoms fought relentlessly throughout the period of their existence for the possession of

(a) Goa
(b) Goa, Dabhol and Chaul
(c) Telengana
(d) Raichur Doab

Ans: (d)

130. The city of Vijayanagar (Now known as Hampi) was situated on the northern bank of the river

(a) Krishna
(b) Tungabhadra
(c) Kaveri
(d) Godavari

Ans: (b)

131. The greatest ruler in the history of Vijayanagar was?

(a) Deva Raya II
(b) Saluva Narsimha
(c) Krishnadeva Raya
(d) Achyutdeva Raya

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Ans: (c)

132. The Vijayanagar king who wrote a work 'Amuktamalayada' on the lines of kautilya's Arthashastra, was
(a) Deva Raya II
(b) Vira Narsimha
(c) Sri Ranga II
(d) Krishnadeva Raya

Ans: (d)

133. The Ashtadiggajas at the court of Krishnadeva Raya were
(a) eight great ministers like the Maratha Astapradhans
(b) eight great musicians
(c) eight great scholars of Telugu literature
(d) eight great Nayaks of the Empire of Vijayanagar

Ans: (c)

134. Babar's autobiography, called Tuzuk-i-Baburi or Baburnaman, which is reckoned among "the most enthralling and romantic works in the literature of all times" is written in
(a) Arabic
(b) Persian
(c) Turki
(d) Urdu

Ans: (c)

135. Humayun lost the Mughal Empire to Sher Shah Suri finally In the battle of
(a) Chunar
(b) Chausa
(c) Ghagra
(d) Kannauj

Ans: (d)

136. Which of the following measures of Sher Shah Suri greatly helped in the promotion of trade and commerce?
(a) He got many important roads built
(b) The roads were very safe
(c) He abolished all internal duties and taxes were levied only at the points of import and sales

(d) He built several sarais on the highways

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Ans: (c)

137. The longest road built by Sher Shah, known as Sarak-I-Azam (currently known as GT Road or Sher Shah Suri Road) ran from the Indus in the North-West to

(a) Calcutta
(b) Dacca
(c) Malda
(d) Sonargaon

Ans: (d)

138. Sher Shah's mausoleum is at Sahaaaram in Blhar but he died at

(a) Delhi
(b) Agra
(c) Chunar
(d) Kalanjar

Ans: (d)

139. Hemu, whom Akbar defeated In the Second Battle of Panipat (1556), was

(a) Minister of Sikandar Shah Suri
(b) Minister of Muhammad Adil Shah
(c) Ruler of Rewari
(d) Prime Minister of Rana Udai Singh of Mewar

Ans: (b)

140. After the devastation of the city of Vljayanagar In 1565, the capital of the empire was shifted to

(a) Penukonda
(b) Chandragiri
(c) Mysore
(d) Gingee

Ans: (a)

141. The Portuguese under the leadership of Vasco da Gama in 1498 first landed at

(a) Cochin
(b) Calicut
(c) Quilon
(d) Pulicut

Ans: (b)

142. The Portuguese gained a stronghold in India after defeating the Zamorln of Calicut. The word Zamorin stands for

(a) King

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(b) Warlord
(c) Sealord
(d) Admiral

Ans: (c)

143. Who of the following Portuguese Is regarded as a 'monster in human disguise' and the one who had no bowels of compassion?
(a) Vasco da Gama
(b) Albuquerque
(c) Almeida
(d) Joao de Castro

Ans: (a)

144. Who of the following Portuguese Viceroys in India captured Goa (1510) from the Adil Shahi Sultan of Bijapur and made it the headquarters of the Protuguese government in India?
(a) Albuquerque
(b) Almeida
(c) Joao De Castro
(d) Dom Luiz De Atayde

Ans: (a)

145. The Portuguese naval monopoly In the Indian waters was shattered by the
(a) Dutch
(b) English
(c) French
(d) Both (a) and (b) above

Ans: (a)

146. When Chittor was captured by Akbar (1558), the Rana of Mewar was
(a) Rana Udai Singh
(b) Rana Pratap
(c) Rana Kumbha
(d) Rana Amar Singh

Ans: (a)

147. In the Battle of Haldighati the Mughal troops were commanded by
(a) Asaf khan
(b) Raja Man Singh of Amber
(c) Qazi Khan
(d) Todar Mal

Ans: (b)

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148. After the Call of Chittor, the city which became the capital of Mewar was
(a) Merta
(b) Kumbhalgarh
(c) Mandalgarh
(d) Udaipur

Ans: (d)

149. Two women who, while conducting the affairs of their states faced Akbar's wars of conquest were Rani Durgawati and Chand Bibi (or Sultana), respectively of
(a) Jaisalmer and Khandesh
(b) Malwa and Gujarat
(c) Gondwana and Ahmadnagar
(d) Ranathambhor and Khandesh

Ans: (c)

150. Akbar's concept of Sulh-i-kul (or Qul) means
(a) friendship and goodwill to all
(b) common brotherhood
(c) fraternity and friendship
(d) harmony and peace to all

Ans: (d)

151. Which of the following statements correctly describes the real spirit of Din-i-illahi?
(a) It was an attempt towards founding a universal religion
(b) It possessed the excellence of all the existing creeds but defects of none
(c) It was a concept of common citizenship of the people of common faith
(d) It was founded to instil intense loyalty to the emperor

Ans: (b)

152. Akbar had incorporated some principles of social reforms in the Din-i-illahi. Which of the following social reforms did not form part of Din-i- illahi?
(a) Remarriage of widows
(b) Prohibition of child marriage
(c) Monogamy
(d) Rejection of seclusion of women

Ans: (d)

153. Akbar'a son and successor Salim, on becoming the emperor, assumed the name of
(a) Jahangir
(b) Jahangir Alampanah
(c) Jahangir Alamgir
(d) Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir

Ans: (d)

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154. The Mughal queen, whose name was inscribed on the coins and on all royal farmans as well as attached to the imperial signature was

(a) Jodha Bai
(b) Nur Jahan
(c) Mumtaz Mahal
(d) Ladli Begum

Ans: (b)

155. The first martyrdom in Sikh history in the reign of Jahangir was of

(a) Guru Ram Das
(b) Guru Tegh Bahadur
(c) Guru Angad
(d) Guru Arjan

Ans: (d)

156. An ambassador of the British King James I, who secured favourable privileges for the East India Company from Emperor Jahangir, was

(a) Hawkins
(b) Henry Middleton
(c) Thomas Roe
(d) Josiah Child

Ans: (c)

157. Mughal painting reached its zenith during the reign of

(a) Akbar
(b) Jahangir
(c) Both (a) and (b) above
(d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (b)

158. The most important political gain to the Mughals during the reign of Shah Jahan was

(a) annexation of Ahmadnagar
(b) treaties with Bijapur and Golcunda
(c) both (a) and (b) above
(d) expulsion of the Portuguese from Hughli

Ans: (c)

159. The son of Shah Jahan , who studied the New Testament, the writings of the Muslim suns, the Vedanta philosophy, Upaniahadas, etc. and sought to find a meeting point between Hinduism and Islam, was

(a) Dara Shukoh

(b) Murad
(c) Aurangzeb
(d) Shuja

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Ans: (a)

160. The only Hindu noble at the court of Akbar to accept the Din-illahi was
(a) Man Singh
(b) Todar Mal
(c) Birbal
(d) Bhagwan Das

Ans: (c)

161. The last great royal patrons of Buddhism in India were the
(a) Palas
(b) Gurjar Pratiharas
(c) Paramaras
(d) Senas

Ans: (a)

162. The Pallava ruler who built the famous Kailash temple at Kanchi and the Shore temple at Mahabalipuram was
(a) Narsimhavarman II
(b) Parmesvarvarman I
(c) Mahendra Varman I
(d) Narsimhavarman

Ans: (a)

163. The great religious thinker and philosopher Shankaracharya was born in Kerala at
(a) Keladi
(b) Quilon
(c) Trivandrum
(d) Calicut

Ans: (a)

164. Which of the following was defended by Chand Bibi against the Mughals?
(a) Bijapur
(b) Berar
(c) Ahmednagar
(d) Bedar

Ans: (c)

165. Who was the Mughal Prince who was well-versed in Arabic, Persian and Sanakrit?
(a) Prince Akbar

(b) Prince Salim
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(c) Prince Sulaiman Shukoh
(d) Prince Dara Shukoh

Ans: (d)

166. In whose reign did the Mughal painting reach its zenith?
(a) Jahangir
(b) Akbar
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Humayun

Ans: (a)

167. What is the correct chronological sequence of the later Mughal emperors?
1. Bahadur Shah-I
2. Farrukhsiyar
3. Muhammad Shah
4. Jahandar Shah

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1. 2; 3, 4
(b) 1, 4, 2, 3
(c) 1, 3, 4, 2
(d) 4, 1, 2, 3

Ans: (b)

168. The well-known painting showing the arrival at the Mughal Court of the great singer Tansen exhibits
(a) The Persian Style
(b) Gandhara Style
(c) Hindu Style
(d) The fusion of the Mughal and Hindu Styles

Ans: (d)

169. The original name of Balban was
(a) Zia-ud-Din
(b) Ala-ud-Din
(c) Muhammad
(d) Ulugh Khan

Ans: (d)

170. Ghazni was a small principality in
(a) Mongolia
(b) Turkey
(c) Persia

(d) Afghanistan

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Ans: (d)

171. Who was the author of Kitab-ul-Hind?

(a) Abu Said
(b) Abul Fazl
(c) Firadausi
(d) AI-Beruni

Ans: (d)

172. In 1206 AD Muhammad of Ghuri was killed at

(a) Kabul
(b) Damayak
(c) Ajmer
(d) Tarain

Ans: (b)

173. Who is known as the "Slave of a slave"?

(a) MUhammad-bin-Qasim
(b) Mahmud of Ghazni
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Qutub-ud-din-Aibak

Ans: (c)

174. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and to declare Delhi as the capital of his empire?

(a) Balban
(b) Aram Shah
(c) Nasiruddin Mahmood
(d) Iltutmish

Ans: (d)

175. Who among the following came to India at the instance of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni?

(a) Al-Masudi
(b) Al-Beruni
(c) SuIaiman
(d) Abdul Haq

Ans: (b)

176. Timur's invasion has taken place during the reign of

(a) Abu Bakr Tughluq
(b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
(c) Muhammad-Bin-Tughluq

(d) Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlug

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Ans: (d)

177. Which Sultan of Delhi died while playing the chaugon (Polo)?

(a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Samsuddin Iltutmish
(d) Nasiruddin Mahmood

Ans: (a)

178. Ayagara in Vijayanagar were

(a) Adiministrators of Nadus
(b) Governors of Provinces
(c) Administrators of Kottams
(d) Village functionaries

Ans: (d)

179. Who was the author of Amuktamalyada?

(a) Bhoja
(b) Harshavardhana
(c) Krishnadeva Raya
(d) Amoghavarsha

Ans: (c)

180. Which monarch called himself as the second Alexander?

(a) Akbar
(b) Samudra Gupta
(c) Alauddin Khalji
(d) Chandra Gupta II

Ans: (c)

181. The state-promoted canal irrigation system was initiated by

(a) Alauddin Khalji
(b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
(c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
(d) Firuz Tughluq

Ans: (b)

182. The most learned medieval Muslim ruler who was well versed in various, branches of learning including astronomy, mathematics and medicine was

(a) Sikandar Lodhi
(b) IItutmish
(c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

(d) Alauddin Khalji

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Ans: (c)

183. The largest administrative division in the Vijayanagar empire was

(a) Nadu
(b) Mandalam
(c) Rajya
(d) Kottam

Ans: (b)

184. The term Iqta means

(a) assignments of land as reward of pension
(b) revenue assignment of a particular area in lieu of cash salary
(c) an administrative grant or relief
(d) a unit of local government

Ans: (b)

185. The first Sultan to adopt the principle of measurement of cultivable land for determining the land revenue was

(a) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
(b) Iltutmish
(c) Alauddin Khalji
(d) Balban

Ans: (c)

186. Who from among the following was the founder of Bahmani kingdom in the Deccan?

(a) Mahmud Gawan
(b) Hasan Gangu
(c) Sikandar Shah
(d) Malik Ambar

Ans: (b)

187. The rulers of the Lodhi dynasty were

(a) Turks settled in Afghanistan
(b) Pure Turks
(c) Pure Afghan
(d) Timurid Turks

Ans: (c)

188. The Nobility of the Delhi Sultanate was largely composed of

(a) Afghans
(b) Arabs
(c) Turks

(d) Composite elements www.visionias.net

Ans: (c)

189. The largest standing army of the Delhi Sultanate directly paid by the State was created by

(a) Balban
(b) Iltutmish
(c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
(d) Alauddin Khalji

Ans: (d)

190. The Mongols appeared for the first time on the banks of the Indus during the rule of

(a) Raziya
(b) Balban
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Qutub-ud-din Aibak

Ans: (c)

191. The main aim of the attacks of Muhammad-bin-Tughluq in south India was

(a) extension of the empire
(b) plunder of wealth
(c) propagation of the Muslim culture in South India
(d) to compel the rulers of South India to accept the sovereignty of the Delhi Sultanate

Ans: (a)

192. Who among the following founded the city of Ahmedabad?

(a) Muzaffar Shah II
(b) Ahmad Shah
(c) Qutub-ud-din Ahmad Shah
(d) Muhammad I Begarha

Ans: (b)

193. Vljayanagar was founded on the southern bank of the river

(a) Godavari
(b) Krishna
(c) Narmada
(d) Tungabhadra

Ans: (d)

194. Who was the founder of Aravidu dynasty of the Vijayanagar Empire?

(a) Tirumala
(b) Sadasiva Raya
(c) Rama Raya

(d) Bukka

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Ans: (a)

195. What was the capital of Bahmani Kingdom?

(a) Warangal
(b) Gulbarga
(c) Devagiri
(d) Ellichpur

Ans: (b)

196. Minhaj-ua-Siraj was a

(a) poet
(b) musician
(c) historian
(d) merchant

Ans: (c)

197. The city of Ajmer was founded by

(a) Sindhuraja
(b) Ajayaraja
(c) Bhoja
(d) Vigraharaja

Ans: (b)

198. Who was the patron deity of Vijayanagar?

(a) Virupaksha
(b) Narasimha
(c) Vittalaswamy
(d) Venugoplal swamy

Ans: (a)

199. What was the bone of contention between Vijayanagar and the Bahmani Kingdoms?

(a) Krishna Delta
(b) Raichur Doab
(c) Godavari Delta
(d) Telangana

Ans: (b)

200. Which among the following was the most appropriate cause for the failure of Raziya?

(a) Her sex
(b) Her intention to be the ruler not only in name but also in fact
(c) Her unpopularity with the people of Delhi
(d) Her incompetence

Ans: (b)

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201. Who were the Yaminis?
(a) Khaljis
(b) Ghurids
(c) Ghaznavids
(d) Tughluqs

Ans: (c)

202. What is meant by "The Forty" or "Chalisa"?
(a) The cream of Afghan nobles
(b) The pick of the intellectuals among the Khaljis
(c) The select body of the Turkish Aristocracy
(d) The ulema or the Muslim divines

Ans: (c)

203. Who were called the New Muslims?
(a) Hindu converts to Islam
(b) Mongol converts to Islam
(c) Turkish converts to Islam
(d) Persian converts to Islam

Ans: (b)

204. Who was the founder of Srivaishnava sect?
(a) Nathamuni
(b) Uyyakondar
(c) Yamunacharya
(d) Ramanuja

Ans: (d)

205. What do you consider to be the least important cause for Alauddin's south Indian campaigns?
(a) Political condition of South India
(b) Imperialism
(c) Fabulous wealth
(d) Religion

Ans: (d)

206. What was the religion of Malik Kafur before he entered the service of Alauddin?
(a) Zoroastrianism
(b) Hinduism
(c) Buddhism
(d) Jainism

Ans: (b)

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207. What was the most important cause of the invasion of Ghazni Mahmud?

(a) To destroy idolatory
(b) To gain possession of the wealth of India
(c) To spread Islam into India
(d) To establish a Muslim state in India

Ans: (b)

208. To which race did Mahmud of Ghazni belong?

(a) Arab
(b) Afghan
(c) Mongol
(d) Turk

Ans: (b)

209. Under the Mughala the Governor was popularly known as

a) Subahdar
b) Wazir
c) Vakil
d) Faujdar

Ans: (a)

210. In the Mughal period the registers of the agricultural lands were maintained by

(a) Kotwal
(b) Qanungo
(c) Amin
(d) Krori

Ans: (b)

211. The Jizya was

(a) A customs duty
(b) Tax on silk products
(c) Poll-tax
(d) Tax on salt

Ans: (c)

212. Under the Mughals the jizya was collected from

(a) Persians
(b) Muhammadans
(c) Hindus
(d) Foreign visitors

Ans: (c)

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213. During the Mughal period Bolai was the
(a) land annually cultivated
(b) land left fallow
(c) land uncultivated
(d) barren land

Ans: (a)

214. Under the Mughal rule the judicial service was formed by
(a) Vakil
(b) Diwan
(c) Kazis
(d) Mansabdars

Ans: (c)

215. Under the Mughala, in urban area the judicial powers were exercised by
(a) Kazis
(b) Faujdar
(c) Kotwal
(d) Wazir

Ans: (c)

216. Under the Mughals the Commander-in-Chief of the Army was
(a) The crown prince
(b) Mansabdar
(c) Emperor
(d) Zamindar

Ans: (c)

217. The troops provided by the Mansabdars was chiefly
(a) cavalry
(b) infantry
(c) artillery
(d) navy

Ans: (a)

218. Under the Mughals ____ was administered as a department of the household.
(a) infantry
(b) cavalry
(c) artillery
(d) navy

Ans: (c)

219. In India artillery was first used in the battle of

(a) Panipat in 1526
(b) Talikot
(c) Sialkot
(d) Khanwa

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Ans: (a)

220. In India artillery was first used by
(a) Balban
(b) Babar
(c) Humayun
(d) Akbar

Ans: (b)

221. In Mansabdari system the Commander-in-Chief of the Army was
(a) Mansabdar
(b) Emperor
(c) Prince
(d) Dah Hazari

Ans: (b)

222. During the Mughal rule in India tobacco was first cultivated in
(a) Madras
(b) Gujarat
(c) Delhi
(d) Calcutta

Ans: (b)

223. Tobacco was introduced in India by the
(a) French
(b) Portuguese
(c) English
(d) Arabs

Ans: (b)

224. The Mughals imported fruits from
(a) Samarkand
(b) Arabia
(c) Kabul
(d) Portugal

Ans: (a)

225. During Mughal rule, excellent cotton goods were woven in which one of the following centres?

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(a) Agra
(b) Surat
(c) Delhi
(d) Calcutta

Ans: (a)

226. The main outlet for foreign trade during Akbar's reign was the port of
(a) Karachi
(b) Calcutta
(c) Surat
(d) Bombay

Ans: (c)

227. Under the Mughals one of the main imports was
(a) pepper
(b) raw silk
(c) cotton
(d) opium

Ans: (b)

228. To bring Hindu-Muslim unity, Akbar
(a) encouraged cow-killing
(b) prohibited cow-killing
(c) taxed cow-killing
(d) remained silent to cow-killing

Ans: (b)

229. Babarnama was written by
(a) Humayun
(b) Babar
(c) Abul Fazl
(d) Akbar

Ans: (b)

230. The Upanishadas were translated into Persian by
(a) Prince Shuja
(b) Prince Murad
(c) Prince Dara Shukoh
(d) Prince Khusru

Ans: (c)

231. Humayunnama was written by
(a) Princess Gulbadan Begum

(b) Salima Sultan
(c) Jahangir
(d) Jahanara Begum

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Ans: (a)

232. Prince Dara Shukoh was the son of

(a) Humayun
(b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir
(d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (d)

233. The art of painting in the Mughal age was ___ in origin.

(a) Persian
(b) Hindu
(c) French
(d) Afghan

Ans: (a)

234. The Mughal School of Painting was interested in portraying

(a) Mughal court
(b) Domestic subjects
(c) Scenes from the Indian classics
(d) The scenes of their motherland

Ans: (a)

235. The Jahangir Mahal at Agra was bunt by

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

Ans: (c)

236. Jama Masjid at Delhi was bunt by

(a) Humayun
(b) Sher Shah
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (c)

237. _____built by Shah Jahan is one of the unrivalled beauties of the world.

(a) Pearl Mosque
(b) Jama Masjid

(c) Taj Mahal
(d) The Palace at Kabul

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Ans: (c)

238. _____was the first Mughal Emperor to acquire Koh-i-noor diamond

(a) Humayun
(b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir
(d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (a)

239. The Peacock throne was bunt by

(a) Babar
(b) Humayun
(c) Akbar
(d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (d)

240. Koh-i-noor diamond was presented to Aurangzeb by

(a) Mirkasim
(b) Mir Jumla
(c) Shivaji
(d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (b)

241. Baz Bahadur was a in the court of Akbar

(a) Musician
(b) Painter
(c) Architect
(d) Soldier

Ans: (a)

242. Tansen was originally in the service of

(a) Raja of Rewa
(b) Krishnadeva Raya
(c) Akbar
(d) Sher Shah

Ans: (a)

243. The Mongols attacked India, for the first time, during the period of

(a) Balban
(b) Iltutmish
(c) Qutub-ud-din Aibak

(d) Alauddin

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Ans: (b)

244. Under the Mughals, the Police duties in urban areas were entrusted to the officers known as

(a) Kotwal
(b) Kazi
(c) Vakil
(d) Amin

Ans: (a)

245. During the Mughal rule, the police duties in the districts were entrusted to the officials known as?

(a) Faujdar
(b) Mansabdar
(c) Kotwal
(d) Amin

Ans: (a)

246. The Adi Granth was compiled by

(a) Guru Arjan Dev
(b) Guru Gobind Singh
(c) Guru Harkishan
(d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Ans: (a)

247. Guru Arjan Dev transferred the headquarters to

(a) Agra
(b) Amritsar
(c) Karachi
(d) Allahabad

Ans: (b)

248. The Sikh Guru who fought in the Mughal ranks during the reign of Aurangazeb was

(a) Tegh Bahadur
(b) Har Rai
(c) Amar Das
(d) Angad

Ans: (a)

249. Guru Gobind Singh was the son of

(a) Tegh Bahadur
(b) Arjan Dev

(c) Har Gobind
(d) Nanak

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Ans: (a)

250. The English and the Dutch were firmly established in all the parts of the Coast from Sind to Bengal by the middle of the

(a) 17th Century
(b) 18th Century
(c) 16th Century
(d) 15th Century

Ans: (a)

251. Dadaji was the guardian of

(a) Shivaji
(b) Shaji Bhonsle
(c) Sambaji
(d) Shahu

Ans: (a)

252. In his early days Shivaji moved with

(a) Jat leaders
(b) Mawali leaders
(c) Santhals
(d) Bhils

Ans: (b)

253. Shivaji started his public career at the age of

(a) 18
(b) 21
(c) 23
(d) 24

Ans: (a)

254. The estate of Shivaji's father was

(a) Konkan
(b) Poona
(c) Torna
(d) Rajgarh

Ans: (b)

255. Shivaji's administration owed its origin to the principles laid down by

(a) Kautilya
(b) Sher Shah

(c) Akbar
(d) Adi Granth

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Ans: (a)

256. During Shivaji's rule the Council of the State consisted of
(a) Eight Ministers
(b) Eighteen Ministers
(c) Twelve Ministers
(d) Fifteen Ministers

Ans: (a)

257. Under Shivaji each province was under a
(a) Viceroy
(b) Governor
(c) Diwan
(d) Zamindar

Ans: (a)

258. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were paid by
(a) Mughlai
(b) Pilgrims
(c) Foreign visitors
(d) Mansabdars

Ans: (a)

259. Under Shivaji's rule, the head of a unit of 25 in the Cavalry was known as
(a) Jumadar
(b) Havaldar
(c) Faujdar
(d) Hazari

Ans: (b)

260. Shivaji maintained a fleet at
(a) Surat
(b) Calicut
(c) Bombay
(d) Kolaba

Ans: (d)

261. Sambhaji was the successor of
(a) Shaji Bhonsle
(b) Shahu
(c) Shivaji

(d) Dadaji

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Ans: (c)

262. Aurangzeb sent Mukarrab Khan against

(a) Shaji Bhonsle
(b) Shivaji
(c) Sambaji
(d) Shahu

Ans: (c)

263. The Marathas first served the rulers of

(a) Muhammadan kingdoms of the south
(b) Mughal empire
(c) Vijayanagar
(d) Afghanistan

Ans: (a)

264. Under the Mughal rule the Chief Minister was known as

(a) Diwan
(b) Vakil
(c) Kazi
(d) Mansabdar

Ans: (b)

265. During the Mughal rule the finance minister was known as

(a) Vakil
(b) Diwan
(c) Kotwal
(d) Amin

Ans: (b)

266. With the help of Baghnuk (Tiger-claws) Shivaji killed

(a) Afzalkhan
(b) Shayistakhan
(c) Muhamad Khan
(d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (a)

267. Shahu defeated Tara Bai at _____ in 1707.

(a) Malvan
(b) Khed
(c) Kolhapur
(d) Agra

Ans: (b)

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268. During the Mughal rule in the field of agriculture Parauti was the land

(a) annually cultivated
(b) left fallow
(c) uncultivated
(d) barren land

Ans: (b)

269. Match the following:

List-I	List-II
A. Polaj	1. Uncultivated
B. Parauti	2. Left fallow for 3 or 4 years
C. Chachar	3. Left fallow to recover strength
D. Banjar	4. Annually cultivated

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	2	1	4	3

Ans: (c)

270. Under the Mughals the cotton goods were exported to

(a) Africa
(b) Sumatra
(c) Japan
(d) England

Ans: (a)

271. During the Mughal period the main source of Imperial revenue was

(a) Agriculture
(b) Customs duties
(c) Industry
(d) Foreign trade

Ans: (a)

272. Under the Mughal rule the main occupation of the people was

(a) Sea faring
(b) Agriculture

(c) Working in mines
(d) Service in the army

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Ans: (b)

273. Slaves who were in great demand under the Mughals were

(a) Abyssinians
(b) Persians
(c) Africans
(d) Afghans

Ans: (a)

274. The Mughals have been made immortal by their achievements in the field.

(a) Political
(b) Architectural
(c) Military
(d) Social

Ans: (b)

275. The most important feature of the Mughal building was the

(a) Dome
(b) Arch
(c) The narrow columns
(d) Corbel brackets

Ans: (a)

276. All the early Mughal Emperors except ___ were great builders

(a) Babar
(b) Humayun
(c) Jahangir
(d) Aurangzeb\

Ans: (d)

277. Babar summoned the pupils of the famous architect Sinan from

(a) Constantinople
(b) Kabul
(c) Syria
(d) Egypt

Ans: (a)

278. Jammi Mosque was built at

(a) Sambhal
(b) Delhi
(c) Agra

(d) Lahore

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Ans: (a)

279. The Mughal architecture attained unrivalled magnificence during the reign of

(a) Babar
(b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir
(d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (d)

280. Indo-Persian style of architecture attained its supreme beauty in the reign of

(a) Babar
(b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir
(d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (d)

281. The Pearl Mosque was built by

(a) Shah Jahan
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Humayun
(d) Akbar

Ans: (a)

282. The Hindu painting was closely connected with pictorial art of the

(a) Buddhist priests
(b) Jain monks
(c) Artistic schools of the Far East
(d) The Mughal school

Ans: (a)

283. When Humayun was in exile Koh-i-noor Diamond was with

(a) The Raja Bikramajid
(b) Shah Tahmasp of Persia
(c) Sultan of Bijapur
(d) Sher Shah

Ans: (b)

284. The Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan was made of

(a) Pure Silver
(b) Pure Gold and Pure Silver
(c) Pure Gold studded with gems
(d) Silver, copper and gold

Ans: (c)

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285. There were jewelled steps leading to the Emperor's seat, in the Peacock Throne.

(a) Four
(b) Three
(c) Two
(d) Six

Ans: (b)

286. The huge wealth of the Mughals Cell into the hands of _____ after the capture of Delhi in 1739.

(a) Nadir Shah
(b) The English
(c) The French
(d) The Portuguese

Ans: (a)

287. The Lilavati was a treatise on

(a) Arithmetic
(b) Astronomy
(c) Philosophy
(d) Medicine

Ans: (a)

288. Khan Khanan rendered Babur's Memoires into

(a) Sanskrit
(b) Persian
(c) Urdu
(d) Hindi

Ans: (b)

289. Kondana was renamed Singarh by

(a) Shaji
(b) Jijabai
(c) Shivaji
(d) Sambaji

Ans: (c)

290. Under Shivajl's rule of the produce were to be given by the peasant to the state.

(a) Three-fifths
(b) Two-fifths
(c) One-fifth
(d) Four-fifths

Ans: (b)

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291. Sambaji plundered the Mughal territories in

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

Ans: (a)

292. Guru Nanak was born at

(a) Talwandi
(b) Purandhar
(c) Amritsar
(d) Poona

Ans: (a)

293. According to Guru Nanak Salvation could be obtained

(a) In the service of God
(b) Taking the Brahmans and Mullahs as their guides
(c) In fighting for the country
(d) In fighting against Islam

Ans: (a)

294. The Apostolate of the Sikhs consisted of leaders.

(a) Eighteen
(b) Ten
(c) Only Two
(d) Seven

Ans: (b)

295. The stone railing which Aurangzeb ordered to remove was presented to Keshav Rai Temple by

(a) Shah Jahan
(b) Shivaji
(c) Dara Shukoh
(d) Dadaji

Ans: (c)

296. Guru Gobind Singh was assassinated by a

(a) Mughal
(b) Hindu
(c) Afghan Pathan
(d) Sikh

Ans: (c)

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297. During the reign of Aurangzeb, Rajaram was a

(a) Jat Leader
(b) Mughal Leader
(c) Maratha Leader
(d) Sikh Leader

Ans: (c)

298. During the Mughal period there was continuous emigration of the ____ to places ruled by Hindu Rajas.

(a) Nobles
(b) Poor
(c) Middle Class
(d) Foreign residents

Ans: (b)

299. Babar was originally the ruler of

(a) Kabul
(b) Persia
(c) Fargana
(d) Khandahar

Ans: (c)

300. When Babar invaded India in 1525, Humayun was the Governor of

(a) Kabul
(b) Fargana
(c) Badakhshan
(d) Herat

Ans: (c)

301. Rana Sanga was the ruler of

(a) Bijapur
(b) Mewar
(c) Marwar
(d) Punjab

Ans: (b)

302. The battle between Babar and Rana Sanga was fought at

(a) Panipat
(b) Chunar
(c) Khanwa
(d) Jaunpur

Ans: (c)

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303. In 1542 Akbar was born at

(a) Agra
(b) Herat
(c) Amarkot
(d) Kabul

304. Humayun died in the year

(a) 1536
(b) 1546
(c) 1556
(d) 1566

Ans: (c)

305. The original name of Sher Shah was

(a) Sikandar
(b) Akbar
(c) Farid
(d) Tahmasp

Ans: (c)

306. Sher Shah defeated Humayun at

(a) Gaur
(b) Chunar
(c) Chausa
(d) Agra

Ans: (c)

307. Maldeva was the ruler of

(a) Jodhpur
(b) Jaunpur
(c) Udaipur
(d) Kannauj

Ans: (a)

308. Sher Shah's last campaign was against

(a) Mount Abu
(b) Kalinjar
(c) Surat
(d) Chittor

Ans: (b)

309. Sher Shah was succeeded by

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(a) Sikandar
(b) Islam Shah
(c) Alam Shah
(d) Hasan

Ans: (b)

310. Under Sher Shah the largest administrative unit was administered by a Chief namely

(a) Shikadar
(b) Mansabdar
(c) Kasi
(d) Faujdar

Ans: (a)

311. The revenue system initiated by Sher Shah influenced the revenue system of

(a) Alauddin Khalji
(b) Babar
(c) Akbar
(d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (c)

312. Akbar was enthroned in a garden at

(a) Kalanaur
(b) Ajmer
(c) Gaur
(d) Kabul

Ans: (a)

313. The second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemu and

(a) Babar
(b) Humayun
(c) Akbar
(d) Ibrahim Lodhi

Ans: (c)

314. Hemu was captured and brought before Akbar by____.

(a) Bairam Khan
(b) Salim
(c) Shah Qulihan Mehran
(d) Farid

Ans: (c)

315. Akbar's teacher was

(a) Abul Fazl

(b) Bairam Khan
(c) Abdul Latif
(d) Kabir

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Ans: (c)

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316. Akbar's nurse-in-chief was

(a) Mumtaj
(b) Hamida Begum
(c) Jahanara
(d) Maham Anaga

Ans: (d)

317. Balram Khan was murdered at

(a) Sirhind
(b) Anhilvad
(c) Panipat
(d) Chausa

Ans: (b)

318. Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler

(a) Babar
(b) Humayun
(c) Akbar
(d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (c)

319. Akbar defeated Durgawati and captured

(a) Bijapur
(b) Jhansi
(c) Gondwana
(d) Surat

Ans: (c)

320. Akbar suppressed the rebellion of Abdullah Khan, the Governor of

(a) Mewar
(b) Malwa
(c) Meerut
(d) Mankat

Ans: (b)

321. Udai Singh was ruler of

(a) Bijapur
(b) Golkonda
(c) Mewar
(d) Malwa

Ans: (c)

322. Akbar saw the sea for the first time in his life at

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(a) Calcutta
(b) Surat
(c) Cambay
(d) Madras

Ans: (c)

323. Akbar married a bride from

(a) Bikaner
(b) Jaisalmer
(c) Jaipur
(d) Udaipur

Ans: (d)

324. Hakim Mirza, the younger brother of Akbar was the viceroy of

(a) Kabul
(b) Herat
(c) Agra
(d) Bengal

Ans: (a)

325. Of the following, with whom Akbar did not come into contact?

(a) Jains
(b) Parsis
(c) Buddhists
(d) Christians

Ans: (c)

326. Srinagar was captured in 1586 by the General

(a) Raja Bhagvan Das
(b) Khan Khanan
(c) Raja Man Singh
(d) Malik Amber

Ans: (a)

327. The fortress of Asirgarh was under the rule of ___ when Akbar besieged it

(a) Mansingh
(b) Raja Bhagvan Das
(c) Bahadur Shah
(d) Hemu

Ans: (c)

328. Chand Bibi was the ruler of

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(a) Bijapur
(b) Kashmir
(c) Ahmadnagar
(d) Mewar

Ans: (c)

329. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
(a) Birbal - Mahesh Das
(b) Asirgarh - Fortress
(c) Prince Daniyal - Viceroy
(d) Ibadat Khana – Tomb

Ans: (d)

330. Todar Mal hailed from
(a) Kabul
(b) Bengal
(c) Berar
(d) Oudh

Ans: (d)

331. Vasco-da-Gama arrived at _____ in 1498.
(a) Surat
(b) Madras
(c) Calicut
(d) Bombay

Ans: (c)

332. First Portuguese factory was established in
(a) Goa
(b) Mangalore
(c) Calicut
(d) Calcutta

Ans: (c)

333. First Portuguese factory was established by
(a) Vasco-da-Gama
(b) Albuquerque
(c) Cabral
(d) d'Almeida

Ans: (c)

334. During his second voyage, Vasco-da-Gama strengthened the defence of
(a) Calicut

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(b) Cochin
(c) Surat
(d) Connanore

Ans: (d)

335. The Zamorin's neet was destroyed by the Protuguese Viceroy
(a) Albuquerque
(b) Cabral
(c) d'Almeida
(d) Vasco-da-Gama

Ans: (c)

336. Goa was captured by
(a) Albuquerque
(b) d'Almedia
(c) Cabral
(d) Mildenhall

Ans: (a)

337. Persian horses were obtained by Vijaya-nagar with the help of
(a) Dutch
(b) Portuguese
(c) Mughals
(d) English

Ans: (c)

338. Which of the following was not introduced by the Portuguese to India
(a) Tobacco
(b) Potato
(c) Maize
(d) Cashew

Ans: (d)

339. The Mughal Emperor who caused the murder of Guru Arjan was
(a) Babar
(b) Akbar
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Jahangir

Ans: (d)

340. Original name of Mumtaj Mahal was
(a) Mihr-un-Nisa
(b) Jagat Gosami

(c) Arzumand Banu
(d) Man Bai

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Ans: (c)

341. Amar Singh was ruler of
(a) Mewar
(b) Malwa
(c) Mankat
(d) Meerut

Ans: (a)

342. Mumtaj Mahal was the daughter of
(a) Gheyas Beg
(b) Abul Hasan
(c) Sher Afghan
(d) Daniyal

Ans: (b)

343. Malik Amber, Commander of forces of Ahmadnagar was a/an
(a) Iranian
(b) Abyssinian
(c) Afghan
(d) Persian

Ans: (b)

344. Prince Khurram was given the title of
(a) Sher Khan
(b) Sher Afghan
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Kavi Rai

Ans: (c)

345. A hearty welcome was extended to the English captain Hawkins by the Mughal Emperor
(a) Babar
(b) Humayun
(c) Akbar
(d) Jahangir

Ans: (d)

346. Sir Thomas Roe came to India with a letter from the British Monarch
(a) Queen Mary
(b) Queen Elizabeth

(c) James I
(d) Queen Anne

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Ans: (c)

347. The peacock throne was constructed by the Mughal Emperor

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

Ans: (b)

348. Mumtaj Mahal died at

(a) Agra
(b) Delhi
(c) Ajmer
(d) Burhanpur

Ans: (d)

349. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

(a) Dara - Governor of Kabul
(b) Shuja - Governor of Bengal
(c) Aurangzeb - Governor of Deccan
(d) Murad - Governor of Gujarat

Ans: (a)

350. The title of Alamgir was assumed by

(a) Akbar
(b) Sher Shah
(c) Jahangir
(d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (d)

351. Shah Jahan was kept in prison by Aurangzeb at

(a) Ajmer
(b) Agra
(c) Delhi
(d) Daulatabad

Ans: (b)

352. Of the following which was not built by Shah Jahan?

(a) Moti Masjid
(b) Jami Masjid
(c) Taj Mahal

(d) Fatehpur Sikri

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Ans: (d)

353. The construction of Taj Mahal was directed by

(a) Ustad Isa
(b) Asaf Khan
(c) Dara
(d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (a)

354. The title of Mahakavi Rai was given by Shah Jahan to

(a) Todar Mal
(b) Birbal
(c) Jagannath
(d) Tansen

Ans: (c)

355. The Ahoms were of ____ origin.

(a) Afghan
(b) Mongol
(c) Assam
(d) Nepal

Ans: (b)

356. On behalf of Aurangzeb Cooch Behar was seized by

(a) Mir Jumla
(b) Prince Akbar
(c) Shayista Khan
(d) Jai Singh

Ans: (a)

357. Mir Jumla was a/an

(a) Soldier
(b) Amir
(c) Diamond Merchant
(d) Prince

Ans: (c)

358. The leader of the Yusufzai Pathans was

(a) Bhagu
(b) Khan Jahan
(c) Farid
(d) Chingis Khan

Ans: (a)

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359. The leader of the Afridis clan was

(a) Bhagu
(b) Ajmal Khan
(c) Sher Khan
(d) Afzul Khan

Ans: (b)

360. The Mughala aubdued the Pathans by following the policy of

(a) Annexation
(b) Association
(c) Divide and rule
(d) Co-existence

Ans: (c)

361. Maharaja Jaswant Singh was the ruler of

(a) Marwar
(b) Mewar
(c) Golcunda
(d) Malwa

Ans: (a)

362. Maharaja Jaswant Singh died at

(a) Jaunpur
(b) Behrampur
(c) Jamrud
(d) Ajmer

Ans: (c)

363. Of the following sons or Aurangzeb who rebelled against Aurangzeb?

(a) Akbar
(b) Kam Baksh
(c) Muazzam
(d) Azam

Ans: (a)

364. On behalf of Aurangzeb Shivaji attacked

(a) Gujarat
(b) Konkan
(c) Surat
(d) Poena

Ans: (b)

365. Mzal Khan who fought with Shivaji was the ruler of

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(a) Bijapur
(b) Mewar
(c) Gujarat
(d) Bengal

Ans: (a)

366. Aurangzeb appointed his uncle Shayista Khan as Governor of

(a) Kashmir
(b) Bengal
(c) Punjab
(d) Deccan

Ans: (d)

367. Shayista Khan escaped with the loss of three fingers from

(a) Aurangzeb
(b) Shivaji
(c) Afzalkhan
(d) Sambhaji

Ans: (b)

368. Shivaji attacked Shayista Khan in the night at

(a) Agra
(b) Konkan
(c) Bijapur
(d) Poona

Ans: (d)

369. Shayista Khan was succeeded by as _____ Governor of Deccan.

(a) Prince Muazzam
(b) Prince Akbar
(c) Mir Jumla
(d) Asaf Khan

Ans: (b)

370. Shivaji sacked _____ and secured a large booty.

(a) Bijapur
(b) Poona
(c) Konkan
(d) Surat

Ans: (d)

371. Shivaji submitted to Jai Singh and signed the treaty of

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(a) Poona
(b) Purandhar
(c) Konkan
(d) Surat

Ans: (b)

372. Shivaji's Agra Adventure was planned by

(a) Afzal Khan
(b) Shayista Khan
(c) Jai Singh
(d) Mir Jumla

Ans: (c)

373. Jai Singh of Amber died at

(a) Agra
(b) Burhanpur
(c) Delhi
(d) Amber

Ans: (b)

374. Shivaji crowned himself at

(a) Poona
(b) Konkan
(c) Bijapur
(d) Rajgarh

Ans: (d)

375. Shivaji crowned himself as King in the year

(a) 1664
(b) 1674
(c) 1670
(d) 1660

Ans: (b)

376. When Aurangzeb proceeded against Golcunda it was ruled by

(a) Sikandar
(b) Durga Devi
(c) Abul Hasan
(d) Afzal Khan

Ans: (c)

377. The Sikh Guru who was executed by Aurangzeb was

(a) Guru Nanak

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(b) Guru Arjan
(c) Guru Gobind
(d) Guru Tegh Bahadur

Ans: (d)

378. Of the following who did not revolt against Aurangzeb?
(a) Jats
(b) Satnamis
(c) Prince Akbar
(d) Shayista Khan

Ans: (d)

379. Aurangzeb died in the year
(a) 1760
(b) 1764
(c) 1707
(d) 1700

Ans: (c)

380. The scholar who had accompanied Mohammed of Ghazni to India was
(a) Al-Raza
(b) Ibn-Batuta
(c) Al-Beruni
(d) Al-Firdausi

Ans: (b)

381. In which town is the mausoleum of Sher Shah located?
(a) Lahore
(b) Fatehpur Sikri
(c) Sahasaram
(d) Agra

Ans: (c)

382. Which art did Jahangir patronise in particular?
(a) Architecture
(b) Painting
(c) Music
(d) Sculpture

Ans: (b)

383. To whom does the Lingayat Movement owe its origin?
(a) Vidyaranya
(b) Meerabai

(c) Chaitanya Mahaprabhwww.visionias.net
(d) Basava

Ans: (d)

384. Which was the language adopted by the Bhakti saints to preach their ideas to the masses?
(a) Hindi
(b) Sanskrit
(c) Ardh-Magadhi
(d) Regional vernacular languages

Ans: (d)

385. A standing army had been introduced by
(a) Firuz Tughluq
(b) Iltutmish
(c) Alauddin Khalji
(d) Balban

Ans: (b)

386. In the year 1528, Akbar took the momentous step of
(a) Banning Sati
(b) Removing Jaziya
(c) Forming an army of jackals
(d) Propounding a new religion Din-i-Ilahi

Ans: (d)

387. Which Mughal emperor is credited with having composed secular Hindi songs?
(a) Jahangir
(b) Shah Jahan
(c) Humayun
(d) Babar

Ans: (a)

388. What does the Sangam age owe its name to?
(a) Village assembly
(b) Jain Influence
(c) Confluence of rivers
(d) A literary guild

Ans: (d)

389. The Shahnama had been written by
(a) Alberuni
(b) Amir Khusrao

(c) Firdausi
(d) Abul Fazl

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Ans: (c)

390. What did Ramanuja preach?
(a) The nearing apocalypse
(b) Gyan Marga
(c) The Bhakti Cult
(d) Ahimsa

Ans: (c)

391. What are the sculptures of the Mathura School of Art made out of?
(a) Marble
(b) Wood
(c) Granite
(d) Red Sandstone

Ans: (d)

392. Who had preached "Rama and Rahim are two different names of the same God"?
(a) Chaitanya
(b) Sant Kabir
(c) Ramanuja
(d) Ramananda

Ans: (b)

393. Which Sultan's reign witnessed as much as half of the produce being charged as revenue from certain provinces?
(a) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
(b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
(c) Alauddin Khalji
(d) Firuz Shah Tughluq

Ans: (c)

394. During the period 1000-1026 AD, how many plundering raids did Mahmud of Ghaznavi carry out in India?
(a) 8
(b) 12
(c) 17
(d) 26

Ans: (c)

395. In which year did Mahmud of Ghaznavi perform the infamous plunder of the Somnath temple?

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(a) 1008
(b) 1017
(c) 1022
(d) 1026

Ans: (d)

396. The Purana Qila (at Delhi) was constructed in the reign of
(a) Akbar
(b) Humayun
(c) Sher Shah
(d) Jahangir

Ans: (c)

397. The mausoleum of Jahangir had been built by _____ at _____.
(a) Shah Jahan : Delhi
(b) Noorjahan : Lahore
(c) Shah Jahan : Fatehpur Sikri
(d) NooIjahan : Agra

Ans: (b)

398. The architectural structures constructed by Shah Jahan did not include
(a) Jama Masjid in Delhi
(b) Jahangir's mausoleum in Lahore
(c) Moti Masjid in Agra
(d) Red Fort in Delhi

Ans: (b)

399. Which Mughal ruler's reign has been described as the golden age of medieval art and architecture?
(a) Jahangir's
(b) Babar's
(c) Humayun's
(d) Shah Jahan's

Ans: (d)

400. Who is the author of the famous literary work Tahqiq-i-Hind?
(a) Dandin
(b) Badauni
(c) Bhavabhuti
(d) Alberuni

Ans: (d)

401. The Char Minar had been constructed by

(a) Ali Adil Shah
(b) Kanishka
(c) Quli Qutb Shah
(d) Jahangir

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Ans: (c)

402. Of the following European nations, only the _____ did not attempt to establish trading centres in India.
(a) Britishers
(b) Dutch
(c) French
(d) Italians

Ans: (d)

403. Akbar had constructed several forts, which did not include the one of
(a) Lahore
(b) Agra
(c) Allahabad
(d) Delhi Red Fort

Ans: (d)

404. Name the religious personality who exercised a great influence over Shivaji
(a) Tukaram
(b) Guru Nanak Dev
(c) Mirabai
(d) Guru Ram Das

Ans: (d)

405. Whom did the Lingayats worship?
(a) Ganesha
(b) Surya
(c) Vishnu
(d) Shiva

Ans: (d)

406. In whose reign had Islam been abolished as the state religion?
(a) Balban
(b) Ibrahim Lodi
(c) Akbar
(d) Firuz Shah Tughluq

Ans: (c)

407. Name the famous Sufi saint whose mausoleum was erected at Fatehpur Sikri.

(a) Nizamuddin Auliya
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(b) Sheikh Muin-ud-din Chisti
(c) Baba Farid-ud-din
(d) Sheikh Salim Chisti

Ans: (d)

408. Permission to the British to establish their trading centre at Surat had been given by the Mughal emperor
(a) Babar
(b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir
(d) Humayun

Ans: (c)

409. Who was the ruler of Chittor, when Alauddin Khalji attacked and conquered it in 1303 AD?
(a) Rana Kumbha
(b) Rana Ratan Singh
(c) Rana Hammir
(d) Rana Sanga

Ans: (b)

410. Market control had been first introduced in Medieval India by
(a) Iltutmish
(b) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(c) Alauddin Khalji
(d) Firuz Shah Tughluq

Ans: (c)

411. The two principal monuments of Alauddin Khalji reign – the Alai Darwaza and Jama at Khana Masjid – were constructed at
(a) Agra
(b) Delhi
(c) Fatehpur Sikri
(d) Gulbarga

Ans: (b)

412. Token currency had been introduced for the first time in India by
(a) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
(b) Firuz Shah Tughluq
(c) Alauddin Khalji
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: (d)

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413. To whom had Mohammad Ghuri assigned the first Iqta in India?

(a) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
(b) Shamsuddin Iltutmish
(c) Nasiruddin Qubacha
(d) Tajuddin Yalduz

Ans: (a)

414. Sri Perumbudur, a temple town in southern India, is the birthplace of

(a) Ramanuja
(b) Adi Shankaracharya
(c) Vidyaranya
(d) Madhavacharya

Ans: (a)

415. The special feature of the financial system of Vijayanagara was

(a) Land Tax
(b) Currency System
(c) Surplus Revenue
(d) Revenue from Seaports

Ans: (d)

416. Which Rajput dynasty had not surrendered to Akbar?

(a) Pratihara
(b) Sisodiya
(c) Rathor
(d) Parmar

Ans: (b)

417. The Mansabdari system introduced by Akbar was borrowed from the system prevalent in

(a) Persia
(b) Mongolia
(c) Afghanistan
(d) Turkey

Ans: (b)

418. The East India Company was founded in India during the reign of

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

Ans: (c)

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419. The discriminatory Jizya tax was abolished by

(a) Akbar
(b) Babar
(c) Sher Shah
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: (a)

420. Vasco-da-Gama came to India in _____ and landed at _____.

(a) 1498, Cochin
(b) 1496, Goa
(c) 1498, Calicut
(d) 1492, Goa

Ans: (c)

421. What was the capital of Shivaji's Kingdom?

(a) Pune
(b) Raigarh
(c) Karwar
(d) Purandhar

Ans: (b)

422. The island of Bombay had been given to the British Prince Charles II as dowry by the

(a) Dutch
(b) Portuguese
(c) Danish
(d) French

Ans: (b)

423. The Dutch first established their hold in India in the year 1605 at

(a) Masulipatanam
(b) Surat
(c) Bombay
(d) Goa

Ans: (a)

424. Which Indian ruler had requested Napoleon for help in driving the British away from India?

(a) Shivaji
(b) Jai Singh
(c) Tipu Sultan
(d) Rani of Jhansi

Ans: (c)

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425. Amir Khusrau's name is associated with the invention of the

(a) Sarod
(b) Sitar
(c) Shehnai
(d) Tabla

Ans: (b)

426. Fatehpur Sikri had been founded by

(a) Akbar
(b) Jahangir
(c) Babar
(d) Humayun

Ans: (a)

427. The Khajuraho shrines built by the Chandella rulers are dedicated to

(a) Brahma and Vishnu
(b) Vishnu and Laxmi
(c) Shiva and Surya
(d) Shiva and Parvati

Ans: (d)

428. Who is the only women historian to have written a historical account of Mughal Period?

(a) Noorjahan Begum
(b) Zebun-nissa Begum
(c) Gulbadan Begum
(d) Jahanara Begum

Ans: (c)

429. Who is the author of the famous book Gita Gobinda?

(a) Kalidas
(b) Jaydev
(c) Mirabai
(d) Kautilya

Ans: (b)

430. The authoritative treatise on Hindu law, Mitakshara, was written by

(a) Manu
(b) Jimutavahana
(c) Vigneswara
(d) Hemadri

Ans: (c)

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431. Rajatarangini by Kalhan is a history of

(a) Harsha's reign
(b) Delhi
(c) Chandragupta's reign
(d) Kashmir

Ans: (d)

432. During whose reign did Malik Mohammad Jaisi complete the notable work in Hindi, Padmavat?

(a) Babar
(b) Sher Shah
(c) Humayun
(d) Akbar

Ans: (b)

433. The famous literary work Tahqiq-i-Hind was written by

(a) Alberuni
(b) Zia-ud-din Barni
(c) Balban
(d) Raziya Sultan

Ans: (a)

434. Which of the following invaders is wrongly paired with the year of his invasion?

(a) Timurlane, 1398 AD
(b) Mahmud of Ghaznavi, 1000 AD
(c) Ahmad Shah Abdali, 1716 AD
(d) Nadir Shah, 1738 AD

Ans: (c)

435. During whose reign did William Hawkins visit the Mughal court to secure a right. to trade in Mughal ports?

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

Ans: (d)

436. The Zamindars were known by several names in different parts of India, which did not include being called a

(a) Patil
(b) Deshmukh

(c) Nayak
(d) Rajuka

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Ans: (b)

437. The first woman ruler of India was
(a) Rani of Jhansi
(b) Razia Sultan
(c) Indira Gandhi
(d) Noorjahan

Ans: (b)

438. Who among the following was known as a Nirguna saint and reformer?
(a) Sant Kabir
(b) Surdas
(c) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
(d) Tulsidas

Ans: (a)

439. The Indian ruler who had issued a royal edict forbidding anyone to laugh in his court was
(a) Balban
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: (a)

440. The first Mughal Garden in India had been laid out by
(a) Babur
(b) Shah Jahan
(c) Akbar
(d) Jahangir

Ans: (a)

441. The first time in India that land was divided into different categories for the purpose of revenue, taking into account the quality of land and its productive capacity, was during the reign of
(a) Alauddin Khalji
(b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Firuz Shah Tughluq
(d) Akbar

Ans: (b)

442. The first Muslim ruler to conquer southern India was

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(a) Babar
(b) Mohammad Ghuri
(c) Aurangzeb
(d) Alaudd'in Khalji

Ans: (d)

443. The famous poet Amir Khusrau, known as the 'parrot of India' was a contemporary of all of the following with the exception of

(a) Iltutmish
(b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(d) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

Ans: (a)

444. Bibi Ka Maqbara was erected by _____ at Aurangabad and is a replica of the Taj Mahal.

(a) Jahangir
(b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(c) Aurangzeb
(d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

445. The Sultan who had truly mixed religion with politics by calling himself Naib-i-Khudai or 'the deputy of God' was

(a) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
(b) Balban
(c) Alauddin Khalji
(d) Iltutmish

Ans: (b)

446. Which Sultan had been named Lakh Baksh, or the giver of lakhs, for his unbounded generosity?

(a) Balban
(b) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Nasiruddin Mahmud

Ans: (b)

447. Identify, among the following, the saint who had preached non-sectarianism in Medieval times

(a) Tukaram
(b) Ramananda
(c) Dadu

(d) Raghunandan

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Ans: (c)

448. Who among the following had shifted the capital of the Mughal empire from Agra to Delhi?

(a) Shah Jahan
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Jahangir
(d) Humayun

Ans: (a)

449. In the Mughal administration, military recruitment had been looked after by the

(a) Kotwal
(b) Bakhshi
(c) Wazir
(d) Diwan

Ans: (b)

450. Goa had been first colonized by the

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

Ans: (c)

451. The Gandhara School of Art had been established in _____India.

(a) Central
(b) North-eastern
(c) Southern
(d) North-western

Ans: (d)

452. The architectural raw material generally used in Akbar's period was

(a) Marble
(b) Brick
(c) Limestone
(d) Redstone

Ans: (d)

453. Where had Qutub-ud-din Aibak eot conatructed the Adhai-din-ka Jhonpra (Hut of Two-and-a-half- Days)?

(a) Agra
(b) Ajmer

(c) Delhi
(d) Fatehpur Sikri

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Ans: (b)

454. Who is the author of Padmawat?
(a) Faizi
(b) Abul Fazl
(c) Malik Mohammad Jaysai
(d) Amir Khusrau

Ans: (c)

455. The world's greatest traveller of pre-modern times, believed to have put behind him a distance of over 73000 miles and visited territories the equivalent of about 44 modern countries, is
(a) Marco Polo
(b) Fahien
(c) Ibn-Batuta
(d) Hiuen Tsang

Ans: (a)

456. The first Sultan of Delhi who had introduced the Practice of Sijda was
(a) Balban
(b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: (a)

457. The Mughal emperor who had died owing to a sudden call from the staircase was
(a) Babar
(b) Shah Jahan
(c) Humayun
(d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (c)

458. Who among the following had got the Upanishads translated into Persian?
(a) Akbar
(b) Abul Fazl
(c) Jahangir
(d) Dara Shukoh

Ans: (d)

459. Who is the saint to have written the famous Bijak?
(a) Sant Kabir

(b) Kalidasa
(c) Harisena
(d) Tulsidas

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Ans: (a)

460. Which literary figure of the Gupta period is referred to as the Indian Shakespeare?
(a) Vishakhadatta
(b) Harisena
(c) Kalidasa
(d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

461. Between whom among the following had the battle of Kanwah been fought?
(a) Babar and Hemu
(b) Akbar and Rana Pratap
(c) Babar and Rana Sanga
(d) Akbar and Rana Shngram Singh

Ans: (c)

462. During whose reign had the Mongols intruded into India for the first time?
(a) Balban
(b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Firuz Shah Tughluq
(d) Iltutmish

Ans: (d)

463. In which year was the Battle of PIassey fought?
(a) 1778
(b) 1764
(c) 1757
(d) 1426

Ans: (c)

464. Who was the spiritual leader associated with the founding of the Vijayanagara Kingdom?
(a) Ramdas
(b) Vidyaranya
(c) Purandaradas
(d) Appayya Dikshitar

Ans: (b)

465. The Sikh guru who had fought the Mughals was
(a) Guru Nanak Dev

(b) Guru Hargobind
(c) Guru Tegh Bahadur
(d) Guru Gobind Singh

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Ans: (d)

466. The Sikh Guru who had been killed at the instance of Aurangzeb was
(a) Guru Atjan Dev
(b) Guru Hargobind
(c) Guru Tegh Bahadur
(d) Guru Gobind Singh

Ans: (c)

467. The Mughal ruler, Bahadur Shah II had been exiled by the British and sent to
(a) Andman and Nicobar
(b) Fatehpur Sikri
(c) Mandalay
(d) Rangoon

Ans: (d)

468. The designation 'amil' during Akbar's reign denoted a
(a) Policeman
(b) Retail trader
(c) Postman
(d) Revenue official

Ans: (d)

469. Guru Gobind Singh had sent Banda Bahadur to Punjab
(a) To propagate the Sikh religion
(b) To show off his strength and valour
(c) To crush the enemies of Khalsa
(d) To establish a Sikh empire

Ans: (c)

470. Akbar had got constructed the Buland Darwaza to commemorate his victory of
(a) Gujarat
(b) Delhi
(c) Bengal
(d) Odisha

Ans: (a)

471. Who, among the following Muslim scholars, contributed most significantly to Hindi Literature?
(a) Abul Fazl

(b) Faizi Namaz
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(c) Abdur-Rahim Khan-i
(d) Abdul Qadir Bandaoni

Ans: (c)

472. Many details regarding the village administration under the Cholas is provided by the inscriptions at
(a) Kanchipuram
(b) Thanjavur
(c) Uttiramerur
(d) Woriyur

Ans: (c)

473. 'Gita Govinda' as written in the 12th century by
(a) Bana
(b) Bhartruhari
(c) Jayadeva
(d) Ramanuja

Ans: (c)

474. Who, among the following is remembered to this day by the Rajputas as a model of chivalry and courage and is he hero of many folk ballads?
(a) Jaichand
(b) Prithviraj
(c) Vidyadhara
(d) Parmal

Ans: (b)

475. The term 'Apabhramsa' was used in Medieval Sanskrit texts to denote
(a) outcastes among the Rajputs
(b) deviations from Vedic rituals
(c) early forms of some of the modern Indian languages
(d) non-Sanskrit verse metres

Ans: (c)

476. The first Indian ruler to organise Haj Pilgrimage at State expense was
(a) Aurangzeb
(b) Akbar
(c) Firuz Shah Tughluq
(d) Alauddin Khalji

Ans: (b)

477. "Nitivakymitra" (nectar of Aphorisms on Politics) was written by a Jains writer of the

10th century His name?

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(a) Charudutta
(b) Sukra
(c) Kamandaka
(d) Somadeva Suri

Ans: (b)

478. "Manisha Panchakam" was composed by

(a) Sri Ramanuja
(b) Swami Chinmayananda
(c) Adi Sankara
(d) Swami Tejomayananda

Ans: (c)

479. Who was the author of Kitab-ul-Hind?

(a) Abu Said
(b) Abul Fazl
(c) Firadausi
(d) Al-Beruni

Ans: (d)

480. 'Mattavllasa-Pradhasana' was written by

(a) Mahendra Varman I
(b) Narasimha Varman I
(c) Narasimha Varman II
(d) Simhavishnu

Ans: (a)

481. Zafarnama was letter written to a Mughal emperor by which of the following Sikh Gurus?

(a) Hari Rai
(b) Arjan Dev
(c) Tegh Bahadur
(d) Gobind Singh

Ans: (d)

482. The Mongols under Chengez Khan invaded India during the reign of

(a) Balban
(b) Firuz Tughluq
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: (c)

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483. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

(a) Dewan-i-Bandagani : Tughluq
(b) Dewan-i-Mustakhraj : Balban
(c) Dewan-i-Kohi : Alauddin Khalji
(d) Dewan-i-Arz : Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: (a)

484. Consider the following events:

1. **Reign of Krishna Deva Raya of Vijayanagara**
2. **Construction of Qutub Minar**
3. **Arrival of Portugese in India**
4. **Death of Firuz Tughluq**

The correct chronological sequence of these events is:

(a) 2, 4, 3, 1
(b) 2, 4, 1, 3
(c) 4, 2, 1, 3
(d) 4, 2, 3, 1

Ans: (a)

485. The king was freed from his people and they from their king. On whose death did Badauni comment thus?

(a) Balban
(b) Alauddin Khalji
(c) Muhammand-bin-Tughluq
(d) Firuz Shah Tughluq

Ans: (c)

486. Fawazil in the Sultanate period meant

(a) Extra payment made to the nobles
(b) Revenue assigned in lieu of salary
(c) Excess amount paid to the exchequer by the iqtadars
(d) Illegal exactions extracted from the peasants

Ans: (c)

487. The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was

(a) Iltutmish
(b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
(c) Firuz Shah Tughluq
(d) Sikandar Lodhi

Ans: (c)

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488. Who among the following was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message?

(a) Dadu
(b) Kabir
(c) Ramananda
(d) Tulsidas

Ans: (c)

489. Match List-I with List-U and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Bhakti Saint)	List-II (Profession)
A. Namdev	1. Barber
B. Kabir	2. Weaver
C. Ravidas	3. Tailor
D. Sena	4. Cobbler

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	1	4
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	2	3	4	1

Ans: (b)

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

(a) Amir Khusrau
(b) Mirza Ghalib
(c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(d) Faiz

Ans: (a)

491. Consider the following:

1. **Tughluqabad Fort**
2. **Lodhi Garden**
3. **Qutub Minar**
4. **Fatehpur Sikri**

The correct chronological order in which they were built is:

(a) 3, 1, 4, 2

(b) 3, 1, 2, 4
(c) 1, 3, 2, 4
(d) 1, 3, 4, 2

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Ans: (b)

492. After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the grand title of
(a) Tuti-e-Hind
(b) Kaiser-i-Hind
(c) Zil-i-Ilahi
(d) Din-i-Ilahi

Ans: (c)

493. Prem Vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, was composed by
(a) Bihari
(b) Surdas
(c) Raskhan
(d) Kabir

Ans: (c)

494. The term apabhramsa was used in medieval Sanskrit texts to denote
(a) outcastes among the Rajputas
(b) deviations from Vedic rituals
(c) early forms of some of the modern Indian languages
(d) non-Sanskrit verse metres

Ans: (c)

495. The sun saint who maintained that devotional music was one way of coming close to God was
(a) Muin-ud-din Chishti
(b) Baba Farid
(c) Saiyid Muhammad Gesudaraz
(d) Shah Alam Bukhari

Ans: (a)

496. Nastaliq was
(a) a Persian script used in Medieval India
(b) a raga composed by Tansen
(c) a cess levied by the Mughal rulers
(d) a manual of code of conduct for the Ulemas

Ans: (a)

497. Who among the following were famous jurists of medieval India?
1. Vijanesvara

2. Hemadri
3. Rajasekhara
4. Jiroutavahana

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Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4
(d) 1 and 4

Ans: (c)

498. Who among the following is said to have witnessed the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans?
(a) Ziauddin Barani
(b) Shams-I-Siraj Afif
(c) Minhaj-us-Siraj
(d) Amir Khusrau

Ans: (d)

499. Which of the following is correctly matched?
(a) Krishandevaraya : Samaranganasutradhara
(b) Mahendravarman : Mattavilasaprahasana
(c) Bhojadeva : Manasollasa
(d) Somesvara : Amuktyamalyada

Ans: (b)

500. Who among the following introduced the famous Persian festival of NAUROJ in India?
(a) Balban
(b) Iltutmish
(c) Firuz Tughluq
(d) Alauddin Khalji

Ans: (a)

MODERN INDIA : QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

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1. **Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 15th March _____.**
   (a) 1928
   (b) 1930
   (c) 1931
   (d) 1935

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Ans: (c)

2. **The famous resolution on Non-Cooperation under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi was adopted in a special session of Congress held at Calcutta in**
   (a) September 1920
   (b) December 1922
   (c) October 1924
   (d) November 1925

Ans: (a)

3. **The Swaraj Party was organised by**
   (a) Lala Lajapat Rai and Feroze Shah Mehta
   (b) Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant
   (c) CR Das and Motilal Nehru
   (d) C Rajagopalachari and CY Chintamani

Ans: (c)

4. **In what session did Congress declared complete Independence (Poorna Swaraj) as its goal?**
   (a) Lahore session held in 1929
   (b) Madras session held in 1927
   (c) Ahmadabad session held in 1921
   (d) Gaya session held in 1922

Ans: (a)

5. **When was the first Independence day unofficially celebrated**

before Independen www.visionias.net

(a) On 26th January 1929
(b) On 26th January 1931
(c) On 26th January 1935
(d) On 26th January 1930

Ans: (d)

6. **Who was the British Prime Minister who convened the First Round Table Conference in London?**
   (a) Churchill
   (b) Ramsay McDonald
   (c) Chamberlain
   (d) Disraeli

Ans: (b)

7. **Who among the following did not attend the First Round Table Conference?**
   (a) MK Gandhi
   (b) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
   (c) Dr Ambedkar
   (d) C V Chintamani

Ans: (a)

8. **Who opened the First Round Table Conference?**
   (a) King George V
   (b) MK Gandhi
   (c) Lord Irwin
   (d) Ramsay McDonald

Ans: (a)

9. **The historic fait by Gandhi came to an end as a result of the**
   (a) Poona Pact

(b) Issue of White Pwww.visionias.net
(c) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
(d) Arrival of Simon Commission

Ans: (a)

10. **'My strongest bulwark is gone' lamented Gandhiji on the death of**
(a) Gopalakrishna Gokhale
(b) Motilal Nehru
(c) Pheroze Shah Mehta
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ans: (d)

11. **When was the First Round Table Conference held?**
(a) 1933
(b) 1931
(c) 1930
(d) 1903

Ans: (c)

12. **Mahatma Gandhi participated In the Second Round Table conference after**
(a) signing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March 1931
(b) refusing to hold direct talks with the Muslim League
(c) being permitted by the Congress
(d) receiving assurance that independence was fast coming

Ans: (a)

13. **In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience Movement from**
(a) Wardha
(b) Sevagram

(c) Sabarmati www.visionias.net
(d) Dandi

Ans: (c)

14. **The idea of incorporating, safeguards In the Indian Constitution was inspired by the**
(a) Third Round Table Conference
(b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
(c) Visit of Simon Commission
(d) Poona Pact

Ans: (c)

15. **Match List-I with List-U and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:**

List-I	List-II
A. Dadabhai Naoroji	1. Home Rule
B. Annie Besant	2. Servants of India Society
C. Gopalakrishna	3. Thrice President Gokhale of Indian National Congress
D. Sri Aurobindo	4. Extremist Turned Spiritualist

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	3	1	2	4
(d)	3	1	4	2

Ans: (c)

16. **Who founded the 'All India Harijan Samaj' in 1932?**

(a) B R Ambedkar www.visionias.net
(b) Acharya Narendra Dev
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Jagjivan Ram

Ans: (c)

17. **To which personality Gandhiji gave the title "Deen Bandhu"?**
(a) Sri Aurobindo
(b) CF Andrews
(c) Vinoba Bhave
(d) CR Das

Ans: (b)

18. **Which of the following leaders died as a result of Injuries sustained during a protest demonstration against Simon Commission?**
(a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) Goplakrishna Gokhale
(d) LaIa Lajpat Rai

Ans: (d)

19. **Who gave the slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad'?**
(a) Bhagat Singh
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Md Iqbal
(d) Chandra Shekhar Azad

Ans: (a)

20. **Who said that the exploitative nature of British rule was 'Bleeding India White'?**

(a) Tilak

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(b) Dadabhai Naor www.visionias.net
(c) Hume
(d) Annie Besant

Ans: (b)

21. **"India for the Indiana" was the political message of**
(a) D E Wacha
(b) Vivekanand
(c) Dayanand
(d) Hume

Ans: (c)

22. **Which of the following was the 'Newspaper' of Annie Besant?**
(a) The Hindu
(b) Indian Express
(c) The Times of India
(d) New India

Ans: (d)

23. **Aligarh Muslim University was founded by**
(a) Jinnah
(b) Syed Ahmed Khan
(c) Abul Kalam Azad
(d) Bhutto

Ans: (b)

24. **Match the following:**

List-I	List-II
A. Swaraj is my birth right	1. Moderates
B. It is not reforms but re-form	2. Lajpat

Rai www.visionias.net

C. A subject people has no soul 3. BC Pal

D. Policy of petitions, prayers and protests 4. Tilak

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	2	1	3	4

Ans: (b)

25. Who said that the constant 'drain of wealth' from India was responsible for Indla's economic miseries?

(a) BC Pal
(b) BP Wadia
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji
(d) GS Arundale

Ans: (c)

26. As per the Act of 1919 which of the following statements was not correct?

(a) British India must remain an integral part of the British Empire.

(b) Responsible Government would be realised only by the progressive stages.

(c) Provincial subjects were classified into Reserved subjects and Transferred subjects.

(d) The salary of the Secretary of State for India was not to be paid by Parliament.

Ans: (d)

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27. **As per the Act of 1919 which of the following was not a Transferred subject?**
    (a) Education
    (b) Museum
    (c) Medical Relief
    (d) Land Revenue

Ans: (d)

28. **The Dyarchy which was introduced on 1921 In province a was in force till the year**
    (a) 1927
    (b) 1935
    (c) 1937
    (d) 1947

Ans: (c)

29. **The Home Rule League was formed during the**
    (a) First World War
    (b) Partition of Bengal
    (c) Struggle following the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
    (d) Implementation of Minto-Morley Reforms

Ans: (a)

30. **The Secretary of State for India was given powers by**
    (a) The Act of 1909
    (b) The Act of 1919
    (c) The Act of 1858
    (d) The Act of 1861

Ans: (b)

31. **Of the following who was not the leader of the Extremists?**

(a) Lokamanya Tila www.visionias.net
(b) Aurobindo Ghose
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Hume

Ans: (d)

32. **Satyagraha Sabha was formed by Gandhi at**
(a) Bombay
(b) Calcutta
(c) Gujarat
(d) Poona

Ans: (a)

33. **Gandhi called for an all India Hartal (strike) to protest against Rowlatt Act on 6th April _____.**
(a) 1918
(b) 1919
(c) 1926
(d) 1925

Ans: (b)

34. **At Jallianwaia Bagh meeting _____ ordered the troops to open fire.**
(a) Benn
(b) Irwin
(c) Dyer
(d) Montagu

Ans: (c)

35. **The enquiry Committee on Jallianwaia Bagh incident was headed by**
(a) Dyer

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(b) Irwin
(c) Hunter
(d) Simon

Ans: (c)

36. **Dyer was _____ by the Government of Britain.**
(a) sentenced for life
(b) sentenced to death
(c) rewarded with honour
(d) relieved of his service

Ans: (d)

37. **Khilafat Movement was organised by**
(a) Jinnah
(b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(c) Ali Brothers
(d) Agha Khan

Ans: (c)

38. **Khilafat Movement was organised to protest against the injustice done to**
(a) Persia
(b) Turkey
(c) Arabia
(d) Egypt

Ans: (b)

39. **The Special Congress Session held in 1920 at Calcutta was presided over by**
(a) Nehru
(b) LaIa Lajpat Rai
(c) Bose

(d) Gandhi www.visionias.net

Ans: (b)

40. **Of the following who did not oppose the Non-cooperation resolution?**
    (a) C R Das
    (b) Madan Mohan Malaviya
    (c) Mrs Besant
    (d) Nehru

Ans: (d)

41. **Match the following:**

List-I	List-II
A. Moplah	1. Turkey
B. Akali Movement	2. Education
C. Kashi Vidya Peeth	3. Punjab
D. Khilafat Movement	4. Malabar

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	2	1	3	4

Ans: (a)

42. **Where did Gandhi call the Congress Working Committee to announce the suspension of Non-Cooperation movement?**
    (a) Bardoli
    (b) Poona

(c) Calcutta
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(d) Madras

Ans: (a)

43. **The first Swarajist Conference was held at**
(a) Ahmedabad
(b) Allahabad
(c) Madras
(d) Bardoli

Ans: (b)

44. **When the Simon Commission visited India the Viceroy was**
(a) Lloyd George
(b) Lord Irwin
(c) Lord Reading
(d) Lord Ripon

Ans: (b)

45. **The number of members in the Simon Commission/was _____.**
(a) 10
(b) 20
(c) 7
(d) 12

Ans: (c)

46. **Of the following who died as political prisoner in Lahore prison?**
(a) Bhagat Singh
(b) Batukeshwar Dutt
(c) Jatin Das
(d) Sukh Dev

Ans: (c)

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47. **Purna Swaraj was declared as the goal of the Congress in the Congress session held at Lahore under the Presidentship of**
    (a) Jawaharala Nehru
    (b) CR Das
    (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
    (d) Gokhale

Ans: (a)

48. **Dandi March started on _____ 1930.**
    (a) 12th March
    (b) 12th April
    (c) 12th February
    (d) 12th May

Ans: (a)

49. **Dandi March Started from _____ in 1930.**
    (a) Surat
    (b) Sabarmati Ashram
    (c) Delhi Durbar Hall
    (d) Vedaranyan

Ans: (b)

50. **When Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed, the Secretary of State for India was**
    (a) Salisbury
    (b) Curzon
    (c) Wedgwood Benn
    (d) Montagu

Ans: (c)

51. **Which of the following was not one of the cardinal principles**

of Mahatma Gandhiji's concept of Satyacraha?

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(a) Truthfulness
(b) Non-Violence
(c) Fearlessness
(d) Abstinence

Ans: (d)

52. **After the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement, Gandhiji laid emphasis on**
(a) compromise with the British
(b) limited use of Violence
(c) constructive programme
(d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

53. **With whom is the slogan "Do or Die" associated?**
(a) Subhas Chandra Bose
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: (d)

54. **In which of the following Satyagraha campaigns, Gandhiji did not participate directly?**
(a) Rajkot Satyagraha
(b) Non-Cooperation Movement
(c) Kheda Satyagraha
(d) Vaikom Satyagraha

Ans: (a)

55. **The Bardoli Satyagraha was led by**
(a) Rajendra Prasad

(b) Mahatma Gandi www.visionias.net
(c) Vallabhbhai Patel
(d) Morarji Desai

Ans: (c)

56. **The Second Round Table Conference failed over the question of**
(a) communal representation
(b) suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement
(c) grant of dominion status
(d) date of transfer of power

Ans: (a)

57. **The sole representative of the Congress in the Second Round Table Conference was**
(a) Subhas Chandra Bose
(b) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: (c)

58. **The Permanent settlement Introduced by Cornwallis is in Bengal is known as**
(a) Roytwari System
(b) Mahalwari System
(c) Zamindari System
(d) Iqtadari System

Ans: (c)

59. **Who was the first Indian ruler to apply the western methods to his administration?**
(a) Haider Ali

(b) Tipu Sultan www.visionias.net
(c) Murshid Quli Khan
(d) Malhar Rao Holkar

Ans: (b)

60. **The capital of Tipu Sultan, where he died while fighting the Fourth Anglo-Mysore war in 1799, was**
(a) Bangalore
(b) Mysore
(c) Seringapatam
(d) Hellebid or Halebid

Ans: (c)

61. **Who of the following was for the first time designated as the Governor of India**
(a) Clive
(b) Comwallis
(c) Warren Hastings
(d) Wellesley

Ans: (c)

62. **The master stroke of Lord Wellesley to establish British paramountcy in India was**
(a) Doctrine of Lapse
(b) Subsidiary Alliance
(c) Mediatisation
(d) Annexation of Indian States

Ans: (b)

63. **The death of millions of Indiana In frequent famines which visited India during the 19th century, were mainly due to**
(a) overall shortage of food and its improper distribution

(b) commercialisat www.visionias.net ure
(c) poor purchasing power of the people due to their extreme poverty and rise in prices
(d) unremunerative agriculture and fall in agricultural production

Ans: (c)

64. **Har Bilas Sarda was Instrumental in the passage of the famous Sarda Act of 1930, which provided for**
(a) enforcing monogamy
(b) removal of restrictions on intercaste marriages
(c) penalisation of parties to a marriage in which the girl was below 14 or the boy was below 18 years of age
(d) civil marriages

Ans: (c)

65. **The Nawab of Awadh who permanently transferred his capital from Faizabad to Lucknow was**
(a) Safdarjang
(b) Shuja-ud-Daulah
(c) Asaf-ud-daula
(d) Saadat Khan

Ans: (c)

66. **The Revolt of 1857 in Awadh and Lucknow was led by**
(a) Wajid Ali Shah
(b) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(c) Asaf-ud-daula
(d) Begum Zeenat Mahal

Ans: (b)

67. **Queen Victoria's famous proclamation, transferring authority from the East India Company to the Crown , was**

made from www.visionias.net

(a) London
(b) Calcutta
(c) Delhi
(d) Allahabad

Ans: (d)

68. **Govind Dhondu Pant, popularly known was Nanasaheb, and one of the principal leaders of the Revolt of 1857, was the adopted heir and successor of**
(a) Peshwa Baji Rao II
(b) King of Jhansi
(c) Madhav Rao Sindhia
(d) Malhar Rao Holkar

Ans: (a)

69. **During the first hundred years of the British rule In India, people's resentment and Opposition to the British policies mainly surfaced In the form of**
(a) Tribal uprisings
(b) Peasant uprisings
(c) Civil uprisings
(d) Both (a) and (b) above

Ans: (d)

70. **The peasant movements, revolts, riots, struggles, etc. in 19th century, India remained mainly localised because**
(a) they were mainly directed against enhancement in rent, evictions, usurious practices of moneylenders, etc.
(b) the peasants had no leadership and organisation
(c) they grew out of local grievances
(d) the big landlords were allies of the British

Ans: (c)

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71. **The Deccan Riots of 1874-75 in Maharashtra were directed against**
    (a) Big landlords
    (b) Moneylenders
    (c) Revenue collectors
    (d) British opium planters

Ans: (b)

72. **The main cause of the tribal uprisings of the 19th century was**
    (a) the British land settlements and land laws had created tension in the tribal society
    (b) Christian Missionary activities in the tribal areas
    (c) the British Forest Laws
    (d) new excise regulations and police exactions

Ans: (c)

73. **One of the best known tribal rebellions In Bihar, known as Ulgulan (meaning Great Tumult), was launched by the Mundas under the leadership of**
    (a) Kanhu
    (b) Sidhu
    (c) Birsa Munda
    (d) Rampa Munda

Ans: (c)

74. **In which of the following tribal rebellions did two tribal brothers, Kanhu and Sidhu, proclaim the end of the Company's rule in their region, and to supress their rebellion the government had to use military force?**
    (a) Khasi Rebellion in Assam (1855)

(b) Naika Tribal U] www.visionias.net rat (1868)
(c) Munda Rebellion in Ranchi (1899)
(d) Santhal Rebellion in Bihar (1855-56)

Ans: (d)

75. **One of the earliest and the best known mutinies before the Revolt of 1857 was**
(a) the Native Infantry Mutiny (1824)
(b) Indian Soldiers Mutiny at Vellore (1806)
(c) Sholapur Mutiny (1838)
(d) Assam Soldiers Mutiny (1824)

Ans: (b)

76. **The first political association of India founded in 1891 was the**
(a) Landholders Society of Calcutta
(b) Indian Association
(c) British Indian Association
(d) Madras Native Association

Ans: (a)

77. **Match the persons/leaders of the Revolt of 1857 and the places and events with which they were associated:**

List-I List-II

A. Mangal Pandey (i) proclaimed him-self Peshwa at Kanpur and was joined by his able General Tatya Tope

B. Bahadur Shah II (ii) proclaimed the ruler at Jhansi

C. Nana Saheb (iii) at Barrackpore, he refused to use the greased cartridges and killed the Adjutant

D. Rani Lakshmi Bai (iv) declared the Nawab of Awadh

E. Birjis Kader www.visionias.net ed the King emperor of India in Delhi

Codes:

	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	ii	v	i	iii	iv
(b)	i	v	ii	iii	iv
(c)	iii	v	i	ii	iv
(d)	iii	ii	iv	v	i

Ans: (c)

78. **After the initial success of the Revolt of 1857, the objective for which the leaders of the Revolt worked was**

(a) to restore the former glory to the Mughal empire

(b) to form a Federation of Indian States under the aegis of Bhadur Shah II

(c) elimination of foreign rule and return of the old order

(d) each leader wanted to establish his own power in his respective region

Ans: (c)

79. **The Revolt of 1857 failed mainly because**

(a) of superior resources of the British empire

(b) it was poorly organised and the rebels had no common ideal

(c) it had very little nationalist sentiment

(d) it was localised, restricted and scattered

Ans: (b)

80. **Match the following popular movements with the regions where they took place:**

List-I List-II

A. Wahabi (i) Punjab

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B. Kuka (ii) North-West Frontier Province

C. Moplah (iii) Maharashtra

D. Phadke (iv) Kerala (Malabar)

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	i	ii	iii	iv
(b)	ii	i	iv	iii
(c)	iv	iii	ii	i
(d)	i	ii	iv	iii

Ans: (b)

81. The earliest nationalist to commit political dacoities (a feature of the later revolutionary movements) was

(a) Jyotiba Phule
(b) Chapekar brothers
(c) Vasudev Balwant Phadke
(d) Yatindra Das

Ans: (c)

82. The British colonial policies in India proved moat ruinous for Indian

(a) agriculture
(b) trade
(c) industry
(d) handicrafts

Ans: (d)

83. Indian handicrafts rapidly declined due to

(a) lack of patronage

(b) growing craze f www.visionias.net oods
(c) stiff competition from the machine-made goods of England
(d) All the above

Ans: (d)

84. **The main exponent of the theory of Drain of Wealth was**
(a) RC Dutt
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) DR Gadoil
(d) Karl Mane

Ans: (b)

85. **After 1893, when complete ban was imposed on all commercial activities of the Company. India was left open to exploitation by**
(a) British officers in India
(b) Planters
(c) British mercantile industrial capitalist class
(d) Zamindars and big landlords

Ans: (c)

86. **After the ruin of India's trade, Industries and handicrafts, the burden of taxation in India had to be mainly borne by**
(a) Zamindars
(b) Peasantry
(c) Income-tax payers
(d) All the above

Ans: (b)

87. **The single biggest item of British capital investment in India was**
(a) railways

(b) plantations and www.visionias.net
(c) banking and insurance
(d) shipping

Ans: (a)

88. **The new proletariat class which emerged in India on account of the British economic policies, consisted of**
(a) money lenders
(b) landlords
(c) traders
(d) All the above

Ans: (d)

89. **Match the following social reforms of modern India with the reform organisations founded by them and the year of their foundation:**

List-I	List-II
A. Raja Ram Mohun Roy	(i) Tatvabodhini Sabha (1839)
B. Devendra Nath Tagore	(ii) Brahmo Samaj of India (1860)
C. Keshav Chandra Sen	(iii) Brahmo Samaj (1828)
D. MG Ranade	(iv) Arya Samaj (1875)
E. Dayanand Saraswati	(v) Prarthana Samaj (1867)

Codes:

	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	ii	i	ii	v	iv
(b)	iii	i	ii	v	iv
(c)	iii	ii	i	iv	v
(d)	ii	i	iii	v	iv

Ans: (b)

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90. Match the following social reformers of modern India with the institutions they founded (including year of their foundation):

List-I	List-II
A. Vivekananda	(i) Theosophical Society (1882)
B. H P Blavatsky	(ii) Ramakrishna Mission (1887)
C. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	(iii) Ahmadiya Movement (1891)
D. Mirza Ghulam Ahmad	(iv) Aligarh Movement (1875)
E. Annie Besant	(v) Central Hindu College, Varanasi (1898)

Codes:

	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	v	ii	iii	iv	i
(b)	ii	i	iv	iii	v
(c)	ii	v	iii	iv	i
(d)	v	ii	iv	iii	i

Ans: (b)

91. Match the following social reformers with the pioneering reforms they introduced:

List-I	List-II
A. Raja Ram Mohun Roy	(i) opposed untouchability
B. Keshab Chandra Sen	(ii) widow remarriage
C. Dayanand Saraswati	(iii) abolition of purdah and child marriages

D. Vivekananda (ii) female education

E. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (v) socal service and service to humanity

F. D K Karve (vi) abolition of Sati

Codes:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
(a)	ii	iv	iii	v	i	vi
(b)	vi	iii	i	v	iv	ii
(c)	vi	iii	i	v	ii	iv
(d)	iii	iv	i	v	ii	iv

Ans: (c)

92. **A 19th century social reformer who is regarded as the bridge between the past and the future is**
(a) Keshab Chandra Sen
(b) Devendra Nath Tagore
(c) Ishwar chandra
(d) Raja Ram Mohun Roy

Ans: (d)

93. **Which of the following was not a common social reform attempted by all the Hindu social reformers of the 19th century**
(a) emancipation of women
(b) monogamy
(c) female education
(d) untouchability

Ans: (d)

94. **This social reformer most ardently worked for the removal of**

untouchability and uplift the depressed classes before Gandhiji came on the scene

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(a) M G Ranade
(b) Jyotiba Phule
(c) Dayanand Saraswati
(d) Atmaram Panduranga

Ans: (b)

95. **Match the years In which the following social legislations were passed**

List-I	List-II
A. Abolition of Sati	(i) 1843
B. Legalisation of remarriage of widows	(ii) 1804
C. Prohibition of female infanticide	(iii) 1829-30
D. Abolition of slavery	(iv) 1856

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	i	ii	iii	iv
(b)	ii	i	iv	iii
(c)	iii	iv	ii	i
(d)	iii	iv	i	ii

Ans: (c)

96. **Two great socio-religious reformers of the 19th century who provided Inspiration to the Indian National Movement were**

(a) Dayanand Saraswati and Vivekananda
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Debendra Nath Tagore
(c) MG Ranade and DK Karve
(d) Keshab Chandra Sen and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Ans: (a)

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97. **The social reformer of Maharashtra who became famous by his pen name lokhitwadi was**
    (a) Atmaram Panduranga
    (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
    (c) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
    (d) KS Chaplunkar

Ans: (c)

98. **Who played Socrates to the first generation of the English educated young men of Bengal**
    (a) Swami Vivekananda
    (b) Rai Narain Bose
    (c) Henry Vivian Derozio
    (d) Drinkwater Bethun

Ans: (c)

99. **The main cause for the Instant popularity of the Arya Samaj was that**
    (a) It represented the purified form of Hinduism
    (b) It supported and worded for the cause of western education
    (c) It combined the opposition to the evil practices of Hinduism with an aggressive assertion of the superiority of the Vedic religion and Indian thought over all other faiths
    (d) It gave a call to its followers to go back to the Vedas

Ans: (c)

100. **The objective(s) of the Kuka Movement in the Punjab was/were**
    (a) To purify Sikh religion of its abuses and suprestitions
    (b) The revival of Sikh sovereignty
    (c) Both (a) and (b) above

(d) The revival of twww.visionias.net

Ans: (c)

101. **What was the main objective of the Wahabi movement which during 1852-70 was particularly active in the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and the NWFP?**
(a) To oust the British from India
(b) To overthrow the Sikhs in the Punjab and the British in Bengal and to restore Muslim power in India
(c) To eradicate religious corruption from Muslim society
(d) To organise the Muslims into a nationalist community

Ans: (b)

102. **The Moplahs of Malabar (Kerala) who were largely Muslim leaseholders and cultivators, Indulged in a series of rebellions in Kerala between 1836-1919. Which of the following regarding these Moplah uprisings is not true?**
(a) They were mainly directed against the upper caste Hindu landlords
(b) These uprisings were a peculiar form of rural terrorism
(c) Most of the Moplah martyrs were poor peasants of landless lobourers
(d) A small band of Moplahs committed collective suicides in the belief of being called Shahids (martyrs)

Ans: (d)

103. **Jyotiba Phule, popularly known as Baba Phule, was a social reformer in Maharashtra. Which of the Coli owing Is not true about him**
(a) He was the first to raise his voice against Brahmans in Maharashtra in the 1870s
(b) Phule through his book Ghulamagiri (1872) and his

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organization Satyas[illegible]al, proclaimed the need to save the lower castes from the hypocritical Brahmans and their scriptures

(c) His Satyashodhak Mandal contained both an elite based conservative trend and a genuine mass-based radicalism

(d) The urban educated Marathas were his most ardent followers

Ans: (d)

104. **Which of the following literary personalities made the greatest contribution in arousing patriotism in the 19th century?**

(a) Dinbandhu Mitra's exposure of Indigo planters in Nil Darpana

(b) Bankim Chandra with his historical novels culminating with Ananda Math (1882)

(c) Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar's Journal Nibandhamaka (1874-81)

(d) Bharatendu Harishchandra (1850-85) through his plays, poems and journals advocating use of Swadeshi articles and use of Hindi in courts

Ans: (b)

105. **The immediate forerunner of the Indian National congress was**

(a) Indian Association of Calcutta

(b) Indian National Conference

(c) British India association

(d) Indian Union

Ans: (b)

106. **At the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress (INC) held in 1906 the flag of Swaraj for India was unfuried**

by

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(a) AD Hume
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) GK Gokhale
(d) BG Tilak

Ans: (b)

107. **The first weekly paper published by the INC (in 1889) was**
(a) Young India
(b) India
(c) Indian People
(d) Voice India

Ans: (b)

108. **From 1885 to 1905 (the moderate phase of the INC) the object before the INC was**
(a) wider employment of Indians in higher public services
(b) establishment of representative institutions
(c) self-government to India
(d) Only (a) and (b) above

Ans: (d)

109. **Who said, "The Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my greatest ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise"?**
(a) Lord Dufferin
(b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Lansdowne
(d) Lord Elgin

Ans: (b)

110. **As a result of the partition of Bengal announced by Lord**

Curzon in 1905, Bengal was partitioned into two provinces of

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(a) East Bengal and West Bengal
(b) Bengal and Eastern Bengal & Assam
(c) Bengal and Assam
(d) Bengal and Odisha and East Bengal and Assam

Ans: (b)

111. **The programme of Swadeshi and Boycott against the partition of Bengal was visualised by**
(a) Surendra Nath Bennerjee
(b) BC Pal
(c) Aurobindo Ghose
(d) Rash Behari Bose

Ans: (c)

112. **On October 16, 1905, when the partition of Bengal was enforced, the great poet Rabindranath Tagore, to emphasise the unity of Bengal, Suggested the programme of**
(a) singing Bande Mataram
(b) tying of Rakhi on each other's wrists
(c) composing of patriotic songs
(d) establishing national educational institutions

Ans: (c)

113. **The INC for the first time passed the resolutions on Swaraj, Boycott and National Education at its annual session held at**
(a) Banaras (1905)
(b) Calcutta (1906)
(c) Surat (1907)
(d) Madras (1908)

Ans: (b)

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114. **The immediate cause of split In the INC at its Surat Session was**
(a) election of the President of the INC
(b) expulsion of Tilak from the INC
(c) demand of Swaraj as the goal of the INC
(d) resolutions on Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education

Ans: (a)

115. **What was the charge against Bal Gangadhar Tilak, for which he was sentenced to six years' transportation in July 1908?**
(a) for being the chief exponent of the cult of extremism
(b) for insiting violence during the Surat session of the INC
(c) for seditious writings in his paper Kesari
(d) for being instrumental in the murder of the British Plaque commissioner in Poona.

Ans: (c)

116. **After Tilak's deportation which of the following extremist leaders was not similarly deported to Mandalay prison in Burma?**
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai
(b) Bipin Chandra Pal
(c) Aswini Kumar Datta
(d) CR Das

Ans: (d)

117. **On what charge was Khudiram Bose, a boy of 18, sentenced to death on April 30, 1908?**
(a) for being an active member of the Anushilan Samiti, the first

revolutionary organiwww.visionias.net gal

(b) for participating in the Alipur Conspiracy

(c) for murdering one Kennedy in Muzaffarpur

(d) for attempting to murder Kingsfords, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Muzaffarpur, who had ordered severe flogging to some young men for minor offences.

Ans: (d)

118. **Which of the following was not of the achievements of the Exteremist Group in the Congress?**

(a) The partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911

(b) The Calcutta Corporation Act and the Indian Universities Act were taken off the statute book

(c) Nationalism took root among the progressive sections of society

(d) The Extremists taught people self-confidence and self-reliance and prepared the social base of the nationalist movement

Ans: (b)

119. **The All India Muslim League was founded in December 1906 at**

(a) Karachi

(b) Dacca

(c) Calcutta

(d) Aligarh

Ans: (b)

120. **India Home Rule Society, founded in London in February 1905, was one of the earliest revolutionary societies set up outside India. This society was founded by**

(a) Lala Har Dayal

(b) VD Savarkar

(c) Shyamji Krishn www.visionias.net
(d) Madan Lal Dhingra

Ans: (c)

121. **Who is regarded as 'the Mother of the Indian Revolution'?**
(a) Rani Lakshmi Bai
(b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Madam Bhikaji Cama
(d) Priti Lata Waddedar

Ans: (c)

122. **Madam Bhikajl Cama unfolded the National Flag of India in 1907 at**
(a) India House, London
(b) International Socialist Congress Stuttgart
(c) Vande Mataram Office at San Francisco
(d) Indian Workers Meet Vancouver

Ans: (b)

123. **The Ghadar Party was founded (November 1913) at San Francisco USA by**
(a) Madam Bhikaji Cama
(b) Lala Har Dayal
(c) Shyamji Krishana Verma
(d) Both (a) and (b) above

Ans: (b)

124. **The Ghadar Party took the name Ghadar from**
(a) the Revolt of 1857
(b) its objective to wage another revolt
(c) a weekly paper Ghadar published in commemoration of the Revolt of 1857

(d) All the above www.visionias.net

Ans: (c)

125. **The first truly revolutionary organisation in Bengal was**
(a) Anusilan Samiti
(b) Yugantar
(c) Abhinava Bharata
(d) Abhinava Bharat Society

Ans: (a)

126. **The leader of the Anuslian Samiti was**
(a) Barindra Kumar Ghosh
(b) Pulin Das
(c) Kanai Lal Dutta
(d) Prafulla Chaki

Ans: (a)

127. **The Alipore conspiracy case was launched against the revolutionary activities of**
(a) Anusilan Samiti
(b) Abhinava Bharat
(c) Abhinava Bharat Society
(d) Ghadar Party of India

Ans: (a)

128. **The main brain behind hurling a bomb at Lord Hardinge, while he was making his state entry into Delhi was**
(a) Ras Behari Bose
(b) Bhagat Singh
(c) Sachindra Sanyal
(d) Jatin Das

Ans: (a)

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129. **The Lucknow Session of INC and the Lucknow Pact (1916) were significant on account of**

(a) unity between the Moderates and the Extremists with the return of the Extremists to the Congress
(b) the pact between the Congress and Muslim League
(c) Both (a) and (b) above
(d) the beginning of the tide of Indian Nationalism

Ans: (c)

130. **The idea of starting a Home Rule League in 1915 was first propounded by**

(a) B G Tilak
(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(c) Annie Besant
(d) Both (a) and (b) above

Ans: (c)

131. **The Home Rule Movement was aimed at**

(a) complete independence for India
(b) complete autonomy to India
(c) self-government for India within the British Commonwealth
(d) larger participation of Indians in India's administration

Ans: (c)

132. **To campaign for Home Rule, Mrs Annie Besant published the newspaper (s)**

(a) New India and Commonweal
(b) Young India and Home Rule News
(c) Mahratta and Kesari
(d) Home Rule Courier

Ans: (a)

133. **Bal Gangadhar [illegible] the epithet of Lokamanya during**

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(a) his trial in 1907-08
(b) the Lucknow pact of 1916
(c) the Home Rule Movement
(d) the Congress Session in 1917

Ans: (c)

134. **Mrs Annie Besant became the first woman President of the INC in**

(a) 1916
(b) 1917
(c) 1918
(d) 1920

Ans: (b)

135. **The Khilafat Movement of the Indian Muslims related to**

(a) provision of separate electorate for the Muslims in the Act of 1919
(b) restoration of territories to Turkey captured by Britain in the First World War
(c) restoration of the Sultan of Turkey who was Caliph of the Muslim World
(d) lifting of martial law in Punjab

Ans: (c)

136. **Mahatma Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind and returned all the war medals which were awarded to him by the British for his war services (during the First World War)**

(a) in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
(b) during the Non-Cooperation Movement
(c) in support of the Khilafat demand when the Central Khilafat

Committee organise[d] www.visionias.net -India hartal on August 1, 1920
(d) during the Champaran Satyagraha

Ans: (c)

137. **The main objectives of the Non-Cooperation Movement were**
(a) restoration of the old status of the Caliph (Khilafat Demand) and attainment of Swaraj for India
(b) protest against the Punjab wrongs and withdrawal of the Rowlatt Acts
(c) lifting of martial law from Punjab and withdrawal of repressive laws
(d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

138. **Rabindranath Tagore surrendered his knighthood in protest against**
(a) Martial law in the Punjab
(b) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
(c) Rawlatt Acts
(d) All the above

Ans: (b)

139. **The Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended in February 1922 on account of**
(a) the Chauri Chaura incident
(b) Hindu Muslim riots
(c) arrest of Gandhiji and his imprisonment for six years
(d) all the above

Ans: (a)

140. **The most Important feature of the Government of India Act of 1919 was**

(a) enlargement of Indian Councils
(b) provision for direct election
(c) dyarchy in the Provinces
(d) All the above

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Ans: (d)

141. **The Congressmen who wanted to contest the elections under the Act of 1919 and enter the legislature, formed a party (1923) called**
(a) Swaraj Party
(b) Congress Swarajya Party
(c) Nationalist Party
(d) Liberal Party

Ans: (a)

142. **The main founder (s) of the Swaraj Party was/were**
(a) CR Das
(b) Motilal Nehru
(c) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(d) Only (a) and (b) above

Ans: (d)

143. **The Hindustan Republican Association, subsequently styled as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was founded in 1924 by**
(a) Bhagat Singh
(b) Chandra Shekhar Azad
(c) Jogesh Chandra Chatterji
(d) Sachindra Sanyal

Ans: (d)

144. **In the famous Kakori Conspiracy Case (August 1925) which**

of the following re[boilerplate: www.visionias.net] was not hanged?

(a) Ram Prasad Bismil
(b) Asafaqulla Khan
(c) Snehlata
(d) Suhasini Sarkar

Ans: (c)

145. **To avenge the brutal lathi charge on Lala Lajpat Rai (October 30, 1928), which was believed to have caused his death subsequently, who murdered Saunders, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lahore?**

(a) Batukeshwar Dutt
(b) Bhagat Singh
(c) Chandra Shekhar Azad
(d) Sachindra Sanyal

Ans: (b)

146. **The revolutionary who was an accused in Lahore Conspiracy Case and who died in Jail after 64 days fast was**

(a) Jatin Das
(b) Sukh Dev
(c) Raj Guru
(d) Both (a) and (b) above

Ans: (a)

147. **Who threw two bombs on the Door of the Central Assembly in New Delhi on April 8, 1929?**

(a) Bhagat Singh
(b) Batukeshwar Dutt
(c) Raj Guru
(d) Both (a) and (b) above

Ans: (d)

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148. **At midnight on December 31, 1929 who unfuried the tricolor flag on Indian Independence on the banks of the Ravi at Lahore?**
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Subhas Bose
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Motilal Nehru

Ans: (c)

149. **Which of the following was not one of the historic decisions of the Lahore Session (1929) of the Indian National Congress?**
(a) Decision to launch a programme of civil disobedience
(b) Complete independence (Poorna Swaraj) as the goal of the Indian National Congress
(c) Decision to observe Januazy 26 as the Poorna Swaraj Day
(d) To treat the communal problem as a national issue

Ans: (d)

150. **Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement on March 12, 1930 by**
(a) asking the Viceroy through a letter containing Eleven Points Programme to remove the evils of the British rule
(b) Dandi March to break the Salt Laws
(c) asking the people to take Poorna Swaraj Pledge
(d) launching the non-payment of taxes campaign

Ans: (b)

151. **Match the dates of the following events:**

List-I List-II

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A. Publication of the S ion Report 1. March 23, 1931

B. First Round Table Conference inaugurated 2. March 5, 1931

C. Signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact 3. November 12, 1930

D. Execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Raj Guru 4. June 7, 1930

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	2	1	4	3

Ans: (c)

152. The Gandhi-lrwin Pact (1931) was vehemently criticised and opposed by the people on the ground that

(a) the Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended

(b) the sufferings of thousands of people in the Civil Disobedience Movement were wasted

(c) It was contrary to the pledge of the Congress for Poorna Swaraj

(d) Gandhi did nothing to save the lives of Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Raj Guru who had been awarded the death sentence

Ans: (d)

153. On September 20, 1932 Mahatma Gandhi began a fast unto death in Yeravada Jail against

(a) British repression of the satyagrahis

(b) Violation of the Gandhi-Irwin pact
(c) Communal Award of Ramsay McDonald
(d) All the above

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Ans: (d)

154. **Mahatma Gandhi broke his epic fast unto death on September 26, 1932 after the Poona Pact, which provided for**
(a) common electorate for all Hindus
(b) reservation of 48 seats for the depressed classes in different provincial legislatures
(c) reservation of 18 per cent of the seats in the Central Legislature
(d) All the above

Ans: (d)

155. **The Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Why did the Congress decide to resume the movement In January 1932?**
(a) Failure of the Second Round Table Conference
(b) Repudiation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact by the British Government
(c) British policies of repression
(d) All the above

Ans: (d)

156. **In May 1933, Mahatma Gandhi began a fast of 21 days**
(a) to appeal to the Hindus to throw open the temples and public wells to the Harijans
(b) to launch a campaign against untouchability
(c) for his own purification and that of his associates for greater commitment to the cause of the Harijans
(d) For all the above

Ans: (c)

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157. **On account of severe British repression the Civil Disobedience movement was again suspended In July 1933 and people were asked to offer Satyagraha**
(a) individually
(b) in groups
(c) locally
(d) against liquor shops

Ans: (a)

158. **In 1934 Mahatma Gandhi withdrew from active politics and even resigned his membership of the Congress because**
(a) of the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement
(b) the political climate of India was unsuitable for any political movement
(c) he wanted to devote himself fully to constructive programme and Harijan welfare
(d) of his opposition to the desire of congressmen to enter legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935

Ans: (c)

159. **The first constitutional measure Introduced by the British in India which worked till the framing of the Indian Constitution was**
(a) the Act of 1919
(b) the Act of 1935
(c) Indian Independence Bill
(d) Cabinet Mission Plan

Ans: (b)

160. **The Golden Jubilee of the Indian Rational Congress (1885-1935) fell in 1935, which was observed during the session**

held at

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(a) Karachi
(b) Lucknow
(c) Faizpur
(d) Nowhere

Ans: (d)

161. **The most important feature of the Government of India Act of 1935 was**
(a) proposed All India Federation
(b) Bicameral Legislature
(c) Provincial Autonomy
(d) Communal representation

Ans: (b)

162. **As a result of the elections held in early 1937 under the Act of 1935 the Congress formed ministries in provinces.**
(a) 7
(b) 9
(c) 10
(d) 8

Ans: (d)

163. **The Congress ministries cave up office in October 1939 over the issue of**
(a) constant interference by Governors in day-to-day administration
(b) propaganda of the Muslim League against the Congress
(c) India having been unwillingly dragged into the Second World War
(d) failure of the British to define their war aims

Ans: (d)

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164. **At the historic Tripuri Session of the Congress (March 1939) Subhas Bose defeated Mahatma Gandhi's official candidate for the Presidentship of the Congress. Who was Gandhiji's nominee?**
(a) Abdul Kalam Azad
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
(d) Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: (c)

165. **On account of his differences with Gandhiji, Sub has Bose resigned the Presidentship of the Congress (April 1939) and organised a new party called**
(a) Congress Socialist Party
(b) Azad Hind Fauz
(c) Congress Liberal party
(d) Forward Block

Ans: (d)

166. **The day (December 22, 1939) the Congress Ministries resigned in the Provinces the, Muslim League observed**
(a) Deliverance Day
(b) Direct Action Day
(c) Victory Day
(d) Alliance Day

Ans: (a)

167. **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, better known as Frontier Gandhi, organised the Red Shirt Movement in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) for**
(a) countering the communal propaganda of the Muslim League

(b) establishing sep[illegible]nistan
(c) social and religious reforms
(d) All the above

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Ans: (c)

168. **The members of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's Red Shirt Movement were known as:**
(a) Khidmatgars (Servants)
(b) Insan-i-Khidmatgar (Servants of the people)
(c) Khuda-i-Khidamatgar (Servants of God)
(d) Angels of Freedom

Ans: (c)

169. **The Frontier Gandhi actively participated in**
(a) Khilafat Movement
(b) Non-Cooperation Movement
(c) Civil Disobedience Movement
(d) All the above

Ans: (c)

170. **The first definite and forceful expression of the concept of a separate homeland for the Muslims came from (or the Cather of the idea of Pakistan was)**
(a) Sir Mohammad Iqbal
(b) Rahmat Ali
(c) MA Jinnah
(d) Liaqat Ali

Ans: (a)

171. **The Muslim League demanded creation of Pakistan (Pakistan Resolution) in its session held on March 24, 1940 at**

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(a) Karachi
(b) Lahore
(c) Islamabad
(d) Aligarh

Ans: (b)

172. **Azad Hind Fauz or the Indian National Army (IRA) was founded by**
(a) Subhash Bose
(b) Rash Behari Bose
(c) General Mohan Singh
(d) Shah Nawaz

Ans: (c)

173. **The INA was largely composed of**
(a) Indian Revolutionaries
(b) Overseas Indians
(c) Indian Prisoners of war under the Japanese
(d) Deserters from the British Indian Army

Ans: (c)

174. **Subhash Bose established the Provisional Government of Free India at**
(a) Berlin
(b) Bangkok
(c) Singapore
(d) Tokyo

Ans: (c)

175. **Subhash Bose selected the best soldiers from the three existing brigades (named after Gandhi, Azad and Nehru) and organised a new brigade which the soldiers themselves**

called www.visionias.net

(a) Himalayan Brigade
(b) Swatantra Bharat Brigade
(c) Bhagat Singh Brigade
(d) Subhash Brigade

Ans: (d)

176. **In March 1942, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill appointed the Cripps Mission to resolve Indian political crisis because**

(a) he was under pressure from the US President Roosevelt
(b) of the gravity of the Japanese war menace on India's borders
(c) both (a) and (b) above
(d) of INA's initial success on India's eastern borders

Ans: (c)

177. **Kasturba Gandhi died in detention (in 1944) at**

(a) Yeravada Jail
(b) Ahmedabad Prison
(c) Aga Khan Palace
(d) Ahmednagar Fort

Ans: (c)

178. **In 1921, Mahatma Gandhi resolved to wear only a loin cloth to propagate home spun cotton to signify**

(a) the poverty of the Indian people
(b) the ruin of India's handloom textiles
(c) his identification with the Indian people
(d) his resolve to wear tailored clothes only when India became independent

Ans: (c)

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179. **The Working Co[illegible]e Congress passed the Quit India resolution on**
(a) July 14, 1942
(b) August 10, 1942
(c) August 8, 1942
(d) June 30, 1942

Ans: (a)

180. **Which of the following was not one of the points stressed by Mahatma Gandhi while exhorting the people to join the Quit India Movement?**
(a) Forget the differences between the Hindus and Muslims and think of yourselves as Indians only.
(b) our quarrel is not with British people, we fight their imperialism and we must purge ourselves of hatred.
(c) Feel from today that you are a free man and pot a dependent. Do or die. Either free India or die in the the attempt.
(d) Freedom of India is an end that will purify all means employed to achieve it.

Ans: (d)

181. **The Simla Conference called by Viceroy Lord Wavell (to discuss the so-called Wavell Plan) in June 1945 failed on account of**
(a) Jinnah's demand that the Muslim League alone would nominate Muslim members to the Executive Council
(b) the demand of the Congress to include the members of all communities in their quota to the Executive Council
(c) the demand of the Scheduled Castes to reserved seats in the Executive Council in Proportion to their population
(d) All the above

Ans: (d)

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182. **The famous 'Ratings Mutiny' (Revolt of a section of Indian soldiers serving In the Royal Indian Navy) in Bombay in February 1946 was calmed down largely by the efforts of**
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) C Rajagopalachari
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(d) Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: (d)

183. **Which of the following was not one of the recommendations of the Cabinet Minion (1946) about the Constitution of India?**
(a) There should be a Union of India embracing both British India and the States
(b) The Muslim majority provinces should be separately constituted into a Union of Pakistan
(c) The provinces should enjoy autonomy for all subjects and should be free to form groups
(d) Three basic Groups proposed by the Mission were Group A (Hindumajority Provinces) Group B (Muslim-majority Provinces) and Group C (Bengal and Assam)

Ans: (b)

184. **Mahatma Gandhi spent a year of complete silence in 1926 to**
(a) consolidate Khadi programme
(b) work for harijan welfare
(c) cl do penance for Chauri-Chaura violence
(d) write his autobiography

Ans: (b)

185. **The Muslim League withdrew its acceptance of the Cabinet**

Minion Plan and [boilerplate] ort to Direct Action Day on

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(a) August 16, 1946
(b) September 2, 1946
(c) October 15, 1946
(d) July 29, 1946

Ans: (a)

186. **On the Direct Action Day unprecedented bloodshed took place (as a result of Hindu-Muslim riots) in**
(a) Dacca
(b) Calcutta
(c) Delhi
(d) Meerut and Karachi

Ans: (b)

187. **The Interim Government which took office on September 2, 1946 was headed by**
(a) Rajendra Prasad
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Vallabhbhai Patel
(d) C Rajagopalachari

Ans: (b)

188. **After the elections to the Constituent Assembly were held in July 1946, the Constituent Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on**
(a) December 9, 1946
(b) January 15, 1947
(c) February 10, 1947
(d) August 15, 1947

Ans: (a)

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189. **British Prime Minister Attlee made the historic announcement of the end of British rule in India (and transfer of power to responsible Indian hands by a date not later than June1948) on**
(a) May 16, 1946
(b) February 20, 1947
(c) March 10, 1946
(d) December 31, 1946

Ans: (b)

190. **India was partitioned as a consequence of the formula contained in**
(a) Cabinet Mission Plan
(b) Attlee's Declaration
(c) June 3 Plan or Mountbatten Plan
(d) Both (b) and (c) above

Ans: (c)

191. **Why did Mahatma Gandhi ultimately lend his support to the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee agreeing to the partition of India in spite of his personal, life-long outspoken disapproval of Pakistan?**
(a) There was no other go after he was presented with a fait accompli
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru convinced him about the justification in favour of it
(c) To prevent the loss of prestige of the Congress Ministers who had agreed to the partition
(d) The problem at home were far too pressing to carp about a minor concession being conceded to the Muslim League

Ans: (c)

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192. The last constitution (covering undivided India) passed by the House of Commons was

(a) Government of India Act 1935
(b) Cabinet Mission Plan
(c) Mountabatten (or June 3) Plan
(d) Indian Independence Bill

Ans: (a)

193. Match the national leaders with papers published by them

List-I	List-II
A. The Maharatta and Kesri	(i) Annie Besant
B. Bande Matram and The People	(ii) B G Tilak
C. Young India	(iii) Lala Lajpat Rai
D. New India	(iv) Mahatma Gandhi

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	iv	iii	ii	i
(b)	ii	i	iv	iii
(c)	i	ii	iii	iv
(d)	ii	iii	iv	i

Ans: (d)

194. The Servants of India Society was founded in 1905 by

(a) BG Tilak
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(d) Aurobindo Ghosh

Ans: (c)

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195. **Match the nation[illegible]h the epithets by which they were known:**

List-I	List-II
A. Lala Lajpat Rai	(i) Grand old man of India
B. BG Tilak	(ii) Iron Man of India
C. CF Andrews	(iii) Deenabandhu
D. Vallabhbhai Patel	(iv) Lokmanya
E. Dadabhai Naoroji	(v) Lion of Punjab

Codes:

	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	i	ii	iii	iv	v
(b)	v	iv	i	ii	iii
(c)	v	iv	iii	ii	i
(d)	v	iv	ii	iii	i

Ans: (c)

196. **Mahatma Gandhi compared Pherozeshah Mehta with the Himalayas, Tilak with the Ocean and Gokhale with**

(a) the Sky
(b) the Ganges
(c) the Gangotri
(d) the Mansarovar Lake

Ans: (b)

197. **Who did Mahatma Gandhi recognise as his political Guru?**

(a) Pheroze Shah Mehta
(b) BG Tilak
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(d) Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans: (c)

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198. **The first Congress and nationalist leader to face repeated imprisonment was**
   (a) Pheroze Shah Mehta
   (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
   (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
   (d) BG Tilak

Ans: (d)

199. **Which of the following brought Aurobindo Ghose into the fold of the Indian National Movement?**
   (a) The famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900
   (b) The partition of Bengal
   (c) The Surat Split
   (d) The Jallianwala Bagh episode

Ans: (b)

200. **Which of the following was the main part of Aurobindo's programme to achieve independence?**
   (a) Organisation of secret societies
   (b) Passive resistance
   (c) Constitutional agitation
   (d) Terrorism

Ans: (b)

201. **Where did Mahatma Gandhi first apply his technique of Satyagraha?**
   (a) Dandi
   (b) Noakhali
   (c) England
   (d) South Africa

Ans: (d)

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202. **Which of the following statements about Mahatma Gandhi's views on Satyagraha is not correct?**

(a) It denotes assertion of the power of the human soul against social, political and economic dominance

(b) It is the exercise of the purest soul force against all injustice, oppression and exploitation

(c) It is the best weapon of the weak against the strong

(d) Mahatma Gandhi's theory of Satayagraha was based on the acceptance of the concept of self-suffering

Ans: (c)

203. **Which of the following was not one of the techniques of 'Satyagraha' advocated by Mahatama Gandhi?**

(a) Ahimsa

(b) Fasting

(c) Civil Disobedience

(d) Non-Cooperation

Ans: (a)

204. **Which of the following is not one of the reasons why Mahatma Gandhi is known Ra the Father of Nation?**

(a) He was universally adored, admired and respected by all castes, communities and classes

(b) Starting with opposition to the Rowlatt Acts, till the Quit India Movement he was the supreme leader and the main spirit behind the national movement

(c) His social political, economic and religious ideologies were based on Indian values with a very strong moral and ethical content

(d) He was the founder President of the Indian National

Congress www.visionias.net

Ans: (a)

205. **Which of the following writers did not have a profound influence on the thinking of Mahatma Gandhi?**
(a) Tolstoy
(b) Thoreau
(c) Ruskin
(d) Marx

Ans: (d)

206. **What was the single most significant contribution of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to Indian History?**
(a) he was responsible for the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Congress
(b) As the Home Minister of free India he brought about the integration of 600-odd Indian States with the Indian Republic
(c) He was the leading light of Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements
(d) As President of the Indian National Congress he engineered the passing of the Quit India Resolution

Ans: (b)

207. **Which of the following songs was so dear to Gandhiji's heart, that he wrote: 'That one song is enough to sustain me, even if I were to forget the 'Bhagwad Gita'.**
(a) Hare Ram
(b) Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram
(c) Vaishnava Jana To Tene Kahiye
(d) Ishwar Allah Tero Nam

Ans: (c)

208. **Who is the author of [illegible] taram?** www.visionias.net
   (a) Mahatma Gandhi
   (b) Rabindranath Tagore
   (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
   (d) Sarat Chandra Chatterjee

Ans: (c)

209. **Who composed the song "Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindostan Hamara"?**
   (a) Mohammed Iqbal
   (b) Josh Malihabadi
   (c) Bhagat Singh
   (d) Chandra Shekhar Azad

Ans: (a)

210. **Who of the following has the distinction of having Authored the National Anthems of two countries of the world?**
   (a) TS Eliot
   (b) WB Yeats
   (c) Rabindranath Tagore
   (d) Mohammad Iqbal

211. **Who contemptuously referred to Mahatma Gandhi as a half-naked fakir?**
   (a) Lord Wavell
   (b) Lord Irwin
   (c) Lord Willingdon
   (d) Winston Churchill

Ans: (d)

212. **The British Governor General and Viceroy who served for the longest period in India was**
   (a) Lord Irwin

(b) Lord Dalhousie www.visionias.net
(c) Lord Curzon
(d) Lord Linlithgow

Ans: (b)

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213. **The Communist Party of India was founded in 1921 by**
   (a) Hiren Mukherjee
   (b) SM Joshi
   (c) MN Roy
   (d) RC Dutt

Ans: (c)

214. **In December 1885, when the Indian National Congress was founded, AO Hume acted as its**
   (a) President
   (b) Vice-President
   (c) General Secretary
   (d) Member of the Working Committee

Ans: (c)

215. **The first Indian to be elected as a member of the British House of Commons was**
   (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
   (b) Surendra Nath Banerjee
   (c) Dr BR Ambedkar
   (d) C R Das

Ans: (a)

216. **Eminent Tamil Poet C Subramania Bharati was associated with which of the following movements oC the Indian National Congress?**
   (a) Extremist
   (b) Non-Cooperation
   (c) Civil Disobedience
   (d) Quit India

Ans: (a)

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217. **The song Jan-Gana-Mana composed by Rabindranath Tagore was first published in January 1912 under the title of**
   (a) Tatva Bodhini
   (b) Morning Song of India
   (c) Bharat Vidhata
   (d) Rashtra Jagrati

Ans: (c)

218. **Narain Malhar Joshi founded**
   (a) the Social Service League in Bombay in 1911
   (b) All India Trade Union Congress 1920
   (c) Both (a) and (b) above
   (d) The Deccan Education Society 1884

Ans: (c)

219. **All India State's Peoples Conference formed in 1927 launched popular movements in**
   (a) Princely States
   (b) British Provinces
   (c) Hill Regions
   (d) Tribal Areas

Ans: (a)

220. **The actual name of Dayanand Saraawati, the founder of the Arya Samaj was**
   (a) Daya Shankar
   (b) Mula Shankar
   (c) Virjanand
   (d) Mool Chandra

Ans: (b)

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221. **The President of t[illegible]t Assembly was**
   (a) Dr BR Ambedkar
   (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
   (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
   (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: (b)

222. **The slogan of 'Bande Matram' was first adopted during the _____ Movements?**
   (a) Non-cooperation
   (b) Civil Disobedience
   (c) Swadeshi
   (d) Quit India

Ans: (c)

223. **During the freedom struggle a parallel movement launched in the Indian states (in the states ruled by the Indian rulers such as Kashmir, Nizam's Hyderabad, Travancore, etc.) was/were**
   (a) State People's Movement
   (b) Praja Mandal Movement
   (c) Both (a) and (b) above
   (d) Swaraj Movement

Ans: (c)

224. **The first elected Indian President of the Legislative Assembly was**
   (a) Motilal Nehru
   (b) Rangachariar
   (c) CR Das
   (d) VJ Patel

Ans: (d)

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225. **Shree Narayan Guru was a great socio-religious reformer of**
(a) Kerala
(b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Karnataka

Ans: (a)

226. **The youngest President of the Indian National Congress, who held that office at the age of 35, was**
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Subhash Chandra Bose
(c) Annie Besant
(d) Abul Kalam Azad

Ans: (d)

227. **The first Indian to contest an election to the British House of Commons was**
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) Womesh Chandra Bannerjee
(c) Surendranath Banerjee
(d) Pheroze Shah Mehta

Ans: (b)

228. **Two socio-religious reform movements founded in India in 1875 were**
(a) Brahmo Samaj and Prarthana Samaj
(b) Arya Samaj and Ramakrishna Mission
(c) Theosophical Society and Arya Samaj
(d) Aligarh Movement and Servants of Indian Society

Ans: (c)

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229. **The momentous [illegible] transfer the capital from Calcutta to Delhi, to annul the partition of Bengal and to abolish Indian indentured labour were taken during the Viceroyalty of Lord**
(a) Hardinge
(b) Minto
(c) Chelmsford
(d) Reading

Ans: (a)

230. **The first Indian Governor of a British Province (Bihar) in India was**
(a) Sir SP Sinha
(b) Sir Shaukat Hayat
(c) Sir Hari Singh Gaur
(d) VJ Patel

Ans: (a)

231. **The Headquarters of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission established by Vivekananda in 1898 are at**
(a) Kanyakumari
(b) Belur
(c) Hyderabad
(d) Murshidabad

Ans: (b)

232. **Who is regarded as the father and founder of the Indian National Congress?**
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) SN Banerjee
(c) AO Hume
(d) Pheroze Shah Mehta

Ans: (c)

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233. **Who of the following was associated with the publication of a large number of weeklies and dailies such as Hindustan, Indian Union, Leader, Maryada, Kissan, Abhudaya etc.?**
(a) Motilal Nehru
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(d) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi

Ans: (d)

234. **Who declared that he would talk of religion only when he succeeded in removing poverty and misery from the country, for religion could not appease hunger?**
(a) Swami Vivekananda
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans: (a)

235. **The most famous woman disciple of Vivekananda was**
(a) Madam Blavatsky
(b) Annie Besant
(c) Sister Nivedita
(d) Sarojini Naidu

Ans: (c)

236. **'The Times of India' which celebrated its 150th anniversary in 1988, was first published in 1838 as**
(a) Bombay Chronicle
(b) Bombay Times
(c) Indian Times
(d) National Times

Ans: (b)

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237. **A focal point of all revolutionary activities in London was**
   (a) India House
   (b) Kaiser House
   (c) Singh Sabha Building
   (d) Dadabhai Naoroji's House

Ans: (a)

238. **The first President of the Ghadar Party-founded in 1913 in USA-was**
   (a) Lata Hardayal
   (b) Sohan Singh Bhakna
   (c) Bhai Parmanand
   (d) Sardar Ajit Singh

Ans: (b)

239. **Chandra Shekhar Azad was _____ of the Hinduatan Socialist Republican Army.**
   (a) President
   (b) Secretary
   (c) Commander-in-Chief
   (d) Field Marshal

Ans: (c)

240. **The Tokyo Conference which passed a resolution to form an Indian National Army or Azad Hind Fauj was a conference of**
   (a) different associations of Indians living in South-East Asia
   (b) Indians living in Tokyo
   (c) Indian prisoners of war in Japanese custody
   (d) Indian revolutionaries living outside India

Ans: (a)

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241. **The All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 primarily to promote among Indian Muslims**
   (a) mutual unity and goodwill
   (b) political consciousness
   (c) feeling of loyalty to the British Government
   (d) hatred for the Congress

Ans: (c)

242. **The English who twice served as President of the Indian National Congress was**
   (a) George Yule
   (b) Sir William Wedderburn
   (c) AO Hume
   (d) Mrs Annie Besant

Ans: (b)

243. **When the Congress Ministries were formed in the provinces in June 1937, the Viceroy of India was**
   (a) Lord Willingdon
   (b) Lord Irwin
   (c) Lord Linlithgow
   (d) Viscount Wavell

Ans: (c)

244. **In which of the following provinces the Congress Ministry was not formed in June 1937?**
   (a) United Provinces
   (b) Central Provinces
   (c) Madras
   (d) Assam

Ans: (d)

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245. **'A day of deliverance and thanks giving' was celebrated in 1939 by**
   (a) Congress Party
   (b) Muslim League
   (c) Forward Bloc
   (d) Communist Party

Ans: (b)

246. **August Offer 1940 was made by the Viceroy**
   (a) Willingdon
   (b) Linlithgow
   (c) Minto
   (d) Lytton

Ans: (b)

247. **When the August Offer 1940 was offered to India the Prime Minister of England was**
   (a) Chamberlain
   (b) Baldwin
   (c) Chruchill
   (d) Asquith

Ans: (c)

248. **Of the following who was a poet and political thinker?**
   (a) Gandhi
   (b) Jinnah
   (c) Mohammed Iqbal
   (d) Patel

Ans: (c)

249. **The word Pakistan was coined by**

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(a) Mohammed Iqb
(b) Jinnah
(c) Abul Kalam Azad
(d) Rahmat Ali

Ans: (d)

250. The Muslim League passed a resolution demanding the partition of India in the _____ session held in 1940.

(a) Lahore
(b) Allahabad
(c) Karachi
(d) Dacca

Ans: (a)

251. By the Act of 1773, Parliament granted a loan of _____ to the East India Company.

(a) Rs 480,000
(b) Rs 400,000
(c) Rs 500,000
(d) Rs 300,000

Ans: (b)

252. The Regulating Act was passed in the year

(a) 1793
(b) 1773
(c) 1763
(d) 1783

Ans: (b)

253. According to the Regulating Act, Directors were to be elected for a period of

(a) 5 years

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(b) 4 years
(c) 6 years
(d) 3 years

Ans: (b)

254. **As per the Regulating Act, a Governor-General and four Councilors were appointed for**
(a) Bengal
(b) Bombay
(c) Madras
(d) Surat

Ans: (a)

255. **The term of office fixed by Regulating Act for Governor General was**
(a) 4 years
(b) 5 years
(c) 3 years
(d) 2 years

Ans: (b)

256. **As per the Regulating Act a Supreme Court was established in**
(a) Bengal
(b) Bombay
(c) Delhi
(d) Madras

Ans: (a)

257. **According to the provisions of the Regulating Act the Supreme Court in Bengal consisted of the Chief Justice and**
(a) Five Judges

(b) Two Judges www.visionias.net
(c) Six Judges
(d) Three Judges

Ans: (d)

258. **The first Carnatic War in India was an extension of the Anglo-French War in**
(a) Canada
(b) Europe
(c) Africa
(d) America

Ans: (b)

259. **During the first Carnatic War, the French Governor-General of Pondicherry was**
(a) La Bourdonnais
(b) Captain Paradise
(c) Dupleix
(d) Count-de-Lally

Ans: (c)

260. **To establish French political influence in Sothern India, Dupleix had an opportunity in the disputed succession to the thrones of**
(a) Delhi and Awadh
(b) Hyderabad and Carnatic
(c) Travancore
(d) Vijayanagar and Ahmednagar

Ans: (b)

261. **In the Carnatic, the English supported the claims of**
(a) Anwaruddin

(b) Chanda Sahib www.visionias.net
(c) Nasir Jang
(d) Muzaffar Jang

Ans: (a)

262. Shuja-ud-Daulah was the Nawab of

(a) Rampur
(b) Arcot
(c) Awadh
(d) Surat

Ans: (c)

263. Shuja-ud-Daulah wanted to acquire the territory of

(a) Rohelas
(b) Marathas
(c) Sikhs
(d) Tamils

Ans: (a)

264. Rohelas were of _____ origin.

(a) Turkish
(b) Afghan
(c) British
(d) Chinese

Ans: (b)

265. The Rohelas helped the Afghan invaders in 1761 in the Battle of

(a) Bauxar
(b) Plassey
(c) Arcot
(d) Panipat

Ans: (d)

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266. To face the Maratha Army the Rohelas chief entered into a pact with

(a) The Nawab of Awadh
(b) The French
(c) The Portuguese
(d) The Sikhs

Ans: (a)

267. The 'Hero of Plassey' was

(a) Warren Hastings
(b) Dupleix
(c) Clive
(d) Shuja-ud-Daulah

Ans: (c)

268. The use of the mother tongue in India in the law Court was permitted by

(a) Lord Hastings
(b) Cornwallis
(c) Lord Dalhousie
(d) Bentinck

Ans: (d)

269. The Diwani Adalat was presided over by

(a) Collector
(b) Governor
(c) Resident
(d) Nawabs

Ans: (a)

270. The first plans for an Indian railway system was made by

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(a) Minto
(b) Amherst
(c) Hardinge
(d) Cornwallis

Ans: (c)

271. **In 1831 Bentinck signed a treaty with Ranjit Singh to protect the British territories from**
(a) Russian menace
(b) Pindari menace
(c) Rohelas
(d) Attack by Burmese

Ans: (a)

272. **The Treaty of Bessein (1802) was signed between**
(a) The British and the Peshwa
(b) The British and the Nizam
(c) The British and Sikh
(d) The British and Nawab of Arcot

Ans: (a)

273. **Sindhia's troops were defeated by General Wellesley at**
(a) Bessein
(b) Assaye
(c) Tanjore
(d) Poona

Ans: (b)

274. **The Treaty between Ranjit Singh and the British was signed at**
(a) Allahabad
(b) Amritsar

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(c) Kashmir
(d) Agra

Ans: (b)

275. **The Sikhs were defeated by the English at _____ in 1856.**
(a) Sobraon
(b) Amritsar
(c) Lahore
(d) Kashmir

Ans: (a)

276. **The Treaty of Lahore was signed between the Sikhs and the British in India in the year**
(a) 1836
(b) 1846
(c) 1856
(d) 1866

Ans: (b)

277. **The English established their first factory in Bengal in 1651 at _____.**
(a) Hugli
(b) Kassimbazar
(c) Patna
(d) Calcutta

Ans: (a)

278. **The privileges of free trade granted to the English East India Company were confirmed in 1717 by Emperor**
(a) Bahadur Shah
(b) Farrukh-Siyar
(c) Muhammad Shah

(d) Aurangzeb www.visionias.net

Ans: (b)

279. **Of the following who transferred the capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr?**
(a) Mir Kasim
(b) Mir Jaffar
(c) Siraj-ud-Daulah
(d) Mir Mudan

Ans: (a)

280. **Which of the following was not to be ceded by Mir Kasim to the Company as per the treaty signed between Mir Kasim and Calcutta Council?**
(a) Burdwan
(b) Midnapur
(c) Chittagong
(d) Monghyr

Ans: (d)

281. **In the Battle of Buxar the English army was commanded by**
(a) Major Munro
(b) Clive
(c) Rojer Drake
(d) Boughton

Ans: (a)

282. **The Battle of Buxar was fought between the combined armies (of the Nawab of Awadh, the Mughal Emperor and Mir Kasim II) and the**
(a) French
(b) Dutch

(c) Portuguese www.visionias.net
(d) English

Ans: (d)

283. **Who designated the administrative head of the district as Collector?**
(a) Warren Hastings
(b) Cornwallis
(c) Macpherson
(d) Clive

Ans: (c)

284. **Mahabandula was the great General of the**
(a) Marathas
(b) Sikhs
(c) Nepalese
(d) Burmese

Ans: (d)

285. **Mahabandula was killed at _____.**
(a) Rangoon
(b) Tenesserin
(c) Danubyu
(d) Prome

Ans: (c)

286. **'Confessions of Thug' was written by**
(a) Burke
(b) Meadows Taylor
(c) Havell
(d) Moreland

Ans: (b)

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287. The Hindu Colleg[illegible] in 1817 at

(a) Calcutta
(b) Bombay
(c) Madras
(d) Pondicherry

Ans: (a)

288. According to _____ the Mutiny was a popular rebellion.

(a) V D Sarkar
(b) V A Smith
(c) L Mukherjee
(d) Chabbra

Ans: (b)

289. The Mutiny was brought to an end with the fall of _____ into the hands of the British in India.

(a) Meerut
(b) Awadh
(c) Gwalior
(d) Rohilkhand

Ans: (c)

290. The Wahabis operated from

(a) Hindukush
(b) Khyber Pass
(c) Western Ghat
(d) Palghat

Ans: (a)

291. The Indian Civil Service Act was passed during the Viceroyalty of

(a) Elgin

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(b) Canning
(c) Minto
(d) Lytton

Ans: (b)

292. The first Indian to enter the Indian Civil Service was

(a) Gokhale
(b) Satyendra Nath Tagore
(c) Ramanuja
(d) Rabindranath Tagore

Ans: (b)

293. The first Famine Commission was constituted under

(a) Sir Richard Strachey
(b) Sir John Strachey
(c) Roberts
(d) Chamberlain

Ans: (a)

294. The Mayo College was started at

(a) Delhi
(b) Calcutta
(c) Agra
(d) Ajmer

Ans: (d)

295. Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. Viceroy Lytton
2. Viceroy Mayo
3. Viceroy Lansdowne
4. Viceroy Linlithgow

(a) II, III, I, IV

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(b) II, I, III, IV
(c) IV, III, II, I
(d) III, IV, I, II

Ans: (b)

296. **When King George-V and Queen of India visited India, a magnificent Durbar was held at**
(a) Calcutta
(b) Delhi
(c) Bombay
(d) Madras

Ans: (b)

297. **The capital of British India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi in the year**
(a) 1911
(b) 1912
(c) 1920
(d) 1925

Ans: (a)

298. **The Tata Iron and Steel Works was completed with the aid of**
(a) Japanese experts
(b) Russian experts
(c) American experts
(d) French experts

Ans: (c)

299. **Rowlatt after whom Rowlatt Act was named was a**
(a) Justice
(b) General
(c) Member of Parliament

(d) Secretary of Stwww.visionias.net

Ans: (a)

300. **Montagu who toured In India in 1918 was a**
(a) Member of Privy Council
(b) Member of Viceroy's Council
(c) Secretary of State for India
(d) Viceroy of India

Ans: (c)

301. **The Non-Cooperation Movement under Gandhi was in full swing during the Viceroyalty of**
(a) Chelmsford
(b) Irwin
(c) Reading
(d) Hardinge

Ans: (c)

302. **A resolution declaring 'Purna Swaraj' was passed in the Congress Session held at**
(a) Lahore
(b) Calcutta
(c) Gaya
(d) Haripura

Ans: (a)

303. **SN Banerjee was appointed Professor in English in the Metropolitan Institute at**
(a) Bombay
(b) Madras
(c) Calcutta
(d) Bangalore

Ans: (c)

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304. Tilak started his career as a

(a) Writer
(b) Professor
(c) Journalist
(d) Lawyer

Ans: (b)

305. The Hindu of Madras started in 1868 as a weekly, became a Daily in

(a) 1889
(b) 1899
(c) 1890
(d) 1855

Ans: (a)

306. The Indian National Congress was founded in the year

(a) 1958
(b) 1977
(c) 1885
(d) 1909

Ans: (c)

307. Match the following:

List-I	List-II
A. Kesari	1. 1921
B. Maharatta	2. 1893
C. Ganapathi Festival	3. English Journal
D. Moplah Rebellion	4. Marathi Journal

Codes: www.visionias.net

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	3	4	1	2

Ans: (a)

308. According to _____ the Mutiny was a purely military outbreak.

(a) VD Sarkar
(b) VA Smith
(c) Sir John Lawrence
(d) Roberts

Ans: (c)

309. Wahabis were _____ fanatics.

(a) Hindu
(b) Muslim
(c) Christian
(d) Sikh

Ans: (b)

310. A Royal Commission on the Public Service was appointed in the year

(a) 1912
(b) 1915
(c) 1910
(d) 1918

Ans: (a)

311. **A resolution [illegible] www.visionias.net Purna Swaraj (complete Independence as Indian's political goal was passed in the _____ Congress of 1929.**
(a) Shimla
(b) Lahore
(c) Madras
(d) Calcutta

Ans: (b)

312. **In the Interim Government formed in 1946, the Minister for Education was**
(a) Patel
(b) Rajaji
(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(d) Annie Besant

Ans: (c)

313. **The Pakistan panacea was sponsored by**
(a) Azad Kalam
(b) Jinnah
(c) Md Iqbal
(d) Liyakat All Khan

Ans: (c)

314. **The Indian Independence Act was passed in**
(a) July 1947
(b) August 1947
(c) June 1947
(d) September 1947

Ans: (a)

315. **AI Hilal was a**

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(a) Mosque
(b) Journal
(c) Madrasah
(d) Garden

Ans: (b)

316. **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the author of**
(a) India Wins Freedom
(b) New India
(c) Gita Rahasya
(d) Discovery of India

Ans: (a)

317. **Tilak called him the 'Diamond of India' the jewel of Maharashtra and the Prince of Workers'. Who is referred in these words**
(a) Lajpat Rai
(b) Shivaji
(c) Gokhale
(d) Madhava Rao

Ans: (c)

318. **Motilal presided over the Congress Session of 1919 held at**
(a) Lahore
(b) Amritsar
(c) Calcutta
(d) Bombay

Ans: (b)

319. **Swarajist Party was organised by**
(a) Motilal Nehru
(b) Subash Chandra Bose

(c) Annie Besant www.visionias.net
(d) Gokhale

Ans: (a)

320. **Match the following:**

List-I	List-II
A. Irish Home Rule Movement	1. Annie Besant
B. Home Rule Movement in India	2. Red Mond
C. Ferguson College	3. Motilal Nehru
D. Kashmir	4. Gokhale

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	1	2	3	4

Ans: (a)

321. **The famine in Bihar and Bengal in 1873-74 was averted by the timely action of**
(a) Minto
(b) Morley
(c) Northbrook
(d) Hastings

Ans: (c)

322. **Lytton was selected as Viceroy to India to fulfill the ambitious plans of Disraeli in _____.**
(a) Awadh

(b) Afghanistan www.visionias.net
(c) Bengal
(d) Burma

Ans: (b)

323. **The Rowlatt Act was passed in the year**
(a) 1919
(b) 1925
(c) 1927
(d) 1930

Ans: (a)

324. **Narendra MandaI was inaugurated by Duke of Connaught in the year**
(a) 1920
(b) 1921
(c) 1931
(d) 1910

Ans: (b)

325. **Servants of India Society was founded in**
(a) England
(b) India
(c) America
(d) Burma

Ans: (a)

326. **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a Scholar in**
(a) Persian
(b) Arabic
(c) Sanskrit
(d) French

Ans: (b)

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327. In 1946, the Interim Government was formed under

(a) Patel
(b) Gandhiji
(c) Rajaji
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: (d)

328. The President of the Congress Sessions of 1898 and 1902 was

(a) Hume
(b) Tilak
(c) Dadabhai Naoroji
(d) S N Banerjee

Ans: (d)

329. The National Liberal Federation was founded by

(a) S N BanneIjee
(b) Motilal Nehru
(c) Abul Kalam Azad
(d) Mrs Annie Besant

Ans: (a)

330. The Shivaji Festival was inaugurated in 1895 by

(a) Hume
(b) Morley
(c) Tilak
(d) Gokhale

Ans: (c)

331. The Sepoy Mutiny broke out on May 10, 1857 at _____.

(a) Meerut
(b) Gwalior

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(c) Jhansi
(d) Agra

Ans: (a)

332. The immediate cause for the Mutiny was

(a) Doctrine of Lapse
(b) The Social Legislation of 1856
(c) The Episode of the Greased Cartridges
(d) The fear of me Indians that they would be converted to Christianity

Ans: (c)

333. During the Viceroyalty of Sir John Lawrence the bone of contention between India and Bhutan was

(a) Duars
(b) Jalpaiguri
(c) Goalpara
(d) Cooch Behar

Ans: (a)

334. Queen Victoria became the Empress of India according to the Act of

(a) 1858
(b) 1861
(c) 1876
(d) 1909

Ans: (c)

335. The Viceroy who wanted to train Indian in the art of self-government was

(a) Mountbatten
(b) Ripon

(c) Northbrook www.visionias.net
(d) Curzon

Ans: (b)

336. **The ruler of Mysore who secured the rendition of Mysore was**
(a) Tippu
(b) Hyder
(c) Krishnaraja III
(d) Rajendra Wodiar

Ans: (c)

337. **Loamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak hailed form**
(a) Bengal
(b) Kashmir
(c) Maharashtra
(d) Tamil Nadu

Ans: (c)

338. **Tilak was sentenced and transported to**
(a) Mandalay
(b) Malaya
(c) Australia
(d) Andaman

Ans: (b)

339. **'Anthology of the Bomb' was written by**
(a) Tilak
(b) Bipin Chandra Pal
(c) Gokhale
(d) Annie Besant

Ans: (b)

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340. **The author of 'A Nation in the Making' was**
(a) SN Banerjee
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Hume
(d) Tilak

Ans: (a)

341. **Till the end of the 17th Century the growth of the executive and legislative powers of the East india Company depended on**
(a) Governor
(b) Governor-General
(c) Parliament
(d) Crown

Ans: (d)

342. **In the 18th Century the Royal prerogative in the affairs of the East India Company was controlled by**
(a) The Viceroy's Council
(b) The Indian Legislature
(c) The Parliament in England
(d) The Secretary of State

Ans: (c)

343. **Which of the following was not included in the early three English Settlements in India?**
(a) Madras
(b) The Punjab
(c) Bombay
(d) Calcutta

Ans: (b)

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344. **Before the passing of the Act of 1773, each of the three English Settlement in India was governed by**
   (a) Viceroy
   (b) President
   (c) Secretary
   (d) Director

Ans: (b)

345. **Which of the following is one of the causes for the passing of the Act of 1773?**
   (a) Failure of Double Government
   (b) Success of Double Government
   (c) Agitation in India
   (d) Desire of the Indian Merchants

Ans: (a)

346. **Provision was made in the Act of 1773, for the office of a Governor-General of**
   (a) India
   (b) Fort William
   (c) Madras
   (d) Bombay

Ans: (b)

347. **Pitt's India Bill was introduced by _____ in 1784.**
   (a) Prime Minister Pitt
   (b) Governor-General of India
   (c) Senior Merchants
   (d) East India Company

Ans: (a)

348. **Commissioners for the Affairs of India were known as**

(a) Court of Direct www.visionias.net
(b) Board of Directors
(c) Board of Control
(d) Board of Merchants

Ans: (c)

349. The members of the Board of Control must be paid from
(a) The Consolidated Fund of England
(b) Indian Revenues
(c) Funds Voted by Parliament
(d) The revenues of Princely States

Ans: (b)

350. When the Governor-General was away from Bengal a Vice-President appointed by _____ would Act for him.
(a) Crown
(b) Parliament
(c) Board of Control
(d) Governor-General

Ans: (d)

351. The Charter Act of 1793 Renewed the Company's monopoly for _____ years.
(a) 20 years
(b) 10 years
(c) 30 years
(d) 15 years

Ans: (a)

352. By the Charter Act of 1813 the Indian trade except in _____ was thrown open to all British subjects.
(a) Tea

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(b) Spices
(c) Coffee
(d) Cotton

Ans: (a)

353. **The Charter Act of 1813 left intact the Company's monopoly of _____ trade.**
(a) China
(b) Jawa
(c) Ceylon
(d) Japan

Ans: (a)

354. **Provision was made by the Charter Act of 1813 for the establishment of a Church at _____.**
(a) Madras
(b) Bombay
(c) Calcutta
(d) Pondicherry

Ans: (c)

355. **The Charter Act of 1813 allotted Rupees _____ annually for Indian learning and spread of Scientific knowledge.**
(a) One lakh
(b) Two lakhs
(c) £ 1000
(d) £ 500

Ans: (a)

356. **The writers of the East India Company had their training in the college at _____ in England.**
(a) London

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(b) Manchester
(c) Liverpool
(d) Haileybury

Ans: (d)

357. The Company's monopoly of Trade was abolished by the Act of

(a) 1793
(b) 1813
(c) 1833
(d) Pitt's India Act

Ans: (c)

358. The Act of 1833 concentrated the legislative powers in the hands of

(a) Parliament
(b) Governor-General in Council
(c) Board of Control
(d) Crown

Ans: (b)

359. The last of the Charter Act concerning India was the Act of

(a) 1773
(b) 1813
(c) 1853
(d) 1793

Ans: (c)

360. As per the Act of 1853 the Governor-General's Council was enlarged for the purpose of

(a) Defence
(b) Legislation

(c) Finance
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(d) Security

Ans: (b)

361. **Of the following who did not find a place in the Legislative Council as per the Act of 1853?**
(a) The Governor-General
(b) Additional Members
(c) The Commander-in-Chief
(d) The Lieutenant Governor

Ans: (d)

362. **By the Act of 1858, India was to be governed**
(a) By the Company
(b) In the name of the Crown
(c) By a Board of Directors
(d) In the name of Governor-General of India

Ans: (b)

363. **The office of the Secretary of State for India was created by the Act of**
(a) 1853
(b) 1858
(c) 1861
(d) 1892

Ans: (b)

364. **The strategy of 'divide and rule' had been actually practised by**
(a) Lord Curzon
(b) Lord Wellesley
(c) Lord Minto

(d) Lord Dufferin www.visionias.net

Ans: (c)

365. **With whom was the seven-year rule of' "missions, omissions and commissions' associated?**
(a) Lord Dalhousie
(b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Lytton
(d) Lord Mayo

Ans: (b)

366. **Who was the moving spirit behind the oganization of the Ghadar Party?**
(a) Lala Hardayal
(b) V D Savarkar
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans: (a)

367. **What was the name of the Sabha started by Debendranath Tagore?**
(a) Arya Samaj
(b) Dharma Sabha
(c) Tattvabodhini Sabha
(d) Tattvabodhini Samaj

Ans: (c)

368. **The doctrine of lapse had been put to much use by**
(a) Lord Dalhousie
(b) Lord Bentick
(c) Lord Curzon
(d) Lord Ripon

Ans: (a)

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369. Who had succeeded Mir Jafar to the throne?

(a) Haider Ali
(b) Chandra Sahib
(c) Tipu Sultan
(d) Mir Kasim

Ans: (d)

370. In 1942, Europe had witnessed a great war between

(a) Sweden and Russia
(b) France and Germany
(c) France and England
(d) Germany and Russia

Ans: (d)

371. The Act of _____ had introduced the system of separate electorates.

(a) 1874
(b) 1893
(c) 1909
(d) 1926

Ans: (c)

372. Who had paned the Vernacular Press Act into law?

(a) Lord Mayo
(b) Lord Hardinge
(c) Lord Dalhousie
(d) Lord Lytton

Ans: (d)

373. Lord Lytton had lowered the age limit for Indiana for the ICS from 21 year to

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(a) 20 years
(b) 19 years
(c) 18 years
(d) 17 years

Ans: (b)

374. **Vivian Derozio had been associated with the _____ movement.**
(a) Swadeshi
(b) Back to the Vedas
(c) Young Bengal
(d) Young India

Ans: (c)

375. **The first Indian national leader who began building, organizing and promoting the freedom struggle was**
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Ans: (a)

376. **Which of the following is not among the regions where the Britishers had first set up trading posts?**
(a) Bengal
(b) Goa
(c) Coromandel Coast
(d) Gujarat

Ans: (b)

377. **The 1857 revolt did not acquire much intensity in**
(a) Delhi

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(b) Awadh
(c) Bombay
(d) The Chambal Region

Ans: (c)

378. An effect of the 1857 revolt was that
(a) The spirit of rebellion in Indian was crushed
(b) The British became totally demoralized
(c) The British abandoned their repressive policies
(d) Unity was forged between the Hindus and Muslims

Ans: (d)

379. The majority of the moderate leaders of India's freedom struggle may be traced to hail from
(a) Bengal
(b) Rural areas
(c) Urban areas
(d) Both rurals as well as urban parts

Ans: (c)

380. The passage of the Rowlatt Act had been almost immediately followed by the
(a) Minto-Morley Reforms
(b) Khilafat Movement
(c) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
(d) Chauri-Chaura Incident

Ans: (c)

381. The United East India Company refers to the company in India formed by the
(a) Portuguese
(b) Dutch

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(c) French
(d) British

Ans: (b)

382. **Madras was returned by the French to the British in 1748 by the Treaty of**
(a) Paris
(b) Delhi
(c) London
(d) Aix-la-Chapelle

Ans: (d)

383. **What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 empower the British government to do**
(a) Foment class and caste strife
(b) Shut down any industrial unit at will
(c) Extend the period of imprisonment for Indians
(d) Detain a person for any duration without a trial

Ans: (d)

384. **After the 1935 elections, the only two provinces out of eleven which had non-Congress ministries were**
(a) Bengal and Punjab
(b) Assam and Kerala
(c) Bengal and Assam
(d) Punjab and Kerala

Ans: (a)

385. **When did the Cripps Mission, which had practically repeated the August Offer 1940 visit India?**
(a) 1941
(b) 1942

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(c) 1943
(d) 1944

Ans: (b)

386. **Despite holding a monopoly, the East India Company had faced competition from what it had termed as the 'interlopers' represented by the**
(a) Portuguese
(b) Indigenous merchants
(c) British free merchants
(d) Dutch

Ans: (c)

387. **A letter to the Mughal emperor Jahangir from King James I had been presented by**
(a) Lord Clive
(b) Sir Thomas Roe
(c) Lord Curzon
(d) Captain Hawkins

Ans: (b)

388. **The Non-Cooperation movement had been launched by Gandhi in the year**
(a) 1916
(b) 1919
(c) 1920
(d) 1923

Ans: (c)

389. **Who was the first Indian civil servant?**
(a) Motilal Nehru
(b) S N Banerjee

(c) C R Das
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(d) Bhagat Singh

Ans: (b)

390. **The decisive battle of the third Carnatic War was waged between the French and the British at**
(a) Arcot
(b) Jhansi
(c) Plassey
(d) Wandiwash

Ans: (d)

391. **Muslim communalism was lent an impetus by the activities of**
(a) Ashfaqullah
(b) Liaqat Hussain
(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(d) Sayyid Ahmad Khan

Ans: (d)

392. **The Nehru Report of 1928 with proposals for constitutional reforms had been prepared by**
(a) Motilal Nehru
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Kamla Nehru
(d) All of the above

Ans: (a)

393. **In which year was the All India Muslim League founded?**
(a) 1903
(b) 1906
(c) 1909

(d) 1912 www.visionias.net

Ans: (b)

394. **Who was not among the three revolutionaries who were hanged on March 23, 1931?**
(a) Bhagat Singh
(b) Azad
(c) Rajguru
(d) Sukhdev

Ans: (b)

395. **The Civil Disobedience Movement had been led in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) by**
(a) Sheikh Mohammed Tyabji
(b) Dr M A Ansari
(c) Badruddin Tyabji
(d) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Ans: (d)

396. **The Prime causes of the 1857 mutiny did not include**
(a) The new system of education
(b) The Widow Remarriage Act
(c) The despatch of Indian Sepoys to Afghanistan
(d) Laws forbidding intermarriages between Indians and the British

Ans: (d)

397. **Nana Sahib the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II had become a great enemy of the British because**
(a) The Queen had humiliated him
(b) He had lost his title
(c) The British had stopped his pension

(d) His estate had bwww.visionias.net from him

Ans: (c)

398. **Name the Mughal emperor occupying the throne of Delhi when the revolt of 1857 took place**
(a) Shah Alam II
(b) Jahandar Shah
(c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(d) Humayun

Ans: (c)

399. **Identify the revolutionary among the following who was not active in London?**
(a) Shyamji Krishna Varma
(b) Ashfaqullah
(c) Lala Hardayal
(d) V D Savarkar

Ans: (b)

400. **Where did the revolutionaries have their deliberations, which led to the formation of the Hindustan Republican Association?**
(a) Calcutta
(b) Kanpur
(c) Madras
(d) Allahabad

Ans: (b)

401. **Who had scrapped the partition of Bengal?**
(a) Lord Hardinge
(b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Lord Lytton

(d) Lord Wellesley www.visionias.net

Ans: (a)

402. **Mahatma Gandhi had been present at the Round Table Conference(s) held in London.**
(a) Third
(b) Second
(c) First
(d) All of the above

Ans: (b)

403. **The founder-president of India idependence League was**
(a) Rash Behari Bose
(b) Subhas Chandra Bose
(c) MK Gandhi
(d) Motilal Nehru

Ans: (a)

404. **In which year was the partition of Bengal scrapped?**
(a) 1908
(b) 1911
(c) 1923
(d) 1931

Ans: (b)

405. **The State, from among the following, which was not annexed by the 'doctrine of lapse' is**
(a) Baghat
(b) Gwalior
(c) Sambalpur
(d) Satara

Ans: (b)

406. **Lord Mountbatte** www.visionias.net **detailed discussions on the approaching partition of India with**

(a) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

407. **What benefits did the Poona Pact offer to the depressed classes?**

(a) 44 seats in the central legislature
(b) 20% reservation in the provincial legislature
(c) 18% seats in the central legislature and 148 seats in the provincial legislature
(d) 50% reservation in the ICS

Ans: (c)

408. **The Battle of Plassey is a particularly important event in Indian history because**

(a) The Nawab of Bengal lost in it
(b) It enabled the British to have power in Bengal
(c) It laid the foundation for British rule in India
(d) It enabled the British to reap higher trade profits

Ans: (c)

409. **Whom would you associate with the Censorship of the Press Act 1794?**

(a) Charles Metcalfe
(b) Andrew Frazer
(c) Lord Wellesly
(d) Lord Auckland

Ans: (c)

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410. **Who had founded the Deccan Educational Society?**
   (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
   (b) CR Das
   (c) Swami Vivekananda
   (d) Mahadeva Govind Ranade

Ans: (d)

411. **Champaran, the site of Gandhi's first experiment in Satyagraha, is located in the state of**
   (a) Bihar
   (b) Kerala
   (c) Gujarat
   (d) Punjab

Ans: (a)

412. **On which date was the announcement formally made that India and Pakistan would be made free?**
   (a) May 2, 1947
   (b) June 3, 1947
   (c) July 4, 1947
   (d) August 5, 1957

Ans: (b)

413. **In which year did the Indian National Congress hold its first meeting in Bombay?**
   (a) 1832
   (b) 1844
   (c) 1885
   (d) 1890

Ans: (c)

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414. **Who among the following observed, upon Gandhi's assassination. "None will believe that a man like this body and soul ever walked on this earth"?**
   (a) Bertrand Russel
   (b) Nelson Mandela
   (c) Albert Einstein
   (d) Leo Tolstoy

Ans: (c)

415. **Infanticide was completely banned by the**
   (a) Bengal Regulation Act XVII of 1829
   (b) Sharda Act, 1930
   (c) Bengal Regulation Act XXI of 1795
   (d) Minto-Morley reforms

Ans: (c)

416. **Who had introduced the Indian Universities Act 1904?**
   (a) Lord Ripon
   (b) Lord Hardinge
   (c) Lord Curzon
   (d) Lord Auckland

Ans: (c)

417. **The Prarthana Samaj had been established by**
   (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
   (b) Keshub Chandra Sen
   (c) Swami Vivekananda
   (d) MN Roy

Ans: (b)

418. **With which of the following was Annie Besant Associated?**
   (a) Ramakrishna Mission

(b) Arya Samaj www.visionias.net
(c) ISKCON (International Society for Krishna Consciousness)
(d) Theosophical Society

Ans: (d)

419. The Arya Samaj Movement had been started by
(a) Swami Dayanand

(b) Devendranath Twww.visionias.net
(c) Swami Vivekananda
(d) Keshub Chandra Sen

Ans: (a)

420. **The Ilbert Bill introduced In Lord Ripon's reign is significant because**
(a) it limited the Britishers political authority
(b) it put restrictions on the vernacular press
(c) it debarred Indians from entering the civil services
(d) it removed racial discrimination from the judicial services

Ans: (d)

421. **Madame HP Blavatsky had laid the foundation of the Theosophical Society in the year**
(a) 1853
(b) 1864
(c) 1875
(d) 1886

Ans: (c)

422. **Who had conceived and founded the Ramakrishna Mission?**
(a) Swami Muktananda
(b) Annie Besant
(c) CR Das
(d) Swami Vivekananda

Ans: (d)

423. **The Dandi March undertaken by Gandhi was**
(a) A routine March
(b) A part of the Quit India Movement
(c) A part of the Civil Disobedience Movement

(d) A demonstratio www.visionias.net power

Ans: (c)

424. **With which of the following would you associate Jyotiba Phule?**
(a) Satya Shodhak Mandal
(b) Theosophical Society
(c) Tattvabodhini Samaj
(d) Dharma Sabha

Ans: (a)

425. **What was Jagat Seth's claim to fame in Bengal? He was the**
(a) Diwan of Siraj-ud-Daulah
(b) Leading popular poet
(c) Biggest banker in Bengal
(d) Commander of the Nawab's troops

Ans: (c)

426. **The reformer from Maharashtra popularly known as 'Lokhitavadi' (For the well of others) was**
(a) MG Ranade
(b) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
(c) Pt Ramabai
(d) GK Gokhale

Ans: (b)

427. **What did Raja Ram Mohan Roy actively seek reforms in?**
(a) Promoting intercaste marriages
(b) Teaching the Vedas in schools
(c) Ending the practice of Sati
(d) Building more temples

Ans: (c)

428. **Who was the first [illegible] ide over the INC?**
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(a) Ananda Charlu
(b) S Subramanya Iyer
(c) WC Banerji
(d) Surendranath Bannerjee

Ans: (c)

429. **The roots of the 1857 revolt lay in**
(a) Blatantly discriminatory policies
(b) Exploitative land revenue policy
(c) The policy of greased cartridges
(d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

430. **Where had civil rebellions against the British initially started?**
(a) Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
(b) Bengal and Bihar
(c) Odisha
(d) Madras and Calcutta

Ans: (a)

431. **Lord Cornwallis had introduced the _____ land tenure system.**
(a) Zamindari
(b) Ryotwari
(c) Mahalwari
(d) Inamdari

Ans: (a)

432. **Swami Dayananda had translated the _____ into Hindi.**
(a) Rig Veda ad Yajur Veda

(b) Four Vedas www.visionias.net
(c) Sama Veda and Atharva Veda
(d) Sama Veda and Yajur Veda

Ans: (a)

433. **'AI Hilal' was a newspaper launched for propagating nationalism by**
(a) Syed Ahmed Khan
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Abul Kalam Azad
(d) DE Wacha

Ans: (c)

434. **The Asiatic Society had been established in Calcutta by**
(a) TB Macaulay
(b) Sir William Jones
(c) GK Gokhale
(d) Annie Besant

Ans: (b)

435. **The most Important cause for the outbreak of the Ghadar revolution was the**
(a) Commencement of World War I
(b) Hanging of Kartar Singh Sarabha
(c) Komagata Maru Incident
(d) Arrest of Lala Hardayal

Ans: (c)

436. **The Shuddhi Movement, involving the conversion of non-Hindus to Hinduism, was started by**
(a) Swami Vivekanand
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
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(d) Aurobindo Ghosh

Ans: (c)

437. **Who was the first to raise the slogan 'Inquilab zindabad'?**
(a) Bhagat Singh
(b) M Kelappan
(c) Veer Savarkar
(d) Shankaran Nair

Ans: (a)

438. **By whom among the following was the Paramdham Ashram established?**
(a) Acharya Kripalani
(b) Swami Vivekananda
(c) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
(d) Ramakrishna Paramhansa

Ans: (c)

439. **From which year did the Muslim League start demanding a separate nation for the Muslims?**
(a) 1942
(b) 1940
(c) 1929
(d) 1919

Ans: (b)

440. **Who had propounded the Theory of Economic Drain of India during British Imperialism?**
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Sarojini Naidu

(d) Mahatma Gandi www.visionias.net

Ans: (a)

441. **Which of the following upheavals took place In Bengal Immediately after the revolt of 1857?**
(a) Santhal rebellion
(b) Indigo disturbances
(c) Sanyasi rebellion
(d) Pabna disturbances

Ans: (b)

442. **Identify the body among the following that was not founded by Dr B R Ambedkar?**
(a) Samaj Samato Sangh
(b) People's Education Society
(c) Deccan Education Society
(d) Depressed Classes Institute

Ans: (c)

443. **The _____ were the first Europeans to start a Joint stock company trade with India?**
(a) French
(b) Portuguese
(c) Danish
(d) Dutch

Ans: (b)

444. **Who was the first European to translate the Bhapad Gita into English?**
(a) Alexander Cunningham
(b) William Jones
(c) James Prinsep

(d) Charles Wilkin www.visionias.net

Ans: (d)

445. **The Cripps Offer was regarded as a 'post dated cheque' by**
(a) Nehru
(b) Jinnah
(c) Gandhi
(d) Rajaji

Ans: (c)

446. **Which of the following was not contained in the Cripps Offer?**
(a) Dominion Status to India
(b) Constituent Assembly
(c) Control of Defence of India by the Indian National Government
(d) Right to take part in highest Counsels

Ans: (c)

447. **The Cripps Mission visited India in the year**
(a) 1940
(b) 1942
(c) 1945
(d) 1946

Ans: (b)

448. **As per 'August Offer 1940' the Constitution of India would be drawn by**
(a) House of Commons
(b) House of Lords
(c) Princely States
(d) Indians

Ans: (d)

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449. **The Governor of the East India Company was**
   (a) appointed by the monarch of England
   (b) appointed by the British Parliament
   (c) elected by the members of the East India Company
   (d) nominated by the Mughal Emperor

Ans: (c)

450. **The exclusive right of trading between _____ was granted to the East India Company.**
   (a) North America and South America
   (b) Red Sea and Caspian Sea
   (c) The Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan
   (d) France and Poland

Ans: (c)

451. **The Charter for the establishment of the East India Company was granted by**
   (a) Queen Elizabeth I
   (b) Queen Anbolin
   (c) Queen Mary
   (d) Queen Victoria

Ans: (a)

452. **The East India Company was established in the year**
   (a) 1607 AD
   (b) 1600 AD
   (c) 1700 AD
   (d) 1669 AD

Ans: (b)

453. **When the East India Company was established India was**

ruled by

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(a) a Mughal Emperor
(b) a Gupta Emperor
(c) a Mauryan Emperor
(d) a Sunga Emperor

Ans: (a)

454. **The first Governor General of Bengal was**
(a) Warren Hastings
(b) Clive
(c) Canning
(d) Minto

Ans: (a)

455. **Gandhi wanted the students to spend their vacations in**
(a) Studies
(b) Social service
(c) Games
(d) Rebellious deeds

Ans: (b)

456. **Upon whom was the title 'Punjab Kesari' conferred?**
(a) Bhagat Singh
(b) Sardar Baldev Singh
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Ranjit Singh

Ans: (c)

457. **Who had observed that "Political freedom is the life-breath of a nation"?**
(a) BG Tilak
(b) Annie Besant

(c) Sri Aurobindo Ghose
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(d) Rabindranath Tagore

Ans: (c)

458. **Who had strongly advocated the policy of abolishing princely states m free India?**
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) C Rajagopalachari
(d) Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: (c)

459. **Who among the following had authored the book, 'At the Feet of Mahatma Gandhi'?**
(a) JB Kripalani
(b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) Jayaprakash Narayan
(d) Vinoba Bhave

Ans: (b)

460. **The socialist group in the INC during, the 1930s had been led by**
(a) Bipin Chandra Pal
(b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans: (d)

461. **The first Indian who was elected to the leadership of the Communist International was**
(a) SA Dange
(b) SS Joshi

(c) MN Roy
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(d) PC Joshi

Ans: (c)

462. **According to Gandhi, ahimsa could not be construed to mean**
(a) truth
(b) a positive state of law
(c) tolerance of the wrong and unjust
(d) doing good even to the evildoers

Ans: (c)

463. **Which nationalist had stoutly preached "Be proud that you are an Indian, proudly claim I am an Indian"?**
(a) MK Gandhi
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) Swami Vivekanand
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: (c)

464. **Who had, while fasting in the prison, written to the British governor, "The individual must die so that the nation may live. Today, I must die so that India may win freedom and glory"?**
(a) Jatin Das
(b) Lala Lajpat Rai
(c) MK Gandhi
(d) SC Bose

Ans: (a)

465. **Mahatma Gandhi had been joined m the Champaran struggle by**

(a) Vallabhbhai Pat[illegible] Bhave
(b) Rajendra Prasad and Anugraha Narayan Sinha
(c) Mahadev Desai and Maniben Patel
(d) Rajendra Prasad and Jawaharlal Nehru

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Ans: (d)

466. **The first Bengali Drama, written to highlight the brutality of the British indigo planters, was**
(a) Rast Goftar
(b) Neel Darpan
(c) Shome Prakash
(d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

467. **The Constituent Assembly was formed on the recommendations of the**
(a) Government of India Act, 1935
(b) Cabinet Mission Plan
(c) Cripps' Mission
(d) Mountbatten Plan

Ans: (b)

468. **Rani Laxmi Bai died fighting the British in the Battle of**
(a) Jhansi
(b) Kanpur
(c) Gwalior
(d) Kalpi

Ans: (c)

469. **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had proclaimed the formation of the Provisional Government of Independent India (Azad Hind I in 1943 in**

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(a) Vienna
(b) Rangoon
(c) Tokyo
(d) Singapore

Ans: (d)

470. **Who among the following was impeached in the UK for his actions in India?**
(a) Lord Wavell
(b) Lord Ripon
(c) Lord Hastings
(d) Lord Cornwallis

Ans: (c)

471. **Which of the following periods is considered as the revolutionary era in Indian history?**
(a) 1857-60
(b) 1857-1947
(c) 1857-90
(d) 1845-1947

Ans: (c)

472. **Who had first sought the legalisation of widow remarriage in India?**
(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(b) Badruddin Tyabji
(c) Ishwar Chandra Vidayasagar
(d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Ans: (c)

473. **Ram Prasad Bismil had been associated with the case?**
(a) Alipore bomb

(b) Kanpur conspir www.visionias.net
(c) Kokori bomb
(d) Meerut conspiracy

Ans: (c)

474. **The inaugural issue of Bombay Darpan, a Marathi weekly, was published on November 12, 1832 started by a publisher-reformer named**
(a) Jagannath Shankar
(b) Vishnu Shastri
(c) Bal Shastri
(d) Krishna Shastri

Ans: (c)

475. **Gandhi had been provoked into crusading for the lot of the Asians in South Africa by the British law called the Act.**
(a) Apartheid
(b) Blacks' Registration
(c) cl Asiatic Registration
(d) Subcitizens' Licence

Ans: (c)

476. **Who was the founder of the Boy Scouts and Civil Guides Movement in India?**
(a) Richard Temple
(b) Baden Powell
(c) Charles Andrew
(d) Robert Montgomery

Ans: (b)

477. **The first session of Indian National Congress was held in**
(a) Surat

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(b) Calcutta
(c) Bombay
(d) Lahore

Ans: (c)

478. **What was the name of the English weekly edited by Mahatma Gandhi?**
(a) Young India
(b) Kesari
(c) Bombay Chronicle
(d) Resurgent India

Ans: (a)

479. **The Woods Despatch of 1854 resulted in the**
(a) Founding of several Indian universities
(b) Introduction of the postal system
(c) Establishment of the education system
(d) Abolition of child marriage

Ans: (c)

480. **The first national leader to decry the salt tax in the Indian legislature was**
(a) G K Gokhale
(b) M K Gandhi
(c) J L Nehru
(d) Netaji S C Bose

Ans: (a)

481. **The British attitude towards granting India independence changed partly owing to the**
(a) Change in the government of the UK
(b) Impact of World War II

(c) Growing tide of Indian Nationalism
(d) All of the above

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Ans: (d)

482. **An emigre (a person or thing who/which has emigrated) communist journal brought out by M N Roy was**
(a) Anushilan
(b) The Worker
(c) Kisan Sabha
(d) Vanguard

Ans: (d)

483. **Which reforms Act had created the office of the secretary of state for India?**
(a) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
(b) The Government of India Act, 1858
(c) The Indian Councils Act, 1861
(d) Minto-Morley Reforms, 1908

Ans: (b)

484. **After the year 1853, a substantial amount of British capital had been invested in**
(a) Tea Plantations
(b) The Railways
(c) Coal Mining
(d) Jute Mills

Ans: (b)

485. **The Indian National Congress had adopted the famous Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) resolution at its session held at**
(a) Karachi

(b) Allahabad www.visionias.net
(c) Lahore
(d) Calcutta

Ans: (c)

486. In which year was the title of Governor general chanced to that of the Viceroy?
(a) 1858
(b) 1861
(c) 1878
(d) 1885

Ans: (a)

487. The name of the periodical published by Gandhi during his stay in South Africa was
(a) Navjivan
(b) India Gazette
(c) Afrikaner
(d) Indian Opinion

Ans: (d)

488. The revolutionary leader who had organized an attack on the armoury of Chittagong was
(a) Surya Sen
(b) Jatin Das
(c) Chandra Shekhar Azad
(d) CR Das

Ans: (a)

489. The Government of India Act of 1935 had divided India into _____ provinces.
(a) 5

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(b) 8
(c) 11
(d) 14

Ans: (c)

490. The system of civil services had been introduced into India by

(a) Lord Ripon
(b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Bentick
(d) Lord Hastings

Ans: (c)

491. Whom had Gandhi named as Mira Behn?

(a) Annie Besant
(b) Kamla Devi
(c) Indira Gandhi
(d) Madeline Slade

Ans: (d)

492. The Mountbatten plan did not envisage the inclusion of the _____ province in the Indian dominion.

(a) Bihar
(b) Sind
(c) Madras
(d) Bombay

Ans: (b)

493. The process of the introduction of education in English had been initiated in India by Lord

(a) Curzon
(b) Bentick

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(c) Hastings
(d) Macaulay

Ans: (d)

494. **Which of the following institutions was not founded by Gandhi?**
(a) Sevagram Ashram
(b) Ramakrishna Mission
(c) Phoenix Ashram
(d) Sabarmati Ashram

Ans: (b)

495. **Which of the following Act(s) was/were passed in 1856?**
(a) The Religious Disabilities Act
(b) The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act
(c) Both the above
(d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

496. **The first interim government during the British rule in India was formed in**
(a) September, 1945
(b) November, 1945
(c) September, 1946
(d) January, 1947

Ans: (c)

497. **The first vernacular paper, Samachar Darpan, was published during the tenure of**
(a) Lord Hastings
(b) Lord Minto
(c) Lord metcalfe

(d) Lord Macaulay www.visionias.net

Ans: (a)

498. **Gandhi had given out the stirring call of 'Do or Die' during the _____ Movement.**
(a) Non-cooperation
(b) Khilafat
(c) Civil Disobedience
(d) Quit India

Ans: (d)

499. **In which year was Burma separated from India?**
(a) 1863
(b) 1902
(c) 1937
(d) 1947

Ans: (c)

500. **How many volunteers had accompanied Gandhi on the famous Dandi March of March 12, 1930?**
(a) 13
(b) 44
(c) 78
(d) 108

Ans: (c)

501. **Who had observed that "Good government was never a good substitute for self-government"?**
(a) Swami Vivekananda
(b) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
(c) Swami Dayananda
(d) Aurobindo Ghose

Ans: (c)

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502. Hindu-Muslim unity had been particularly reflected in the _____ Movement.

(a) Swadeshi
(b) Quit India
(c) Khilafat
(d) Civil Disobedience

Ans: (c)

503. The Home Rule Society, popularly called 'India House', had been established in London to promote the cause of Indian independence, by

(a) Lala Hardayal
(b) Madan Lal Dhingra
(c) Shyamji Krishna Varma
(d) V D Savarkar

Ans: (c)

504. The leader who quit politics, retired to Pondicherry and set up an ashram there, was

(a) Lokmanya Tilak
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) Bhikaji Cama
(d) Sri Aurobindo Ghose

Ans: (d)

505. Jawaharlal Nehru had helped to start the newspaper

(a) Pioneer
(b) National Herald
(c) Kesari
(d) Patriot

Ans: (b)

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506. **Gandhi gave the call to reject all foreign goods during the _____ Movement.**
(a) Khilafat
(b) Non-cooperation
(c) Swadeshi
(d) Civil Disobedience

Ans: (c)

507. **Lord Mountbatten had replaced Lord _____ as the viceroy of India in 1947.**
(a) Wavell
(b) Lytton
(c) Linlithgow
(d) Cornwallis

Ans: (a)

508. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had started a reform movement among the Muslim, called the _____ Movement.**
(a) Sufi
(b) Aligarh
(c) Jaipur
(d) Wahabi

Ans: (b)

509. **Who among the following had attended all the three Round Table Conferences in London?**
(a) M K Gandhi
(b) B R Ambedkar
(c) J L Nehru
(d) M M Malaviya

Ans: (b)

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510. **The Act constituting the first legislative interference by the British Parliament in the affairs of India was the**
(a) Fox's India Act, 1783
(b) Pitt's India Act, 1784
(c) Regulating Act, 1773
(d) Declaratory Act, 1781

Ans: (c)

511. **Who among the following had pioneered the Khilafat Movement?**
(a) The Ali brothers
(b) MA Jinnah
(c) Syed Ahmed Khan
(d) RM Sayani

Ans: (a)

512. **Who had been the first to emphasise the instruction in literature and science through the English Language was essential for building a modern India?**
(a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(b) GK Gokhale
(c) Raj Ram Mohun Roy
(d) MM Malaviya

Ans: (c)

513. **The office of Governor-General of India was created by the**
(a) Government of India Act, 1833
(b) Government of India Act, 1858
(c) Charter Act, 1833
(d) Charter Act, 1813

Ans: (c)

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514. **Who had set up the Anti-Untouchability League for the eradication of the evil of untouchability?**
   (a) Jagjivan Ram
   (b) Dr BR Ambedkar
   (c) Acharya Kripalani
   (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: (d)

515. **In 1908, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was imprisoned for six years and sent to**
   (a) Mandalay
   (b) Delhi
   (c) Singapore
   (d) Andaman and Nicobar Island

Ans: (a)

516. **The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed during the viceroyalty of**
   (a) Ripon
   (b) Curzon
   (c) Hastings
   (d) Dalhousie

Ans: (b)

517. **Who has been called the 'Heroine' of the 1942 Quit India Movement?**
   (a) Annie Besant
   (b) Sucheta Kripalarti
   (c) Sarojini Naidu
   (d) Aruna Asaf Ali

Ans: (d)

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518. **In Bengal, the East India Company's headquarters were located at**
   (a) Fort St George
   (b) Fort william
   (c) Fort St David
   (d) Shantiniketan

Ans: (b)

519. **Who was the first to use the term 'Adivasi' to refer to the tribal people?**
   (a) Jyotiba Phule
   (b) Thakkar Bappa
   (c) M N Srinivas
   (d) B R Ambedkar

Ans: (b)

520. **Among the numerous followers of Gandhi's 'philosophy' was, were**
   (a) Bertrand Russell
   (b) Marshal Tito
   (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
   (d) All of the above

Ans: (c)

521. **Who was the Congress President at the time when India become free?**
   (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
   (b) V L Pandit
   (c) Sardar Patel
   (d) J B Kripalani

Ans: (d)

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522. **In the absence of Gandhi, the Quit India Movement had been led by**
   (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
   (b) Sarojini Naidu
   (c) Aruna Asaf Ali
   (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans: (c)

523. **The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn in 1920 because of**
   (a) Gandhi's ill health
   (b) The Congress' extremist policies
   (c) A fervent appeal by the government to do so
   (d) Violence erupting at Chauri Chaura

Ans: (d)

524. **The revolutionary who died of a 64 days' hunger strike was**
   (a) Sukh Dev
   (b) Batukeshwar Dutt
   (c) Jatin Das
   (d) Raj Guru

Ans: (c)

525. **The Indian naval mutiny against the British took place in the year**
   (a) 1857
   (b) 1919
   (c) 1946
   (d) 1947

Ans: (c)

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526. **Who was in com nationalist movement before Gandhi had assumed leadership of the Congress?**
(a) C R Das
(b) Motilal Nehru
(c) Lala Lajpat Rai
(d) Lokmanya Tilak

Ans: (d)

527. **Who had rounded the first women's university in India?**
(a) Rani Ahilya Devi
(b) Ishwar Chandra Vidayasagar
(c) Rani of Thomi
(d) Dhondo Keshav Karve

Ans: (d)

528. **Who had given out the political message or 'India for the Indians'?**
(a) P A Charlu
(b) Dayananda Saraswati
(c) A O Hume
(d) Swami Vivekananda

Ans: (b)

529. **The All India Muslim League was formed in 1906 at**
(a) Lucknow
(b) Dacca
(c) Lahore
(d) Aligarh

Ans: (b)

530. **The upliftment or the backward classes had been the prime concern of the**

(a) Arya Samaj www.visionias.net
(b) Prarthana Samaj
(c) Satyashodhak Samaj
(d) Ramakrishna Mission

Ans: (c)

531. **Rabindranath Tagore had renounced his knighthood because**
(a) He wanted to join the Congress
(b) Of a sense of solidarity with the Indian royalty robbed of its power and honour
(c) Of the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
(d) He was given to occasional eccentric quirks

Ans: (c)

532. **The Bhoodan Movement had been started by**
(a) M K Gandhi
(b) Acharya Kripalani
(c) Jayaprakash Narayan
(d) Vinoba Bhave

Ans: (d)

533. **During the Dandi March the song 'Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram ...' had been sung by the renowned musician**
(a) Digambar Vishnu Paluskar
(b) Onkar Nath Thakur
(c) Mallikarjun Mansur
(d) Krishna Rao Shankar Pandit

Ans: (a)

534. **Who had stated with regard to the formation and raison d'etre of the Indian National Congress , "A safety valve for**

the escape of great [illegible] ; forces generated by our own action was urgently needed"?

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(a) Lord Curzon
(b) M A Jinnah
(c) Annie Beasnt
(d) A O Hume

Ans: (d)

535. **Who among the following had been the leader of a number of anti-British revolts in Sambalpur?**
(a) Kattabomman
(b) Surendra Sai
(c) Utirat Singh
(d) Sayyid Ahmad Barelvi

Ans: (b)

536. **Who among the following had been a high court judge, an economist, a social reformer, among the founders or the INC, besides being regarded by A O Hume as his political guru?**
(a) Surendranath Banerjee
(b) Pheroze Shah Mehta
(c) Mahadev Gobind Ranade
(d) Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans: (c)

537. **The Communal Award, which was subsequently changed following Gandhi's fast unto death in a jail at Poona, had been given by**
(a) Ramsay Mcdonald
(b) Lloyd George
(c) Stanley Baldwin
(d) A V Alexander

Ans: (a)

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538. **Who had become the first Governor-General of India after independence?**
   (a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
   (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
   (c) Lord Pethick Lawrence
   (d) Lord Mountbatten

Ans: (d)

539. **What had the Sir Charles Wood Despatch of 1854 primarily dealt with?**
   (a) Social reforms
   (b) Administrative reforms
   (c) Educational reforms
   (d) Political consolidation

Ans: (c)

540. **The landmarks or Dalhousie's administration did not include**
   (a) Indian Railways
   (b) English as the medium of instruction
   (c) Public works department
   (d) Telegraph

Ans: (b)

541. **The East India Company had taken Bombay from**
   (a) The Dutch
   (b) Charles I
   (c) Charles II
   (d) The Portuguese

Ans: (c)

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542. Who among the following during his reign introduced a new calendar, a new system or coinage, and new scales or weights and measures?

(a) Tipu Sultan
(b) Murshid Quli Khan
(c) Raghunath Rao
(d) Lord Cornwallis

Ans: (a)

543. During the Anglo-French struggle in the Carnatic, the French were finally defeated by the English in the battle of

(a) Trichinopoly
(b) Arcot
(c) Wandiwash
(d) Pondicherry

Ans: (c)

544. The English rounded Calcutta after obtaining the zamindari of three villages, viz Sutanuti, Kalikata and Govindpur, from the Mughal Viceroy of Bengal in 1698. The nucleus of the British settlement in Calcutta was

(a) San Thome
(b) Victoria Memeorial
(c) Fort William
(d) Howrah Port

Ans: (c)

545. The immediate cause of the Battle of Plassey was

(a) The English attempts to strengthen their fortifications at Fort William.

(b) The English support and asylum to the political rivals of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah

(c) Misuse of Da www.visionias.net for free trade) by the Company and its officials

(d) Siraj-ud-Daulah's attack on Fort William and capture of Calcutta (Alinagar)

Ans: (d)

546. **Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah or Bengal was defeated by the English in the battle of Plassey, mainly**

(a) because the English forces were much stronger than those of the Nawab

(b) because of Clive's conspiracy with the Nawab's Commander-in- Chief Mir Jafar and rich bankers of Bengal

(c) because of Siraj-ud-Daulah's retirement from the battlefield

(d) because of the capture of a band of Frenchmen under the Nawab's service by the English

Ans: (b)

547. **PIassey is located near**

(a) Murshidabad in West Bengal

(b) Rajashahi in Bangladesh

(c) Calcutta

(d) Monghyr in Bihar

Ans: (a)

548. **By the Act of 1858, the powers of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors were transferred to _____.**

(a) The Secretary of State

(b) Parliament

(c) Viceroy

(d) Commander-in-Chief

Ans: (a)

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549. **The Governor-General was given power to issue ordinances by the act of**
(a) 1858
(b) 1861
(c) 1860
(d) 1871

Ans: (b)

550. **The maximum number of additional members for the council of Bengal was raised from 20 to _____.**
(a) 60
(b) 50
(c) 70
(d) 25

Ans: (b)

551. **Communal Representation was for the first time given in the interest of Muslims by**
(a) The Indian Council Act of 1909
(b) The Government of India Act of 1919
(c) The Government of India Act of 1935
(d) The Act of 1858

Ans: (a)

552. **Match the following:**

List-I	List-II
A. Montford Reforms	1. 1909
B. Morley Minto Reforms	2. 1919
C. Independence Act	3. 1946
D. Cabinet Mission	4. 1947

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	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	1	2	3	4

Ans: (a)

553. **The Government of India Act of 1919 made provision for the appointment of a/an _____ for India in the United Kingdom.**
   (a) Ambassador
   (b) Counsul
   (c) High Commissioner
   (d) Indian Member in the parliament of England

Ans: (b)

554. **The High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom must be appointed by _____.**
   (a) Secretary of State for India
   (b) The Government of India
   (c) Parliament of England
   (d) By Indian National Congress

Ans: (b)

555. **Bicameral Legislature was first provided to India by the**
   (a) Pitt's India Act
   (b) Government of India Act of 1935
   (c) Government of India Act of 1919
   (d) Council Act of 1861

Ans: (c)

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556. **As per Act of 1919 use of the Central Legislature was known as _____.**
(a) Legislative Council
(b) Legislative Assembly
(c) House of Representatives
(d) House of Commons

Ans: (b)

557. **Provision was made in the Act of 1919, for the appointment of a Commission in _____ to investigate the working of the Constitution,**
(a) 1930
(b) 1929
(c) 1939
(d) 1925

Ans: (b)

558. **The Government of India Act of 1935 consists of _____ sections and 10 schedules.**
(a) 300
(b) 330
(c) 321
(d) 331

Ans: (c)

559. **Which of the following statements is not correct? The materials for the Government of India Act of 1935 were drawn from**
(a) The Simon Commission Report
(b) The Nehru Committee Report
(c) The White Paper issued by the British Government
(d) Morley-Minto Reforms

Ans: (d)

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560. **The Government of India Act of 1935 borrowed its preamble from**
   (a) The Constitution of the USA
   (b) The Constitution of Australia
   (c) From the Government of India Act of 1919
   (d) From Pitt's India Act

Ans: (c)

561. **Which of the following statements is not correct? Provision was made In the Act of 1935 for**
   (a) The Central Subjects
   (b) Provincial Subjects
   (c) Concurrent Lists
   (d) A List of Subjects for Princely States

Ans: (d)

562. **A Federal Railway Authority was established by the Act of**
   (a) 1909
   (b) 1919
   (c) 1935
   (d) 1861

Ans: (c)

563. **Which of the following statements is not correct? As per the Act of 1935, the Federal Court would have jurisdiction to decide disputes between**
   (a) The Fderating Units
   (b) The Frderating Units and the Federal Government
   (c) The Federal Government and a Federating Units
   (d) The Secretary of State and the Viceroy's Council

Ans: (d)

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564. **During the Second World War the British forces were defeated at _____.**
   (a) London
   (b) Dunkirk
   (c) Paris
   (d) Liverpool

Ans: (b)

565. **'We do not seek our independence out of Britain's ruin' said**
   (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
   (b) Mahatma Gandhi
   (c) Gokhale
   (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Ans: (b)

566. **During the Second World War Churchill replaced _____ as Prime Minister of England.**
   (a) Chamberlain
   (b) Attlee
   (c) Disraeli
   (d) Asquith

Ans: (a)

567. **Who said that he had not become His Majesty's first Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire?**
   (a) Attlee
   (b) Churchill
   (c) Disraeli
   (d) Loyd George

Ans: (b)

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568. 'August Offer' was issued on _____ 1940.

(a) 8 August
(b) 15 August
(c) 20 August
(d) 30 August

Ans: (a)

569. 'August Offer' was issued by _____.

(a) Crown
(b) Parliament
(c) Viceroy
(d) Secretary of State

Ans: (c)

570. The Indians were allowed to frame their Constitution by

(a) The Council Act of 1909
(b) Montford Reforms
(c) August Offer
(d) The Government of India Act of 1935

Ans: (c)

571. Jinnah gave his opposition to Wavell's Plan in the Conference held at _____.

(a) Delhi
(b) Shimla
(c) Calcutta
(d) Madras

Ans: (b)

572. The Cabinet Mission which arrived Delhi in 1946 was headed by

(a) Lord Pethrick I www.visionias.net
(b) Sir Stafford Cripps
(c) A V Alexander
(d) Lord Attlee

Ans: (a)

573. **In the Provinces were allowed to form groups with common executives and legislatures.**
(a) Wavell Plan
(b) Dikie Bird Plan
(c) Cabinet Mission Plan
(d) Mountbatten Plan

Ans: (c)

574. **As per Cabinet Mission Plan, the strength of the Constituent Assembly would be**
(a) 389
(b) 289
(c) 250
(d) 350

Ans: (a)

575. **In the Cabinet Mission Plan, provision was made for the Commissioner's Provinces to represent by _____ members in the Constituent Assembly.**
(a) 14
(b) 10
(c) 8
(d) 4

Ans: (d)

576. **As per Cabinet Mission Plan, the Princely States would be**

represented by www.visionias.net **nbers in the Constituent Assembly.**

(a) 90
(b) 93
(c) 103
(d) 100

Ans: (b)

577. **The Constitution drawn by the Constituent Assembly (provided in the Cabinet Mission Plan) would be implemented by**

(a) Parliament
(b) The British Government
(c) Viceroy
(d) Indian National Congress

Ans: (b)

578. **Which of the following was not included in the Treaty to be negotiated as provided in the Cabinet Mission Plan?**

(a) The Indian Union
(b) Constituent Assembly
(c) Indian National Congress
(d) The United Kingdom

Ans: (c)

579. **As per the Cabinet Mission Plan, the power would be first transferred to _____.**

(a) The Indian National Congress
(b) The Interim Government
(c) The Viceroy
(d) The Princes of the States

Ans: (b)

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580. The Province of Bengal Constituted by the Act of 1935 would cease to exist as per _____.

(a) The Cabinet Mission Plan
(b) Wavell's Plan
(c) The Indian Independence Act of 1947
(d) The Dikie Bird Plan

Ans: (c)

581. As per the Act of Indian Independence, the boundaries of East Bengal, West Bengal and Assam would be determined by

(a) The National Congress
(b) The Muslim League
(c) The Award of a Boundary Commission
(d) The People living in those boundary areas

Ans: (c)

582. Which of the following was not included in Pakistan by the Independence Act?

(a) East Bengal
(b) The West Punjab
(c) Sind
(d) West Bengal

Ans: (d)

583. As per Indian Independence Act, the Suzerainty of His Majesty over the Indian State would come to an end on _____.

(a) 15 August, 1947
(b) 14 August, 1947
(c) 15 August, 1950

(d) 26 January, 195www.visionias.net

Ans: (b)

584. **Who played an important role in bringing all the States In the Independent India Into the country's unity?**
(a) Sardar Patel
(b) Hume
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) Dr Rajendra Prasad

Ans: (a)

585. **Sardar Patel brought all the Indian States into the Country's unity**
(a) By a bloody revolution
(b) By using armed forces
(c) By a bloodless revolution
(d) With the help of the English

Ans: (c)

586. **On Cabinet Mission, _____ observed, "the proposals preserve the essential unity of India which la threatened by the dispute between two major communities".**
(a) Lord Wavell
(b) Nehru
(c) Patel
(d) Mahatma Gandhi\

Ans: (a)

587. **_____ was primarily responsible for making India a secular State.**
(a) Gandhi
(b) Patel

(c) Jawaharlal Neh www.visionias.net
(d) Gokhale

Ans: (c)

588. **Which of the following influenced the makers of Indian Constitution?**
(a) The Constitution of China
(b) The Constitution of USSR
(c) The Constitution of USA
(d) The Constitution of Japan

Ans: (c)

589. **Of the following who are not given reserved seats in the Indian legislature?**
(a) Scheduled Caste
(b) Scheduled Tribes
(c) Anglo-Indian
(d) Landed Gentry

Ans: (d)

590. **India is in favour of _____ in the economic field.**
(a) Public Sector
(b) Private Sector
(c) Mixed Economy
(d) Capitalistic Economy

Ans: (c)

591. **Tashkent Agreement was signed between India and _____.**
(a) Pakistan
(b) China
(c) Tibet
(d) Afghanistan

Ans: (a)

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592. **China invaded Indian frontiers in the year _____.**
   (a) 1956
   (b) 1960
   (c) 1962
   (d) 1965

Ans: (c)

593. **Tashkent Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in the year**
   (a) 1960
   (b) 1966
   (c) 1970
   (d) 1950

Ans: (b)

594. **Before the Regulating Act was passed in 1773, there was _____ at home to, administer the East India Company.**
   (a) A Committee of 24
   (b) A Secretary
   (c) A Council of Lords
   (d) A Board of Revenue

Ans: (a)

595. **The Presidents of early English Settlements (Madras, Bombay and Calcutta) were responsible to _____.**
   (a) The House of Common
   (b) The House of Lords
   (c) The Home Government of the Company
   (d) The Council of Senior Merchants

Ans: (c)

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596. **Which of the following statements is not correct? According to Pitt's India Act the Board of Control would consist of**
(a) The Chancellor of the Exchequer
(b) Secretary of State for India
(c) Four Privy Councillors
(d) The Governor-General

Ans: (d)

597. **As per Pitt's India Act the Committee of Secrecy would consist of three members of _____.**
(a) The Board of Control
(b) The Court of Directors
(c) The House of Commons
(d) The House of Lords

Ans: (b)

598. **The Pitt's India Act empowered the Governor-General with**
(a) Power of vote
(b) A casting vote
(c) The power to dismiss the council
(d) The power to add more members to the council

Ans: (b)

599. **Pitt's India Act brought the company in direct subordination to a body representing _____.**
(a) The Parliament of Britain
(b) The English Merchants in India
(c) The Indian Merchants
(d) Princely States

Ans: (a)

600. **The Objective of Non-alignment of India's foreign policy**

means

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(a) To stand in isolation from world affairs
(b) To judge every international issue on its own merit
(c) c).To interfere in the internal matters of a country
(d) Not to help any country

Ans: (b)

601. **The Indian Civil Service Examination was thrown open to all by the Act of**
(a) 1853
(b) 1858
(c) 1813
(d) 1784

Ans: (b)

602. **Indirect election was introduced in India by the Act of**
(a) 1853
(b) 1858
(c) 1892
(d) 1833

603. **As per the Act of 1919, the Council of India would consist of a minimum of 8 and a maximum of _____ members.**
(a) 15
(b) 12
(c) 10
(d) 20

Ans: (b)

604. **The term of office of member of the Council of India as per the act of 1919 was**
(a) 5 years
(b) 4 years

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(c) 2 years
(d) 6 years

Ans: (a)

605. As per 'August Offer' the British objective for India was _____.

(a) Dominion Status
(b) Puma Swaraj
(c) Responsible Government
(d) Provincial Authority

Ans: (a)

606. Wavell Plan was announced in the year

(a) 1945
(b) 1942
(c) 1946
(d) 1940

Ans: (a)

607. As per Wavell's Plan the external affairs would be under the charge of _____.

(a) Viceroy
(b) Parliament
(c) An Indian Member of the Executive Council
(d) Secretary of State

Ans: (c)

608. The Cabinet Mission Plan ruled out the possibility of the formation of

(a) Union of India
(b) Pakistan
(c) Constituent Assembly

(d) Groups by Prov www.visionias.net

Ans: (b)

609. **The Shimla Conference which was convened as per Wavell's Plan ended in failure because of the stiff opposition of**
(a) Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Jinnah
(d) Rajaji

Ans: (c)

610. **As per the Indian Independence Act of 1947, which of the following did not form a part of Pakistan?**
(a) East Bengal and the West Punjab
(b) Sind and British Baluchistan
(c) The North West Frontier
(d) Assam

Ans: (d)

611. **Of the following, which did not influence the fathers of Indian Constitution? The Constitution of**
(a) The USA
(b) The USSR
(c) Canada
(d) Ireland

Ans: (b)

612. **The first strategically placed factory that the Britishers had fortified was at**
(a) Surat
(b) Bombay
(c) Masulipatnam

(d) Madras www.visionias.net

Ans: (d)

613. **To whom is the statement "Cowardice and ahimsa do not go together any more than water and fire" attributed?**
(a) Acharya Narendra Dev
(b) M K Gandhi
(c) Swami Vivekananda
(d) Jayaprakash Narayan

Ans: (b)

614. **The Indian National Congress had been formed with the knowledge and approval of Lord**
(a) Dufferin
(b) Mountbatten
(c) Ripon
(d) Curzon

Ans: (a)

615. **Lord is regarded to have been the father of local self-government in India.**
(a) Ripon
(b) Bentinck
(c) Curzon
(d) Mayo

Ans: (a)

616. **The problem that exercised and evoked the reformists in the 19th century to the greatest extent related to**
(a) Education
(b) Caste restrictions
(c) Religious revivalism

(d) Women's issues www.visionias.net

Ans: (d)

617. **Which of the following was the most important feature of the Montague-Chelmsford reforms?**
(a) Self-government
(b) The Factory Act
(c) System of Dyarchy
(d) Transfer of Power of Congress

Ans: (c)

618. **The famous Quit India Resolution was passed on**
(a) August 8, 1942
(b) August 28, 1942
(c) April 4, 1928
(d) April 24, 1928

Ans: (a)

619. **On which day had premier Attlee conceded that the British would quit India by June, 1948?**
(a) January 26, 1947
(b) August 15, 1947
(c) January 26, 1948
(d) February 20, 1947

Ans: (d)

620. **The revolt of 1857 had its beginnings in**
(a) Meerut
(b) Plassey
(c) Madras
(d) Bombay

Ans: (a)

621. **Who had formula[illegible] www.visionias.net cted the use of the subsidiary alliance system?**
(a) Lord Mayo
(b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Dalhousie
(d) Lord Wellesley

Ans: (d)

622. **Whom had the rebels of 1857 enthroned as the emperor/emperess of India?**
(a) Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi
(b) Tantia Tope
(c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(d) Faqir-ud-din

Ans: (c)

623. **Which great war was fought between the years 1914 and 1918?**
(a) The Battle of Tarain
(b) The First World War
(c) The Battle of Plassey
(d) The Second World War

Ans: (b)

624. **In which year was the Indian Home Rule Society founded?**
(a) 1905
(b) 1908
(c) 1911
(d) 1914

Ans: (a)

625. **Who had founded the Indian Home Rule Society?**

(a) Madan Lal Dhi www.visionias.net
(b) V D Savarkar
(c) Lala Hardayal
(d) Shyamji Krishna Varma

Ans: (d)

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