

HISTORY (MCQ Type)

1. Who decided on the plea of more efficient administration to the Partition Bengal in 1905.
 - a) Lord Ripon,
 - b) Lord Linlithgow,
 - c) Sir Stafford Cripps,
 - d) **Lord Curzon**

2. The Surat Congress was known for
 - a) agitation by the Moderates
 - b) Boycott by the Extremists
 - c) **the Extremist-Moderate dichotomy**
 - d) Hindu Revivalism among the majority of Congress leaders

3. Identify the metal with which the people of Harappa were not acquainted ?
 - a) Copper
 - b) Bronze
 - c) **Iron**
 - d) Gold

4. The scripts of the Indus Valley civilization was
 - a) **Still not satisfactorily deciphered**
 - b) Brahmi
 - c) Nagri
 - d) None of the above.

5. Which of the following characteristics distinguished the Happan civilization from other contemporary civilizations of the world?
 - a) Religious beliefs & social life
 - b) Development of Science and technology
 - c) **Town planning, drainage and sanitation**
 - d) Uniform weights, measures and commercial contacts

6. The Indus people traded with

- a) the Chinese
- b) Mesopotamians**
- c) Parthians
- d) Romans

7. Who among the following wrote Sanskrit grammar?

- a) Kalidasa
- b) Charak
- c) Panini**
- d) Aryabhatta

8. The God who was the most prominent in Rigveda?

- a) **Indra**
- b) Agni
- c) Pashupati
- d) Vishnu

9. Upanishadas were books on

- a) Religion
- b) Yoga
- c) Laws
- d) Philosophy**

10. The great law giver of ancient times was

- a) **Manu**
- b) Vatsyayana
- c) Asoka
- d) Aryabhatta

11. Who is believed by the Jains to be the first Tirthankara?

- a) **Rishabadeva**
- b) Parsvanatha
- c) Bhadrabahu
- d) Mahavira

12. Ganadharas are apostles of which religion?

- a) Ajivikas
- b) **Buddhism**
- c) Jainism
- d) Charvakas

13. Chinese traveller Hiuen-Tsang studied at the university of

- a) Taxila
- b) Vikramshila
- c) Magadha
- d) **Nalanda**

14. The Tripitaka was written in

- a) Brahmi
- b) Kharosthti
- c) **Pali**
- d) Sanskrit

15. Name the last Tirthankara

- a) Parsvanath
- b) **Mahavira**
- c) Siddhartha
- d) Subhadra

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

- a) Parsva
- b) Nagarjuna
- c) Sudraka
- d) Basumitra**

17. The first Buddhist council was held in the city

- a) Nalanda
- b) Gaya
- c) Rajgriha**
- d) Bodh Gaya

18. Mahavira Jaina breathed his last at

- a) Rajgir
- b) Ranchi
- c) Pawapuri**
- d) Samasthipur

19. Sarnath is located in the state of

- a) Kerala,
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Gujarat
- d) Uttar Pradesh**

20. The Vikramshila Mahabihar, a great centre of learning was founded by

- a) Baladitya
- b) Harsha Vardhan
- c) Gopala
- d) Dharmapala**

21. Chandragupta Maurya is said to have spent his last years in South India at a place called

- a) Kanchi
- b) Madurai
- c) **Sravanabelgola**
- d) Rameswaram

22. Milindapanho

- a) contains numerous illustrations from Jain legends
- b) deals with the code of conduct for the Jain monks
- c) contains the fundamental teachings of Mahavira
- d) **the dialogue between the Indo-Greek ruler Menander with a Buddhist monk**

23. Charak was

- a) **a famous physician of ancient India**
- b) Chandragupta Maurya's general
- c) Ashoka's urban planner
- d) Kaniska's ambassador of diplomatic relations

24. What was the capital of Kanishka?

- a) **Purushapur**
- b) Mathura
- c) Taxila
- d) Patuliputra

25. Who was the greatest ruler of the Satavahanas ?

- a) Satakarni I
- b) **Goutamiputra Satakarni**
- c) Simuka
- d) Hala

26. Who constructed Sanchi Stupa?

- a) Chandragupta
- b) Kautilya
- c) Gautama Buddha
- d) **Ashoka**

27. Kautilya was the Prime Minister of

- a) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
- b) Ashoka
- c) **Chandragupta Maurya**
- d) Samdragupta

28. The name 'Aghanya' mentioned in many passages of the Rig Veda refers to

- a) Priest
- b) Women
- c) **Cows**
- d) Brahmanas

29. The Gupta ruler who defeated the Hunas was

- a) Samudragupta
- b) Chandraguta II
- c) Kumaragupta
- d) **Skandagupta**

30. Who has described Samudragupta as the 'Indian Napoleon'?

- a) Radhakumud Mukherji
- b) **A V Smith**
- c) R C Majumdar
- d) Romila Thapar

31. Which one of the following books was not written by Kalidasa?

- a) Meghdutam
- b) Kumarasambhavam
- c) **Uttararamacharitam**
- d) Avigyan Shakuntalam

32. Ibn Battuta visited India during the reign of

- a) Iltutmish
- b) Balban
- c) Alauddin Khilji
- d) **Muhammad Bin Tughlaq**

33. The transfer of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad was ordered by

- a) Iltutmish
- b) Balban
- c) Alauddin Khilji
- d) **Muhammad Bin Tughlaq**

34. Who is known as the Parrot of India ?

- a) Abul Fazl
- b) **Amir Khusro**
- c) Mirabai
- d) None of the above

35. The famous poet Amir Khusro was associated with the royal court of

- a) Qutubuddin Aibak
- b) **Alauddin Khilji**
- c) Sikandar Lodi
- d) Akbar

36. The last ruler of Lodi dynasty was

- a) **Ibrahim Lodi**
- b) Sikandar Lodi
- c) Mubarak Shah
- d) None of the above

37. Which of the following Sultans of Delhi was known as Lakh Bakhsh?

- a) **Qutubuddin Aibak**
- b) Balban
- c) Sikandar Lodi
- d) Iltutmish

38. Who has been described by Elliot as the Akbar of Sultanate?

- a) Iltutmish
- b) Alauddin Khilji
- c) Balban
- d) **Firoz Tughlaq**

39. What was Khanqah?

- a) Works of poet Amir Khusro
- b) **The place where Sufi mystics lived**
- c) Court of Sikandar Lodi
- d) Birth place of Minuddin Chisti

40. Which of the following statements about the teachings of Kabir is not correct?

- a) **He was not against pilgrimage and idol worship**
- b) He believed in universal love
- c) He emphasised on one God and spread of devotionism
- d) He did not consider it necessary to abandon the life of a householder

41. In which language did Babar wrote his Autobiography?

- a) Hindi,
- b) Arabic
- c) **Turkish**
- d) None of the above.

42. Who among the following had joined Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi

- a) **Birbal**
- b) Man Singh
- c) Bhawan Das
- d) Jahangir

43. With whose permission did the English set up their first factory at Surat?

- a) Babar,
- b) Akbar
- c) **Jahangir**
- d) Shahjahan

44. Which queen of Ahmednagar wooed emperor Akbar?

- a) Rani Durgavati
- b) Zeenat Mahal
- c) **Chand Bibi**
- d) Razia Sultana

45. The world famous Peacock Throne was kept in which of the following Mughal buildings

- (a) The Diwani-i-Khas at Fatepur Sikri
- (b) Agra Fort
- (c) The Rang Mahal at Red Fort
- (d) The Diwani-i-Aam at the Red Fort**

46. What is the correct chronological order in which the following kings rules in India ?

1. Bimbisara
2. Mahapadmananda
3. Kanishka I
4. Skandagupta

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

Codes :

- (a) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
(b) 4 – 3 – 2 – 1
(c) 2 – 3 – 4 – 1
(d) 3 – 1 – 4 – 2

47. Who is the author of the book ' The Last mughal : The fall of a Dynasty, Delhi, 1857' ?

- (a) John Kirkland
(b) **William Dalrymple**
(c) Thomas Wilson
(d) Simon Digby

48. When did Queen Victoria declared the taking over of Indian Administration under British Crown ?

- (a) **1 November, 1858**
(b) 31 December, 1857
(c) 6 January, 1958
(d) 17 November, 1859

49. Who wanted Indian National Congress to be a 'Safety Valve' ?

- (a) **A.O. Hume**
(b) Lord Lytton
(c) W.C. Bannerjee
(d) Surendranath Bannerjee

50. Which Mughal emperor was deported to Rangoon by the British?

- a) Bahadur Shah II
b) Bahadur Shah I
c) **Bahadur Shah Zafar**
d) Khurram

51. Who among the following was not one of the 'Nine Gems' of emperor Akbar's court?

- a) Raja Todar Mal
- b) Osman Ali Khan**
- c) Tansen
- d) Abul Fazl

52. Who fought Ahmad Shah Abdali at the third battle of Panipat?

- a) Mugals
- b) Lodhis
- c) Marathas**
- d) Khiljis

53. In which year Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India?

- a) 1453
- b) 1492
- c) 1494
- d) 1498**

54. Who among the following was the first European to initiate a policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian princes to acquire territories?

- a) Lord Clive
- b) Dupleix**
- c) Albuquerque
- d) Warren Hastings

55. Which one of the following Mughal emperors gave an important Firman to the English to facilitate their trade in India?

- a) Bahadur Shah I
- b) Bahadur Shah II
- c) Shah Alam II
- d) Farrukhsiyar**

56. Which British military officer defeated Tipu Sultan in India, Napoleon Bonaparte in Europe and became the Duke of Wellington?

- a) Arthur Wellesley
- b) Robert Clive
- c) Warren Hastings
- d) **Lord Wellesley**

57. Who was the Nawab of Bengal when the battle of Buxar was fought?

- a) Sirajuddaula
- b) Mir Jafar
- c) **Mir Qasim**
- d) None of the above

58. The Permanent Settlement of Lord Cornwallis gave the ownership of land to

- a) **Zamindars**
- b) Cultivating Peasants
- c) State
- d) Nobles

59. The Filtration theory in educational policy was propagated by

- a) W C Wood
- b) **Lord Macaulay**
- c) James Mill
- d) Lord Cornwallis

60. Between which two stations was the first railway line opened in India?

- a) Calcutta to Raniganj
- b) Bombay to Pune
- c) Calcutta to Jamshedpur
- d) **Bombay to Thane**

61. Cornwallis code of 1793 separated
- a) Revenue collection from civil justice
 - b) **Civil administration from judicial administration**
 - c) Bengal administration from central administration
 - d) Civil administration from military administration
62. Who among the following was the first Governor General of India?
- a) Robert Clive
 - b) Lord Canning
 - c) **Lord William Bentinck**
 - d) Lord Wellesley
63. Which of the following states was first annexed by Lord Dalhousie under the doctrine of Lapse?
- a) Hyderabad
 - b) Jhansi
 - c) Sambalur
 - d) **Satara**
64. Under which one of the following systems of assessment, the British government collected revenue directly from the farmers?
- a) Zamindari
 - b) **Ryotwari**
 - c) Annawari
 - d) Desaiwari
65. The doctrine of subsidiary alliance was introduced by
- a) Warren Hastings
 - b) **Lord Wellesley**
 - c) Lord Cornwallis
 - d) Lord Dalhousie

66. Who was the Governor General of India during the 1857 revolt?
- a) Lord Amherst
 - b) Lord Cornwallis
 - c) Lord Dalhousie
 - d) **Lord Canning**
67. With which uprising was Mangal Pandey associated?
- a) **Sepoy revolt at Barrackore**
 - b) Salt Satyagraha
 - c) Farazi movement
 - d) Anti-Partition movement in Bengal
68. Who is called the 'Father of Local Self Government' in India?
- a) Lord Curzon
 - b) Lord Hardinge
 - c) Lord Lytton
 - d) **Lord Ripon**
69. Who among the following is remembered for the annulment of the Partition of Bengal in 1911?
- a) Lord Chelmsford
 - b) **Lord Hardings**
 - c) Lord Minto
 - d) Lord Curzon
70. Who was the architect of Communal Award?
- a) Lord Linlithgow
 - b) Lord Reading
 - c) Lord Irwin
 - d) **Ramsay Macdonald**
71. Which one of the following was not a result of British colonial rule in India?
- a) Ruin of Indian agriculture.
 - b) Ruin of Indian industries
 - c) Ruin of Indian trade
 - d) **Ruin of Indian feudalism**

72. When did Queen Victoria declared the taking over the Indian administration under the British crown?

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- b) 31st December 1857
- c) 6th January 1958
- d) 17th November 1859

73. The first census in India during the British period was held during the tenure of

- a) Lord Linlithgow
- b) Lord Reading
- c) Lord Irwin

d) Lord Mayo

74. Who was the first Indian native ruler to accept the system of subsidiary alliance?

- a) Scindia of Gwalior
- b) **Nizam of Hyderabad**
- c) Dilip Singh of Punjab
- d) Gaikwad of Baroda

75. Poona pact of 1932 was an agreement between

- a) Gandhiji and Subhas Bose
- b) Gandhi and Patel
- c) Subhas Bose and Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- d) **Gandhiji and Ambedkar**

76. Santhal rebellion took place in the year

- a) 1852
- b) **1855**
- c) 1857
- d) 1870

77. Who among the following was the author of the famous drama entitled Nila Darpana?

- a) Sarat Chandra
- b) Bankim Chandra
- c) Harish Chandra Chatterji
- d) Dinabandhu Mitra**

78. Who was the first President of Indian National Congress?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Allan Octavian Hume
- c) W C Banerjee**
- d) Surendra Nath Banerjee

79. Which of the following poets said that the battle of Plassey was 'A Night of Eternal Gloom'?

- a) Navin Chandra Sen**
- b) Rajani Kanta Sen
- c) Bankim Chandra
- d) Rabindranath Tagore

80. Who was called the 'Iron Man of India'?

- a) Sardar Patel**
- b) Subhas Bose
- c) Bipin Pal
- d) Lala Lajpat Rai

81. Gandhiji was not associated with

- a) Champaran Satyagraha
- b) Kheda Stuggle
- c) Quit India movement
- d) Swadeshi movement

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

- a) Jhansi - Laxmi Bai
- b) Gwalior -Tatya Tope
- c) Kanpur -Nana Saheb
- d) **Allahabad - Kunwar Singh**

83. Who is known as the “Grand Old Man of India”?

- a) Lala Hardayal
- b) Ashok Mehta
- c) Rajendra Prasad
- d) **Dadabhai Naoroji**

84. Abhinav Bharat founded in 1904 was

- a) **a secret organization of revolutionary activities**
- b) a newspaper
- c) a cultural organization
- d) None of the above.

85. Who is regarded as “the Mother of Indian Revolution” ?

- a) Annie Besant
- b) Pritilata Wadieddar
- c) Sarojini Naidu
- d) **Madam Bhikhaji Rustam Cama**

86. Guru Nanak was born in

- a) Patna
- b) Uttarakhand
- c) **Tolwandi**
- d) Agra

87. Within Sufi practices the term taifa meant

- a) loose unstructured devotional bond
- b) doing charity
- c) it is the stage of ilgrimage
- d) **None of the above**

88. What is meant by the term Nastaliq?

- a) Land revenue system of the Mughal emperors
- b) Policy of religious tolerance adopted by Akbar
- c) **Akbar's favourite writing style**
- d) None of these.

89. Identify which was not an important centre of the 1857 revolt?

- a) Kanpur
- b) Jhansi
- c) **Madurai**
- d) Delhi

90. On 16th October 1905 Rakhi bandhan(wristlets of colour threads) were exchanged to mark

- a) Political victory of educated class
- b) Agreement with colonial government's progressive moves
- c) **Unity in protest against partition of Bengal**
- d) To raise funds

91. During Swadeshi movement the intellectuals like Satishchandra Mukherjee played a major role in the field of

- a) Boycott of foreign cloth
- b) Boycott of Courts
- c) Organization of revolutionary terror
- d) **Spreading the message of self-help and education**

92. Rabindranath Tagore's idea of Atmashakti meant

- a) Participation in revolutionary terror
- b) Participation in boycott of foreign goods
- c) Avoid the temptation of western education
- d) Participation in constructive economic and educational works

93. During 1904-05 Abanindranath produced his most important painting related to

- a) Caves of ancient Indian sculpture
- b) Sufi saints of India
- c) The Bharatmata, the image of mother India
- d) None of these

94. Who wrote Desher Katha (Story of the Nation) in 1904?

- a) Sister Nivedita
- b) Aswini Dutta
- c) Prabhatkumari Roychoudhuri
- d) **Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar**

95. Who in his novel Ghare Baire (The Home and the World) published in 1914 offered a darker vision of the swadeshi era?

- a) Bipin Pal
- b) Ramendra Sundar Trivedi
- c) **Rabindranath Tagore**
- d) Aswini Dutta

96. Who among the following historians opined that the swadeshi movement began with a bang and ended with a whimper?

- a) Ranajit Guha
- b) Tanika Sarkar
- c) Bipan Chandra
- d) **Amales Tripathi**

97. The Bengali novel Nil Darpan (Indigo Mirror) was translated into English by

- a) Rev. James Long
- b) Balgangadhar Tilak
- c) Surendranath Banerjee
- d) **Michael Madhusudan Dutt**

98. The dissent of Moplah peasants acquired

- a) a strong anti-White sentiment
- b) a strong anti Hindu sentiment
- c) a strong sentiment against high caste and money lenders
- d) **all the above**

99. Who among the following were the leaders of the Indigo Revolt?

- a) **Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas**
- b) Birsa Munda and Gaya Munda
- c) Sidho and Kanho
- d) Budhu Bhagat and Jhindari Manki

100. Moplah revolt 1921 took place in

- a) Kashmir
- b) North East Frontier Province
- c) **Kerala**
- d) Assam