

History Q/A PDF For SSC CGL, SSC Stenographer, RRB NTPC Exam



1. Which ruler of the Vijayanagar empire was the friend of the Portuguese Governor Albuquerque?

- A. Devaraya II
- B. Narsingh Raya
- C. Krishna Deva Rai
- D. Venkat II

Ans. C.

Sol. • **Krishna Deva Rai**, ruler of the Vijayanagar empire was the friend of the Portuguese Governor Albuquerque.

• Krishnadeva Rai was the **third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty** from 1509 to 1529.

• In the year 1509, Albuquerque was the viceroy of the Portuguese, at the end of the year he succeeded him the title of governor. Governor Albuquerque and Krishna Dev Rai promised in future to supply Vijayanagar along with Arab and Persian horses.

2. Which of the following was not done during the time of Lord Curzon?

- A. Partition of Bengal
- B. Formation of Bhartiya Lok Seva Mandal
- C. Establishment of the Famine Commission
- D. Formation of Hunter Commission

Ans. D.

Sol. Lord Curzon or George Nathaniel Curzon was the viceroy of India from 1898 to 1905.

Important events during his tenure:

- Famine of 1899-1900
- Appointment of Famine Commission
- Formation of Bhartiya Lok Seva Mandal
- Education Commission
- Partition of Bengal
- Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899

3. Which Indian territory was formerly known as 'Black Water' before Independence?

- A. Lakshadweep Group
- B. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- C. Diu
- D. Alibet and Khadiabet

Ans. B.

Sol. • The Cellular Jail of Andaman and Nicobar Islands was formerly known as '**Black water**' or '**Kala Pani**' before

independence.

- This Jail was used by the Britishers to exile political prisoners.
- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Yogendra Shukla, Batukeshwar Dutt were the Indian freedom fighters who sent to the Kala Pani.

4. Which of the following Pratihara king took the title of 'Pramana'?

- A. Mihirbhoj
- B. Watsaraj
- C. Ram Bhoj
- D. Nagabhata II

Ans. A.

Sol. • **Mihirbhoj** took the title of '**Pramana**'.

- Mihira Bhoja was a ruler of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty of India.
- He succeeded his father Ramabhadra.
- Bhoja was a devotee of Vishnu and adopted the title of Adivaraha which is inscribed on some of his coins.
- It extended over a large area from the foot of the Himalayas up to the river Narmada and included the present district of Etawah in Uttar Pradesh.

5. Where did the telegraph line be laid first?

- A. Calcutta to Agra
- B. Agra to Jaipur
- C. Delhi to Shimla
- D. Raniganj to Calcutta

Ans. A.

Sol. • India's first experiment with an electric telegram took place in **1839** after which the service developed in leaps and bounds.

• **Lord Dalhousie** paved the way for the Imperial Telegraph Department in 1850.

• A year later, British **India's first telegraph** line and office was opened in October 1851, **between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour** along the busy shipping route on the Hooghly.

6. Where was Guru Nanak Dev (the originator of Sikh religion) born?

- A. Amritsar
- B. Anandpur Sahib
- C. Talwandi
- D. Patna Sahib

Ans. C.

Sol. • Guru Nanak was born on 29 November 1469 at Rāi Bhoi Kī **Talvaṇḍī** (present day Nankana



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Sahib, Punjab, Pakistan) near Lahore. Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism and the first of the ten Sikh Gurus.

- His birth is celebrated worldwide as Guru Nanak, the full-moon day in the month of Katak, October–November.
- He set up a unique spiritual, social, and political platform based on equality, fraternal love, goodness, and virtue.

7. Which of the following places presents the oldest evidence of Neolithic Era?

- A. Chimd B. Mehrgarh
C. Burghome D. Daimabad

Ans. B.

Sol. • **Mehrgarh** presents the oldest evidence of Neolithic Era.

- Mehrgarh is the oldest agricultural settlement in the Indian subcontinent Agriculture-based Neolithic settlements.
- Despite being the agriculture settlement, it used only stone tools, so is why placed in Neolithic Era.
- It flourished in the seventh millennium B.C.
- Mehrgarh is located on the Bolan River, a tributary of the Indus, at the eastern edge of the Baluchistan plateau overlooking the Indus plain.

8. According to the distance of planets from the Sun, which of the following order is correct?

- A. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars
B. Mercury, Earth, Mars, Venus
C. Mercury, Mars, Earth, Venus
D. Mercury, Mars, Venus, Earth

Ans. A.

Sol. • Here order present in option (A) is correct. Mercury, named after a Roman god, is 36 million miles away from the sun.

- Venus, named after the Roman goddess of love and beauty, is 67.2 million miles from the sun.
- The planet Earth is 93 million miles away from the sun. Mars is 141.6 million miles away from the sun.
- The order of planets according to the distance from the sun, is as follows:
Mercury < Venus < Earth < Mars < Jupiter < Saturn < Uranus < Neptune

9. Amir Khusrow was the disciple of whom?

- A. Mirza Ghiyas Beg
B. Nizamuddin Auliya
C. Asadulla Beg
D. Sheikh Salim Chisti

Ans. B.

Sol. • Amir Khusrow was a Sufi musician, poet and scholar from South Asia.

- He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of the Indian subcontinent. He was a mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi.
- He wrote poetry primarily in Persian, but also in Hindavi.
- Khusrow is sometimes referred to as the "**voice of India**" (**Tuti-e-Hind**), and has been called the "**father of Urdu literature**."
- Khusrow is regarded as the "father of qawwali" and introduced the ghazal style of song into India, both of which still exist widely in India and Pakistan.

10. Which of the following elements were not found in Lothal as archaeological remains?

- A. Couple Burial
B. Persian Seals
C. harbour
D. Fine variety of barley

Ans. D.

Sol. • **Fine variety of barley were not found in Lothal as archaeological remains.**

• Discovered in 1954, Lothal was excavated from 13 February 1955 to 19 May 1960 by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), the official Indian government agency for the preservation of ancient monuments.

• The excavated site of **Lothal is the only port-town of the Indus Valley Civilisation.**

• A metropolis with an upper and a lower town had in on its northern side a basin with vertical wall, inlet and outlet channels which has been identified as a tidal dockyard.

• The remains of stone anchors, marine shells, sealings which trace its source in



the Persian Gulf together with the structure identified as a warehouse further aid the comprehension of the functioning of the Lothal port.

• According to Archaeological Survey the evidence of **Couple Burial, Persian Seals and harbour were also found.**

11. Which ruler of Bengal gave a portion of Orissa to the Marathas?

- A. Shaista khan
- B. Murshid kuli khan
- C. Alivardi khan
- D. Sirajuddaula

Ans. C.

Sol. • **Alivardi khan** gave a portion of Orissa to the Marathas. Alivardi Khan was the Nawab of Bengal during 1740–1756.

• He toppled the Nasiri Dynasty of the Nawabs and took powers of the Nawab. He is also one of the few Mughal-era leaders known for his victory during the Battle of Burdwan against the Maratha Empire.

• In the year 1747, the Marathas led by Raghoji, began to raid, pillage and annex the territories of the Alivardi Khan.

12. Who the following told, "Hunuz Dilli durast" (Delhi is still far away)?

- A. Amir khusrow
- B. Nizamuddin Auliya
- C. Yahya Sirhindi
- D. Moinuddin Chisti

Ans. B.

Sol. • Nizamuddin Auliya told, "Hunuz Dilli durast".

• Syed Md Nizamuddin Auliya, **also known as Hazrat Nizamuddin** was a Sufi saint of the Chishti Order and unarguably one of the most famous Sufis on the Indian Subcontinent.

• He built his Khanqah here, a place where people from all walks of life were fed, where he imparted spiritual education to others and he had his own quarters.

• Many of his disciples achieved spiritual height, including Shaikh Nasiruddin Chirag Delhavi, and Amir Khusro, noted

scholar/musician, and the royal poet of the Delhi Sultanate.

13. In which form of government, priests rule in the name of God?

- A. Fascism
- B. Monarchy
- C. Theocracy
- D. Oligarchy

Ans. C.

Sol. It's theocracy, the government is ruled in the name of God by the priests. In the literal sense, theocracy stands for the rule of God. The example of this could be seen in ancient history of Israel from Moses until the election of Saul as a king.

14. The Renaissance is a period in Europe, from the _____.

- A. 18th to the 20th century
- B. 14th to the 17th century
- C. 11th to the 13th century
- D. 7th to the 10th century

Ans. B.

Sol. The Renaissance is a period in Europe, from the 14th to the 17th century. It regarded as the cultural bridge between the Middle Ages and modern history. It started as a cultural movement in Italy in the Medieval period and later spread to the rest of Europe, marking the beginning of the Modern age.

15. When did the US drop the atomic bomb on Japanese city Hiroshima?

- A. 6th August 1945
- B. 18th July 1922
- C. 26th June 1947
- D. 11th May 1931

Ans. A.

Sol. On 6th August 1945 US drop the atomic bomb on Japanese city Hiroshima. The atomic bomb are dropped on two cities that is Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan during the world war II. The name of bomb is Little boy that is dropped on Hiroshima and Fat man on Nagasaki.

16. Bharatiya Janata Party is a part of which political group?

- A. United Progressive Alliance
- B. National Democratic Alliance



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C. Janata Parivar
D. Rashtra Parivar

Ans. B.

Sol. Bharatiya Janata Party is a part of National Democratic Alliance. It is a centre right coalition of political parties with ideals of humanism, nationalism and social justice. Amit shah is the chairperson of the party.

17. Who was the eldest brother among the Pandavas?

A. Yudhishtira B. Bhima
C. Sahadeva D. Nakula

Ans. A.

Sol. Yudhishtira was the eldest brother among pandavas. Pandavas were the five powerful and skilled sons of Pandu, the King of Hastinapur. Eldest being Yudhishtira, followed by Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula, and Sahadeva. The brothers were famously involved in the Kurukshetra War with their cousins the Kauravas over who would control the throne of Hastinapur and were Victorious in the Great War.

18. Adolf Hitler, the _____ Politician was responsible for genocide of millions of Jews.

A. German B. French
C. Austrian D. British

Ans. A.

Sol. Adolf Hitler was a German politician, the leader of the Nazi Party and chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945. As a dictator, he initiated World War II in Europe with the invasion of Poland in September 1939, and was central to the Holocaust of Jews as he was of the view that Jews were the enemies of German people and prevented the expansion of Germany, to develop Germany it was essential to kill Jews.

19. What does the wheel in the National Flag represent?

A. Speed B. Truth
C. Growth D. Future

Ans. C.

Sol. The wheel represents the dynamism of a peaceful changes in the world. The

24 spokes represent the teachings of Buddha. The wheel represents the dynamism of a peaceful change.

20. _____ comprises the archaeological remains of a monastic and scholastic institution.

A. Nalanda
B. Rani ki vav
C. Hill Forts of Rajasthan
D. Fatehpur Sikri

Ans. A.

Sol. Nalanda comprises the archaeological remains of a monastic and scholastic institution. Nalanda is the most famous university in Bihar which was established by Kumargupta.

21. Gandhi Ji started the Non-Cooperation Movement in?

A. 1880 B. 1900
C. 1920 D. 1940

Ans. C.

Sol. Gandhiji started the Non-Cooperation movement in 1920. The Non-Cooperation Movement was led by him after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. It aimed to resist British rule in India through non-violent means. Protestors would refuse to buy British goods, adopt the use of local handicrafts and picket liquor shops. The ideas of Ahimsa and nonviolence were the key for success of noncooperation movement.

22. Who has served maximum time as the Prime Minister of India?

A. Jawaharlal Nehru
B. Indira Gandhi
C. Manmohan Singh
D. Lal Bahadur Shastri

Ans. A.

Sol. Jawaharlal Nehru has served the maximum time as the prime minister of India. He emerged as the paramount leader of the Indian independence movement under the tutelage of Mahatma Gandhi and ruled India from its establishment as an independent nation in 1947 until his death in 1964. He is considered to be the architect of the modern Indian nation-state: a



sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic.

23. People in all the following countries had to be resettled after the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster, except

- A. Kazakhstan B. Belarus
C. Russia D. Ukraine

Ans. A.

Sol. People in the Kazakhstan didn't have to be resettled after the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster. It is the incident which took place in present day Ukraine's northern side, which then is quite far from the Kazakhstan border.

24. Which of these countries got Independence from the United Kingdom?

- A. Uzbekistan B. Pakistan
C. Venezuela D. South Korea

Ans. B.

Sol. It's the Pakistan, which was erstwhile part of Indian Subcontinent which was colonized by the Britishers. They got their independence on 14th August 1947.

25. Battle of Kanauj was fought in the year _____?

- A. 1764 B. 1526
C. 1540 D. 1857

Ans. C.

Sol. Battle of Kanauj was fought in the year 1540 between Afghan ruler Sher Khan and the Mughal ruler Humayun in which Humayun was defeated and he escaped to Sindh. Meanwhile Sher Khan ruled Agra and Delhi with effective administration policies like introduction of metrics, coins and guest houses.

26. When did 'Jallianwala Bagh' tragedy occur?

- A. 13th April 1867
B. 15th June 1947
C. 13th April 1919
D. 17th May 2011

Ans. C.

Sol. 'Jallianwala Bagh' tragedy occurred on 13th April 1919. This massacre occurred when troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer fired machine guns into a crowd of

unarmed protesters, along with Baishakhi pilgrims, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh. Around 379 people are died in this massacre.

27. Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal for?

- A. Marjani B. Mehbooba
C. Mehjabeen D. Mumtaz

Ans. D.

Sol. Shahjahan built the Taj Mahal for his wife Mumtaz Mahal in 1631. It is a white marble mausoleum on the south bank of the Yamuna River in Agra documenting Shah Jahan's love and grief after the death of Mumtaz Mahal.

28. Who started Ganesha Festival?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
B. Lokmanya Tilak
C. Pandit Nehru
D. Indira Gandhi

Ans. B.

Sol. Lokmanya Tilak started Ganesha Festival to promote culture and nationalism and gather public to fight against Britishers through public procession. It is a ten-day long Hindu festival celebrated to honour the younger son of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati, the elephant-headed God, Ganesha.

29. Adolf Hitler was from _____.

- A. France B. Germany
C. United Kingdom D. Spain

Ans. B.

Sol. Adolf Hitler was from Germany. He was the leader of Nazi party and served as the Chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945. It was under his leadership that Germany entered World War 2, and did the horrendous crime of Holocaust.

30. The Renaissance is a period in Europe, from the _____.

- A. 18th to the 20th century
B. 14th to the 17th century
C. 11th to the 13th century
D. 7th to the 10th century

Ans. B.

Sol. The Renaissance is a period in Europe, from the 14th to the 17th



century. It regarded as the cultural bridge between the Middle Ages and modern history. It started as a cultural movement in Italy in the Medieval period and later spread to the rest of Europe, marking the beginning of the Modern age.

31. The English defeated the _____ in the battle of Wandiwash.

- A. German B. French
C. Indians D. Americans

Ans. B.

Sol.

- The Third Carnatic war (Battle of Wandiwash, 1760) was a local version of the Seven Years war (1757-1763) in Europe.
- It put an end to the ambitions of French to create a colonial empire in India.
- The French forces were led by Conte De Lally. The British forces were led by Sir Eyre Coote. Britisher defeated the French in the Battle of Wandiwash in 1760. And they besieged Pondicherry.
- Seven Years war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris 1763.

32. Who was appointed by Akbar as his Court Musician?

- A. Abul Fazal B. Miyan Tansen
C. Raja Birbal D. Raja Todar Mal

Ans. B.

Sol. The Nine most learned men in the court of Akbar were known as Navratnas. They are as follows:

- Abul Fazal (Poet)
- Faizi (Poet)
- Miyan Tansen (Musician)
- Raja Birbal (court jester)
- Raja Todar Mal (Finance Minister)
- Raja Man Singh (Military Commander)
- Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana (writer)
- Fakir Aziao-Din (sufi mystic)
- Mirza Aziz Koka (leading nobles)

33. Agra Fort was built by?

- A. Humayun B. Akbar
C. Babur D. Aurangzeb

Ans. B.

Sol.

- Akbar built fort at Agra (built 1565-74) and the magnificent town of Fatehpur Sikri (1569-74).
- He also built Buland Darwaza to commemorate his victory over Gujrat.

34. Who built Gateway of India?

- A. Guru Ramdas
B. Maharaja Pratap Singh
C. Rabindra Nath Tagore
D. British Govt

Ans. D.

Sol. Gateway of India was built at Apollo Bunder, a popular meeting place and it was designed by the British architect, George Wittet.

35. Raipur is the capital of which Indian State?

- A. Jharkhand
B. Goa
C. Himachal Pradesh
D. Chattisgarh

Ans. D.

Sol.

- Raipur district is a district in the Chhattisgarh state of India. It is also the largest city in Chhattisgarh. It was formerly a part of Madhya Pradesh before the state of Chhattisgarh was formed on 1 November 2000.
- Chhattisgarh's new capital Naya Raipur has been renamed as Atal Nagar.

36. Prithviraj Chauhan married _____.

She was the daughter of his enemy Jaichandra Gahadwal.

- A. Krishnavati B. Purvavati
C. Somyukta D. Saumyavati

Ans. C.

Sol. Prithviraj Chauhan married Somyukta. She was the daughter of his enemy Jaichandra Gahadwal whom Prithviraj Chauhan has defeated several times. He was the ruler of Chauhan dynasty in North West India with his capital at Ajmer. He prevented the invasion of Ghori but later on was defeated by Ghori in the battle of terrain II



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37. Gandhi Ji studied Law in ____ .

- A. India B. United Kingdom
C. South Africa D. Bhutan

Ans. B.

Sol.

- Gandhiji studied Law in the United Kingdom.
- Gandhiji, was born in Gandhinagar, Gujrat.
- He was trained in law at the Inner Temple, London. After becoming Lawyer he went to South Africa for practice.

38. Group of Monuments at Hampi is in

- A. Karnataka B. Madhya Pradesh
C. Maharashtra D. Rajasthan

Ans. A.

Sol. Group of Monuments at Hampi is in Karnataka State. It is situated near the river Tungbhadra. It has also been marked as "World Heritage Site" by UNESCO in 1998. The famous Hampi monument was built by famous south ruler of Vijaynagar "Harihar and Bukka".

39. Battle of Haldighati in 1576 was fought between Akbar and ____ .

- A. Sher Shah
B. Maharana Pratap
C. Hemu Vikramaditya
D. Nader Shah

Ans. B.

Sol.

- Battle of Haldighati in 1576 was fought between Mughal ruler Akbar and Rajpoot Maharana Pratap.
- Mansingh (Ruler of amber, Rajasthan) led the Akbar Sena.
- It is one of the most important wars of the middle History.

40. Before its Independence, Bangladesh was part of ____ .

- A. India B. China
C. Pakistan D. United Kingdom

Ans. C.

Sol. Bangladesh, before its independence was a part of undivided Pakistan. Bangladesh was called the east Pakistan. The independence of Bangladesh was declared on 26 March

1971 at the onset of the Bangladesh Liberation War, when the Pakistan Army launched a genocide against the people of East Pakistan.

41. Which emperor shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?

- A. Aurangzab
B. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
C. Sher Shah Suri
D. Genghis Khan

Ans. B.

Sol. Muhammad bin Tughluq shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad. In 1327, Tughluq passed an order to shift the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad in the Deccan region of south India as it would help him to establish control over the fertile land of the Deccan plateau and to create a more accessible capital since his empire had grown more in the south. He also felt that it would make him safe from the Mongol invasions which were mainly aimed at Delhi and regions in north India but his experiment was a failure.

42. Birbal was an advisor in the court of ____ .

- A. Babur B. Akbar
C. Aurangzeb D. Jahangir

Ans. B.

Sol.

- Birbal was an advisor in the court of **Akbar**.
- He was a great poet.
- Birbal's duties at court were administrative and military.
- He was the **only Hindu to adopt Din-i Ilahi**.

43. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus station was designed by

- A. Frederick William Stevens
B. Santiago Calatrava
C. Fazlur Rahman Khan
D. Frei Otto

Ans. A.

Sol. **Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus station** was designed by **Frederick William Stevens**. He was an English architectural engineer who worked for the **British**



colonial government in India.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus station was earlier known as **railway station Victoria Terminus in Bombay.**
- It was renamed in **1996** as Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus station.

44. Ajatashatru was the son _____ of

- A. Brahmadatta B. Bindusara
C. Bimbisara D. Chetaka

Ans. C.

Sol. **Ajatashatru** was the son of King **Bimbisara**. He was a king of the **Haryanka dynasty** of **Magadha** in **North India**.

- He forcefully took over the kingdom of **Magadha** from his father and imprisoned him.
 - Ajatashatru followed policies of **conquest** and **expansion**.
45. Who was first Viceroy of the pre-independence era?
- A. Warren Hastings
B. Lord William Bentinck
C. Lord Mountbatten
D. Lord Canning
- Ans. D.
- Sol.
- The title remained in existence from 1858. Lord Canning was **Governor General** of India from 1856 to 1858 and Viceroy of India from 1858 to 1862.
 - **Lord Canning** was the first viceroy of British India.

46. Shah Jahan (1627–1657 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?

- A. Mughal B. Nanda
C. Maurya D. Haryanka

Ans. A.

Sol. Shah Jahan was the fifth Mughal emperor, who reigned from 1627 to 1657 AD. The Mughal Empire reached the pinnacle of its glory during Shah Jahan's reign and he is widely considered to be one of the greatest Mughal emperors. In September 1657, Shah Jahan fell seriously ill, which set off a war of succession among his four sons,

in which his third son Aurangzeb, emerged victorious.

47. Babur (1526–1530 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?

- A. Mughal B. Nanda
C. Maurya D. Haryanka

Ans. A.

Sol. Babur was the ruler of Mughal dynasty. He is the founder and first emperor of the Mughal dynasty and was the direct descendant of Turkic Emperor Timur. He gained control of Northern India by defeating Ibrahim Lodhi in the Battle of Panipat in 1526 and Rana Sanga of Mewar in the battle of Khanwa.

48. The Queen who had the nick name "Bloody Mary"

- A. Elizabeth B. Victoria
C. Mary I D. Ruth

Ans. C.

Sol. Mary I was the Queen who had the nick name "Bloody Mary". She was the queen of England and due to her pursuit of the restoration of Roman Catholicism in England and Ireland led to her denunciation as "Bloody Mary" by her Protestant opponents.

49. Noor Jahan was wife of which Mughal Emperor?

- A. Akbar B. Aurangzeb
C. Jahangir D. Shah Jahan

Ans. C.

Sol. Noor Jahan was wife of Jahangir. Mirza Nur-ud-din Beig Mohammad Khan Salim, was the fourth Mughal Emperor known by his imperial name Jahangir, ruled from 1605 until his death in 1627. Jahangir was also notorious for his vices.

Shah Jahan wife- Mumtaz Mahal

50. Battle of Tarain was fought in the year _____?

- A. 1526 B. 1757
C. 1191 D. 1857

Ans. C.

Sol. Battle of Tarain was fought in the year 1191. First battle of Tarain was fought in the year 1191 between Mohammad Gori and Prithvi Raj Chauhan



in which gori is defeated. In the next year 1192 second battle of tarain fought between the same ruler and this time Prithvi Raj Chauhan defeated.

51.The battle of Tarain was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and _____.

- A. Mahmood Gaznabi
- B. Muhammad Ghorī
- C. Babar
- D. Humayun

Ans. B.

Sol. The Battles of Tarain, were fought in 1191 and 1192 in Haryana between Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad of Ghorī. The first battle was won by Chauhan and the second battle was won by Ghorī.

52.From which monument, Gautama Buddha propagated his divine knowledge of Buddhism to the world?

- A. Humayun's Tomb
- B. Mahabodhi Temple Complex
- C. Qutub Minar
- D. Red Fort Complex

Ans. B.

Sol. Gautama Buddha propagated his divine knowledge of Buddhism to the world from Mahabodhi Temple Complex. This temple complex is one of the four holy sites related to buddha life. This temple is located in Gaya.

53.Humayun (1530–1540 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?

- A. Nanda
- B. Mughal
- C. Maurya
- D. Haryanka

Ans. B.

Sol. Humayun was the ruler of Mughal dynasty in India. He is the son of Babur who laid the foundation of Mughals in India.

54.Elephanta Caves is located in which city?

- A. Nashik
- B. Kolhapur
- C. Pune
- D. Mumbai

Ans. D.

Sol. Elephanta Caves is located in Mumbai in Maharashtra. These caves are rock cut sculptures related to hindu and

buddhism. These caves are constructed by Rashtrakutas ruler in 7th century.

55.Humayun's Tomb was built by_____.

- A. Humayun
- B. Hamida Banu Begum
- C. Babur
- D. Akbar

Ans. B.

Sol. Humayun's Tomb was built by Hamida banu Begum. This monument is situated in delhi and this was designed by Mirza Ghiyas in 1569-70.

56.Ashoka was an emperor of the _____ Dynasty?

- A. Mughal
- B. Chola
- C. Maurya
- D. Gupta

Ans. C.

Sol.

- Ashoka was an emperor of the Maurya dynasty.
- After Kalinga War Ashoka accepted the Buddhism and later works for Buddhism.
- He constructed very monuments such as Sanchi stupa.

57.Where was Mahatma Gandhi born?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Assam
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Gujarat

Ans. D.

Sol. Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was the leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule, who was born on 2 October 1869, atPorbandar, Gujarat.

58.Who built Sabarmati Ashram?

- A. Guru Ramdas
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Rao Jodhaji
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. D.

Sol.

- Mahatma Gandhi built Sabarmati Asharam. This asharam is situated on the bank of river Sabarmati in Gujarat in Ahmdebad.
- Famous Dandi march started from this Asharam.



59. Bahadur Shah (First) was born in the year _____.

- A. 1543 B. 1643
C. 1743 D. 1843

Ans. B.

Sol. Bahadur Shah (14 October 1643 – 27 February 1712), the seventh Mughal emperor of India, ruled from 1707 until his death in 1712.

60. The famous 'Hawa Mahal' is in which city of Rajasthan?

- A. Ajmer B. Jodhpur
C. Jaipur D. Kota

Ans. C.

Sol. Hawa Mahal is a palace, built in 1799 by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh. It is Constructed of red and pink sandstone, the palace sits on the edge of the City Palace, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

61. Where is Pushkar Fair held?

- A. Bihar
B. Uttar Pradesh
C. Madhya Pradesh
D. Rajasthan

Ans. D.

Sol. The Pushkar Fair, also called the Pushkar Camel Fair or locally as Kartik Mela or Pushkar ka Mela is an annual multi-day livestock fair and cultural fête held in the town of Pushkar (Rajasthan, India).

62. Who was the last Mughal emperor?

- A. Babar B. Noor Jehan
C. Akbar D. Bahadur Shah

Ans. D.

Sol. Mirza Abu Zafar Sirajuddin Muhammad Bahadur Shah Zafar (24 October 1775 – 7 November 1862) was the last Mughal emperor. He was the second son of and became the successor to his father, Akbar, upon his death on 28 September 1837.

63. Aurangzeb put his father _____ under house arrest in Agra Fort.

- A. Humayun B. Shah Jahan
C. Akbar D. Bahadur Shah

Ans. B.

Sol.

- Aurangzeb was the sixth, and widely considered the last effective Mughal emperor.
- His reign lasted for 49 years from 1658 until his death in 1707. He was the third of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal.
- After killing his brothers, he succeeded to the throne of Delhi. And put his father under House Arrest in Agra Fort.

64. In which language Buddha preached?

- A. Hindi B. Urdu
C. Pali D. Hebrew

Ans. C.

Sol.

- Buddha born in 563 BC at Lumbini, near Kapilavastu in Shakyas republic, Kosala.
- He died in 483 BCE at Kusinagara in Malla republic, Magadha kingdom.
- He was the founder of Buddhism. He preached his teaching mainly in **Pali language**, the language of common people.

65. Ashoka was a king of which dynasty?

- A. Pradyota B. Haryanka
C. Maurya D. Nanda

Ans. C.

Sol. Ashoka was an Indian emperor of the Maurya Dynasty. He ruled almost the entire Indian subcontinent from c. 268 to 232 BCE. He was the grandson of the founder of the Maurya Dynasty, Chandragupta Maurya. He renounced the throne after Kalinga war and he became a Bodhi monk. He is remembered for the pillars and edicts, for sending Buddhist monks to Sri Lanka and Central Asia, and for establishing monuments related to Buddha's life. Third Buddhist council held during his regime.

66. Chanakya was known as _____.

- A. Rajasekhara B. Tejasvi
C. Kautilya D. Vatsyayana

Ans. C.

Sol. Chanakya was also known as Kautilya or Vishnu Gupta. He is an Indian teacher, Philosophers and court poet of



Chandra Gupta maurya and his son Bindusara. He is known for helping in the foundation of mauryan empire. His famous work arthasastra deals with economy and military strategies.

67. Sri Aurobindo was born in the year

- A. 1772 B. 1822
C. 1872 D. 1922

Ans. C.

Sol. Sri Aurobindo was born in the year 1872. He joined the Indian movement for independence from British rule and was one of its influential leaders to galvanized support against the RAJ. However later on he became a spiritual reformer, introducing his visions on human progress and spiritual evolution.

68. East India Company was established in _____.

- A. 1400 B. 1500
C. 1600 D. 1700

Ans. C.

Sol.

- East India Company was established in **1600** and it was granted an English Royal Charter, under the name "Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies" by Queen Elizabeth-I on 31 December 1600.
- Later on it established its branch in India in 1605 during the period of Jahangir with its first factory at **Masulipatnam**.

69. Battle of Kanauj in 1540 was fought between Sher Shah and.....

- A. Babur B. Humayun
C. Akbar D. Aurangzeb

Ans. B.

Sol. Battle of Kanauj in 1540 was fought between Sher Shah and Humayun. In this battle Humayun defeated very badly and Shershah Suri ruled over Delhi and Agra.

70. During Tomara dynasty which of the following city was the capital of India?

- A. Meerut B. Delhi
C. Kolkata D. Haryana

Ans. B.

Sol. During **Tomara** dynasty **Delhi** was the capital of India. Tomara were an Indian dynasty who ruled parts of present-

day **Delhi** and **Haryana** during **9th-12th century**. Their rule over this region is attested to by multiple inscriptions and coins. In addition, much of the information about them comes from medieval bardic legends, which are not historically reliable.

71. Whom did Akbar defeat in the 2nd battle of Panipat in 1556?

- A. Genghis Khan
B. Nader Shah
C. Hemu Vikramaditya
D. Bajirao I

Ans. C.

Sol. Akbar defeated Hemu Vikramaditya in the 2nd Battle of Panipat on 5 Nov. 1556. Hemu was chief minister of Adil Shah Suri. This battle took place because Hemu conquered Delhi in 'Battle of Delhi' as a result Akbar with the help of Bairam Khan attacked Hemu and defeated him.

72. The Red Fort (Delhi) was built by _____.

- A. Babur B. British
C. Shah Jahan D. Aurangzeb

Ans. C.

Sol. The Red Fort (Delhi) was built by Shah Jahan in 1639. It was the main residence of kings of Mughal dynasty. They lived there for around 200 years. It is made up of Redstone. It was developed as capital of Shahjahanabad.

73. Ashoka converted to which religion after the Kalinga war?

- A. Jainism B. Buddhism
C. Christianity D. Judaism

Ans. B.

Sol. Ashoka converted to Buddhism after the Kalinga war. Due to loss of many lives during the Kalinga war, Ashoka converted to Buddhism and followed the Dharma Sangha. Asoka's universal Dharma aimed at spiritualizing human character and to give up violence, anger, cruelty, pride, anti-envy, and to develop



gentleness. Punya came from correct conduct. The moral values, not the material, were the true rewards of life.

74. Chanakya was the chief advisor of _____.

- A. Babur
- B. Chandragupta Maurya
- C. Akbar
- D. Shahjahan

Ans. B.

Sol.

- Chanakya was the chief advisor of **Chandragupta Maurya** who is also known as Kautilya and Vishnugupt.
- He wrote famous book "**Arthshastra**" which is regarding Mauryan political view.
- He also helped Chandragupta Maurya to defeat Ghananand (last emperor of Nand dynasty) and established Maurya dynasty.

75. Humayun was born in the year _____.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. 1508 | B. 1608 |
| C. 1708 | D. 1808 |

Ans. A.

Sol. Humayun was born in the year 1508. His full name was Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad. He was the second emperor of the Mughal Empire, who ruled over territory in what is now Afghanistan, Pakistan, and parts of northern India from 1531–1540 and again from 1555–1556. Like his father, Babur, he lost his kingdom early but regained it with the aid of the Safavid dynasty of Persia,

76. Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal in memory of _____.

- A. Ruqayya Sultan Begum
- B. Jodha Bai
- C. Mumtaz Mahal
- D. Nur Jahan

Ans. C.

Sol. Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal in memory of Mumtaz Mahal. Taj Mahal literally means Crown of the Palace and is a white marble mausoleum situated on the south bank of the Yamuna River in the Indian city of Agra. It was commissioned in 1632. The Taj Mahal was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 for being "the jewel of Muslim art in India".



77. The ploughed fields have been found at which among the following sites of Harappan Civilization?

- A. Mohenjodaro B. Chanhudaro
C. Kalibangan D. Harappa

Ans. C

Sol.

- a) The ploughed fields have been found at Kalibangan site of Harappan Civilization.
b) A wooden furrow has been found, 7 fire altars in a row have been found and they suggest the practice of sacrifice and Bones of the camel have been found at Kalibangan.
c) The bricks used were earthen ones and were not as planned and also did not have a good drainage system.

78. In which year was the Chicago (USA) Conference of World Religions held that included Swami Vivekananda's talk on religion as one of its highlights?

- A. 1889 B. 1882
C. 1893 D. 1978

Ans. C

Sol.

- The first Conference of World Religions was held on **11th September 1893**.
- Swami Vivekananda represented Hinduism as a delegate in this conference.
- The conference was held from **11th September to 27th September 1893** at the World's Congress Auxiliary Building Chicago, U.S. (which is now The Art Institute of Chicago).

79. _____ was awarded the 'Kaisar-i-Hind' in 1915 by Lord Hardinge of Penshurst for his contribution to ambulance services in South Africa

- A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
B. Mahatma Gandhi
C. Subhash Chandra Bose
D. Muhammad Iqbal

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Mahatma Gandhi was awarded the 'Kaisar-i-Hind' in 1915** by Lord Hardinge of Penshurst for his contribution to ambulance services in South Africa.

• He returned the medal in 1920 as part of the national campaign protesting the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

• The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India was a medal awarded by the British monarch to civilians of any nationality who rendered distinguished service in the advancement of the interests of the British Raj.

80. The present day city of Bhopal was built by which of the following Pratihara rulers?

- A. Mahendra Bhoja B. Rajyapala
C. Vijayasena D. Mihir Bhoja

Ans. D

Sol.

• Bhopal was founded in the **11th century by the Paramara king Mihir Bhoja**, who ruled from his capital at Dhar.

• Bhopal was originally known as **Bhojpal**.

• In the early 18th century, Bhopal was a small village in the Gond kingdom.

• The modern Bhopal city was established by Dost Mohammad Khan (1672–1728).

• Bhopal became a princely state after signing a treaty with the British East India Company in 1818.

81. During the reign of which of the following kings did Chinese traveler Xuan Zang visit India?

- A. Harshvardhan
B. Prabhakar Vardhan
C. Chandragupta Maurya
D. Ashoka

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Hieun Tsang** was the Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the reign of **Harshvardhan** with an aim of securing authentic Buddhist scripts.

• **The Kannauj assembly (643 AD)** was held in the honor of Hieun Tsang.

• He stayed in India for about fifteen years and recorded his experience in his book, '**Si-Yu-Ki**'.

82. Who among the following designed the famous structure the Gateway of India?

- A. Edward Lutyens B. James Miller



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C. George Wittet
D. Alexander Thompson

Ans. C

Sol.

- **The Gateway of India** was built in the early twentieth century in the city of Mumbai, Maharashtra.
- It was designed by the British architect, **George Wittet**.
- The foundation stone of the Gateway of India was laid down by the then Governor of Bombay (Mumbai) on March 31st, 1913.
- This gateway was built to commemorate the arrival of George V, Emperor of India and Mary of Teck, Empress consort, in India at Apollo Bunder, Mumbai (then Bombay) on 2 December 1911.
- It was the first visit of a British monarch to India.

83. Burzahom, the neolithic site, is located in _____.

- A. Karnataka B. Goa
C. Mizoram
D. Jammu and Kashmir

Ans. D

Sol.

* **Burzahom** is located in **Jammu & Kashmir**.

* The location is on a high terrace which is part of the flood of the Jhelum river and has Karewa soil (clay) formation.

* The elevation of this site is approximately 1,800 metres.

84. The Chola Empire was invaded by _____ in the early 14th century A.D.

- A. Malik Kafur B. Taimur
C. Muhammad Ghori D. Genghis Khan

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Chola kingdom vanished when Malik Kafur invaded the South.**

• He was a prominent eunuch slave-general of the Delhi Sultanate ruler Alauddin Khalji.

85. The historical Sher Shah Suri Marg is called as _____.

- A. National Highway Number 23
B. National Highway Number 11

C. National Highway Number 1
D. National Highway Number 7

Ans. C

Sol.

• The historical Sher-Shah-Suri Marg is called **National Highway No. 1**.

• NH-1 is the Grand Trunk (GT) road that also existed during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.

• It runs between the union territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. The NH is the lifeline of the Ladakh region.

86. _____ attacked the southern coast of Kathiawar along the Arabian Sea, where he sacked the city of Somnath and its renowned Hindu temple in 1026.

- A. Firoz Shah Tugalaq
B. Mahmud of Ghazni
C. Ahmed Shah Tugalaq
D. Muhammad Ghori

Ans. B

Sol.

• Somnath temple is located in Gujrat and believed to be the first among the twelve "Jyotirlingas" shrines of Shiva.

• **Mahmud of Ghazni** destroyed and plundered the Somnath temple.

• It was rebuilt between 1026 and 1042 AD by the Paramara king Bhoja of Malwa and the Solanki king Bhimdev I of Anhilwara.

87. After the battle of _____ in 1757, the British achieved political power in India.

- A. Aliwal B. Buxar
C. Plassey D. Saragarhi

Ans. C

Sol.

• **The Battle of Plassey** was a decisive victory of the British East India Company over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies on **23 June 1757**.

• British East India Company fought this battle under the leadership of **Robert Clive**.

• After this battle, the British achieved political power in India.

88. In which year was the Non-Cooperation Movement launched?



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- A. 1877 B. 1920
C. 1856 D. 1919

Ans. B

Sol.

The Non Cooperation Movement was launched in **1920**.

- It was launched by Indian National Congress on 1st August, 1920 under leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
- People were asked to boycott foreign goods and use only Indian-made goods, resign British jobs, surrender titles etc.
- Khadi and Charkha became the symbol of national movement.
- Gandhiji called off the movement in February, 1922 in the wake of the Chauri Chaura incident.

89. Alexander invaded India in _____.

- A. 467 BC B. 323 BC
C. 454 BC D. 326 BC

Ans. D

Sol.

- **In 326 BC, Alexander invaded India**, after crossing the river Indus he advanced towards Taxila.
- He then challenged king Porus, ruler of the kingdom between the rivers Jhelum and Chenab. Historians believe that Porus posed a great challenge to Alexander's army in this war.
- Alexander was a king of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon and a member of the Argead dynasty.

90. The Barabar Caves, the oldest surviving rock-cut in India, mostly belong to which of the following periods?

- A. Chola Dynasty B. Gupta Empire
C. Maurya Empire D. Chera Dynasty

Ans. C

Sol.

- **The Barabar Hill Caves** are the oldest examples of **Mauryan** rock-cut architecture in India.
- The Barabar caves are in the Barabar hills, in Jainabad District of Bihar.
- There are four caves in Barabar.
- These caves were built during the reign of Asoka and his grandson Dasharatha.

91. Who among the following was killed by Chhatrapati Shivaji in the Battle of Pratapgadh?

- A. Afzal Khan B. Asghar Khan
C. Shaista Khan D. Shuja Khan

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Afzal Khan** was a 17th-century general who served the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur in present-day Karnataka.
- He fought against Shivaji Maharaj.
- He was killed by Shivaji Maharaj at a meeting with Shivaji Maharaj, and his army was defeated in the **Battle of Pratapgadh**.

92. In which year did the Convention of Wadgaon take place?

- A. 1779 B. 1789
C. 1769 D. 1799

Ans. A

Sol.

- * The Convention of Wadgaon was concluded on **January 13, 1779** after the First Maratha War in India (1775–82).
- * The Battle of Wadgaon (12–13 January 1779) was part of the First Anglo-Maratha War.
- * The First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–1782) was the first of three Anglo-Maratha wars fought between the British East India Company and Maratha Empire in India.
- * The war began with the **Treaty of Surat** and ended with the **Treaty of Salbai**.

93. The quote "The shots that hit me are the last nails to the coffin of British rule in India." Belongs to which of the following freedom fighters?

- A. Lala Lajpat Rai
B. Chandrashekhar Azad
C. Bhagat Singh
D. Ram Prasad Bismil

Ans. A

Sol.

- **The quote "The shots that hit me are the last nails to the coffin of British rule in India" is belongs to Lala Lajpat Rai.**
- He played a pivotal role in the Indian Independence movement.



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- He was popularly known as Punjab Kesari.
- He was one third of the Lal Bal Pal triumvirate.
- He was also associated with activities of Punjab National Bank and Lakshmi Insurance Company in their early stages in 1894.

94. Who was the mother of Mahatma Gandhi?

- A. Putlibai B. Heerabai
C. Kamlabai D. Kasturbai

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Putlibai was the mother of Mahatma Gandhi.**

- Kasturba Gandhi was the wife of Mahatma Gandhi and was also known as BAA.
- His father was Karamchandra Uttamchand Gandhi.
- He had four sons namely Harilal, Manilal, Ramdas and Devdas.

95. Who among the following was the first Sayyid ruler of Delhi?

- A. Mubarak Shah B. Alam Shah
C. Muhammad Shah D. Khizr Shah

Ans. D

Sol.

• **The Sayyid Dynasty was founded by Khizr Khan.**

- Khizr Khan was the governor of Multan and Timur's deputy in India.
- This dynasty ruled for 37 years from 1414 to 1451 AD by four rulers- Khizr Khan, Mubarak, Muhammad Shah, Alam Shah.

96. During the passage of the Royal Titles Act 1876, the office of the British Prime Minister was occupied by _____.

- A. William Eward Gladstone
B. Arthur Balfour
C. John Russell
D. Benjamin Disraeli

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Royal Titles Act 1876 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

- This act officially recognized Queen Victoria as "Empress of India".
- This title had been assumed by her in 1876, under the encouragement of the **Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli.**

97. Who was the first woman to become the governor of an Indian state?

- A. Sarojini Naidu
B. Aruna Asaf Ali
C. Vijay Laxmi Pandit
D. Krishna Hutheesing

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Sarojini Naidu** was appointed as the governor of the United Provinces (present-day Uttar Pradesh).

- She was the first woman to become the governor of an Indian state.
- She remained in office until her death in March 1949.

98. Who among the following defeated Harshavardhan in 618 CE?

- A. Chandragupta I B. Pulakeshin II
C. Pushyamitra D. Alexander

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Pulakeshin II defeated Harshavardhan** on the banks of Narmada in 618-619 CE.

- Pulakeshin II was the most famous ruler of the Chalukya dynasty.
- During his reign, the Chalukya kingdom expanded to cover most of the Deccan region in peninsular India.

99. Vikramashila University was founded by _____.

- A. Ashoka B. Dharmapala
C. Chandragupta-I D. Bimbisara

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Vikramashila University** was founded by **Pala king Dharmapala** in the late 8th or early 9th century.

- It was allegedly destroyed by the forces of Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khalji around 1193.



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- Dharmapala was the second ruler of the Pala Empire of Bengal region in the Indian Subcontinent. He was the son and successor of Gopala, the founder of the Pala Dynasty

100. Which Sikh Guru compiled the 'Adi Granth' the holy scripture of Sikhism?

- A. Guru Hargobind B. Guru Amar Das
C. Guru Arjan Dev D. Guru Ram Das

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Guru Arjan Dev** compiled the first official edition of the Sikh scripture called the **Adi Granth**, which later expanded into the **Guru Granth Sahib**.

- Guru Arjan Dev was the first of the two Gurus martyred in the Sikh faith and the fifth of the ten total Sikh Gurus.

101. In which year was Satya Sodhak Samaj founded by Jyotirao Phule?

- A. 1865 B. 1873
C. 1861 D. 1870

Ans. B

Sol.

- Satya Sodhak Samaj was a social reform society.

- It was founded by Jyotirao Phule in Pune, Maharashtra, on **24 September 1873**.

102. In 1872, Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India was assassinated at which place?

- A. Port Blair B. Diu
C. Delhi D. Kolkata

Ans. A

Sol.

In 1872, Lord Mayo, the Viceroy of India was assassinated at Port Blair.

- He served as 4th Viceroy of India from 1869 to 1872.

- He followed the policy of non Intervention in his foreign policy. He was assassinated by Pathan Sher Ali.

103. Kalinga War was fought in the year _____.

- A. 1604 BC B. 261 BC
C. 731 AD D. 1113 AD

Ans. B

Sol.

- The Kalinga War was fought between Ashoka of the Maurya Empire and independent ruler from the state of Kalinga, present-day Odisha in **261 B.C.**

- It was a major war and bloodshed from this war prompted Ashoka to adopt Buddhism.

104. From which monument, Gautama Buddha propagated his divine knowledge of Buddhism to the world?

- A. Humayun's Tomb
B. Mahabodhi Temple Complex
C. Qutub Minar
D. Red Fort Complex

Ans. B

Sol. Gautama Buddha propagated his divine knowledge of Buddhism to the world from Mahabodhi Temple Complex. This temple complex is one of the four holy sites related to buddha life. This temple is located in Gaya.

105. When did the US drop the atomic bomb on Japanese city Hiroshima?

- A. 6th August 1945 B. 18th July 1922
C. 26th June 1947 D. 11th May 1931

Ans. A

Sol. On 6th August 1945 US drop the atomic bomb on Japanese city Hiroshima. The atomic bomb were dropped on two cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan during the world warII. The name of bomb was Little boy that is dropped on Hiroshima and Fat man was dropped on Nagasaki.

106. Elephanta Caves is located in which city?

- A. Nashik B. Kolhapur
C. Pune D. Mumbai

Ans. D

Sol. Elephanta Caves is located in Mumbai in Maharashtra. These caves are rock cut sculptures related to hindu and buddhism. These caves are constructed by Rashtrakutas ruler in 7th century.



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