History Questions Asked in SSC GGL 2019 (Hindi)
History Questions Asked in SSC CGL 2019

1. The ruins of the ancient city of Hampi - capital of Vijayanagara - is located in which present day Indian state?
A. Bihar
B. Telangana
C. Haryana
D. Karnataka

Ans. D
Sol.
• Hampi also referred to as the Group of Monuments at Hampi, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in east-central Karnataka.
• It was the capital of Vijayanagara Empire in the 14th century.

2. Kolathunadu, Valluvanad and Thekkumkoor were ancient small-time kingdoms in which state of India?
A. Bihar
B. Kerala
C. Gujarat
D. Karnataka

Ans. B
Sol.
• Kolathunadu, Valluvanad and Thekkumkoor were ancient small-time kingdoms in south India, in the Bharathapuzha river basin in present-day central Kerala.

3. Ajatashatru, a ruler of the Haryanka Dynasty, was the son of _____.
A. Bimbisara
B. Anurudha
C. Naga-Dasak
D. Udayin

Ans. A
Sol.
- **Ajatashatru** was a king of the Haryanka dynasty of Magadha.
- He was the son of King Bimbisara and was a contemporary of both Mahavira and Gautama Buddha.
- The Haryanka dynasty was succeeded by the Shishunaga dynasty.

4. Who among the following was the last ruler of the Nanda dynasty?
A. Kaivarta
B. Govishanaka
C. Panduka
D. Dhanananda

Ans. D
Sol.
- According to the Buddhist text Maha Bodhi Vamsa, Dhana Nanda (died c. 321 BCE) was the last ruler of the Nanda dynasty.
- **Mahapadmananda** (345 BC – 329 BC) was the founder of the Nanda dynasty.
- The Nandas overthrew the Shishunaga dynasty in the Magadha region and expanded their empire to include a larger part of northern India.

5. The first ruler of Magadha from the Haryanka dynasty was _____.
A. Bimbisara
B. Prasenajit
C. Ajatshatru
D. Ashoka

Ans. A
Bimbisara was the first ruler of the Haryanka dynasty.

- Haryanka dynasty, believed to began its reign in the middle of the 6th century BCE.
- The initial capital of Haryanka dynasty was Rajagriha which was later shifted to Pataliputra.

6. The Gupta rulers imposed a fine called ______ which was a plough tax paid by every cultivator owning a plough.
   A. Halivakara
   B. Hiranya
   C. Kara
   D. Sulka

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Halivakara**, was a type of tax imposed by Gupta rulers, which was a plough tax paid by every cultivator owning a plough.

Land revenue was the main source of revenue which was generally fixed at one-sixth of the produce.

7. The last recognized king of the Gupta line was ________.
   A. Ashoka
   B. Bimbisara
   C. Vishnugupta
   D. Samudragupta

Ans. C

Sol.
• Vishnugupta is generally considered to be the last recognized king of the Gupta Empire.
• His rule lasted 10 years, from 540 to 550 CE.
• The Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire existing from the around 3rd century CE to 543 CE.

8. Hiuen Tsang, hailed as the pilgrims, visited India during the reign of king _____.
A. Ashoka
B. Vishnugupta
C. Harsha Vardhana
D. Samudragupta

Ans. C
Sol.
• The Chinese traveller **Hiuen Tsang** visited India during the reign of emperor **Harsha Vardhana**.
• He returned to China and wrote a detailed description of India during the rule of Harsha in his book ‘**Si-yu-ki**’.

9. King Harshavardhana ascended the throne of Thaneshwar and Kannauj on the death of his brother _____.
A. Suryavardhana
B. Indravardhana
C. Chandravardhana
D. Rajyavardhana

Ans. D
Sol.
• Prabhakar Vardhana was the first king of the Vardhana dynasty with his capital at Thaneswar.
● After Prabhakar Vardhana's death in 605, his eldest son, Rajya Vardhana, ascended the throne.
● Harsha Vardhana was Rajyavardhana’s younger brother. King Harshavardhana ascended the throne of Thaneshwar and Kannauj on the death of his brother Rajyavardhana.

10.______ was the capital of Magadha before the 4th century BCE.
A. Varanasi
B. Pataliputra
C. Rajagriha
D. Mathura

Ans. C
Sol.
● Magadha was an ancient Indian kingdom and was counted as one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas.
● Rajagriha was the capital of Magadha before the 4th century BCE.
● Capital was shifted to Pataliputra afterwards.
● The kingdom of Magadha comprises modern day Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, eastern Uttar Pradesh, and the areas that are today the nations of Bangladesh and Nepal.

11. The Harshacharita is a biography of Harshavardhana, the ruler of Kannauj, composed in Sanskrit by his court poet, ______.
A. Banabhatta
B. Kamban
C. Dandin
D. Jinsena

Ans. A
Sol.
- The Harshacharita, is the biography of Indian emperor Harsha by Banabhatta, also known as Bana, who was a Sanskrit writer of seventh-century CE India.
- He was the Asthana Kavi, meaning Court Poet, of Harsha.
- The *Harshacharita* was the first composition of Bana and is considered to be the beginning of writing of historical poetic works in the Sanskrit language.

12. In the 4th century BCE, the capital of Magadha was shifted to _______.
A. Varanasi  
B. Mathura  
C. Pataliputra  
D. Panipat

Ans. C
Sol.
- In the 4th century BCE, the capital of Magadha was shifted to **Pataliputra**.
- Bimbisara was succeeded by his son Ajatashatru, who shifted the capital of Magadha from Girivraj to Pataliputra.

13. The Holy River of Rig Vedic Age, along which, the Rig Vedic civilisation flourished was _______.
A. Narmada  
B. Saraswati  
C. Tapi  
D. Godavari

Ans. B
Sol.
- The Rig **Vedic Civilisation flourished along the river** Saraswati, in a region that now consists of the modern **Indian** states of Haryana and Punjab.
• The Vedic civilisation was essentially rural in character, with agriculture as the main occupation of the people.
• The Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas and the Upanishads are the sources of the Vedic culture.

14. In which city was the Jhanda Satyagraha or Flag Satyagraha of 1923 held?
A. Bombay
B. Nagpur
C. Ahmedabad
D. Calcutta

Ans. B
Sol.
• Jhanda Satyagraha/Flag Satyagraha was held on June 18, 1923 in Nagpur.
• It was a campaign of peaceful civil disobedience during the Indian independence movement.

15. Which pillar inscriptions has recorded the achievements of Samudra Gupta, who was known as the ‘Napoleon of India’ for his conquests?
A. Allahabad Pillar
B. Sun Pillar
C. Iron Pillar
D. Vijaya Stambha

Ans. A
Sol.
• The Allahabad Pillar inscription was composed by Harishena.
• This pillar inscriptions has recorded the achievements of Samudra Gupta credits him with extensive military conquests.
• It is considered "the most important historical document of the classical Gupta age".
16. Who among the following is known as the ‘father of Muslim renaissance’ in Bengal?
A. Ameer Ali  
B. Nawab Abdul Latif Khan  
C. Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan  
D. Nawab Salimullah Khan

Ans. B
Sol.
- Nawab Abdul Latif Khan a prominent personality of mid 19th century Bengal.
- The pioneer of Muslim modernization and the architect of the Muslim Renaissance, was one of those great men who appeared as saviours of their frustrated, humiliated, demoralized and disorganised fellow countrymen under colonial rule.
- His title, Nawab was awarded by the British in 1880.

17. Which of the following is an INCORRECT sequence of Mughal rulers?
A. Babur, Humayun, Akbar  
B. Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb  
C. Akbar, Shah Jahan, Jahangir  
D. Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan  
E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. C
Sol.
The sequence of Mughal emperors in India:
1. Zahir-ud-din Muhammad "Babur" (1526-1530) - Important battles were the first battle of Panipat (1526) and the battle of Khanwa (1527)
2. Nasir-ud-din Muhammad "Humayun" (1530-1540 & 1555-1556) - Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri in the battle of Chausa (1539) and Kannauj (1540)
3. Jalal-ud-din Muhammad "Akbar" (1556-1605) - Re-established the Mughal empire after defeating Hemu in the 2nd battle of Panipat (1556)
4. Nur-ud-din Muhammad Salim titled "Jahangir" (1605-1627)
5. Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Khurram titled "Shah Jahan" (1628-1658) - builder of the world wonder Taj Mahal in Agra

6. Aurangzeb (1658-1707) - He was called Darvesh or a Zinda Pir. He forbade Sati. Conquered Bijapur (AD 1686) and Golconda (AD 1687) and reimposed Jaziya in AD 1679.

18. Who was the then Governor-General of British India, when 'Sati Pratha' became illegal and punishable?
   A. Lord Cornwallis
   B. Lord Wellesley
   C. Lord William Bentinck
   D. Warren Hastings

   Ans. C
   Sol.
   • Due to fierce campaign and lobbying of Raja Rammohan Roy and others, Sati practice was formally banned in all the lands under Bengal Presidency by Lord William Bentinck on 4 December 1829.
   • By this regulation, the people who abetted sati were declared guilty of "culpable homicide.

19. In which year was the Nahargarh Fort in Jaipur built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II?
   A. 1734
   B. 1800
   C. 1805
D. 1780

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Nahargarh Fort** was **built** in 1734 by the then Maharaja of Jaipur, Sawai Jai Singh II. He **constructed** the **fort** as a retreat for the hunting expeditions of the royal family.
- Nahargarh Fort stands on the edge of the Aravalli Hills, overlooking the city of Jaipur in the Indian state of Rajasthan.
- Along with Amer Fort and Jaigarh Fort, Nahargarh once formed a strong defense ring for the city.

20.In which of the following locations, was the Quit India Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942?
A. Pragati Maidan
B. August Kranti Maidan
C. Shivaji Park
D. Jallianwala Bagh

Ans. B

Sol.

- Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942 at August Kranti Maidan, Bombay.
- August Kranti Maidan was also known as Gowalia Tank Maidan.
- Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan “Do or Die” for the movement.

21.Which dynasty built the pancha rathas of Mahabalipuram?
A. Pallava
B. Chera
C. Satavahana
D. Chola

Ans. A
Sol.
● The Pancha Rathas were carved during the reign of Pallava King Mahendravarman I and his son **Narasimhavarman I**.
● Due to the death of **Narasimha Varman** in 668 AD, these five rathas were not completed.
● The purpose of their construction is not known as the structures were not completed.

22. ‘Dharmaraja (Yudhishtir) Ratha’, ‘Bhima Ratha’, ‘Arjuna Ratha’ and ‘Nakula Sahadeva Ratha’ are four of the Panch Rathas at Mahabalipuram. What is the name of the fifth Ratha?
A. Krishna Ratha
B. Draupadi Ratha
C. Bhishma Ratha
D. Karna Ratha

Ans. B
Sol.
● **Pancha Rathas** (also known as Five Rathas or Pandava Rathas) is a monument complex at Mahabalipuram, on the Coromandel Coast of the Bay of Bengal, in the Kancheepuram district of the state of Tamil Nadu, India.
● Pancha Rathas is an example of monolithic Indian rock-cut architecture.

● They include the Dharmaraja Ratha, Bhima Ratha, Arjuna Ratha, Nakula Sahadeva Ratha, and Draupadi Ratha

23. ______ renounced his knighthood in protest for Jallianwala Bagh mass killing.
A. Surendranath Banerjee  
B. Rabindranath Tagore  
C. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy  
D. Shivajirao Holkar

Ans. B  
Sol.  
• Ravindra Nath Tagore renounced his Knighthood in protest for Jallianwalla Bagh mass killing.  
• He was awarded a knighthood by King George V in 1915.

24. The Gadar (or Ghadar) Party was formed in the year _____.  
A. 1918  
B. 1915  
C. 1913  
D. 1921

Ans. C  
Sol.  
• In 1913, Pacific Coast Hindustan Association was founded by Lala Hardayal with Sohan Singh Bhakna as its president, which was called Ghadar Party.  
• The members of this party were the immigrant sikhs of US and Canada.  
• The first issue of The Ghadar, was published from San Francisco on November 1, 1913

25. Alai-Darwaza, the southern gateway of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi, was constructed by _____.  
A. Ahmad Shah Durrani  
B. Mu’izz ad-Din Muhammad Ghori  
C. Muhammad bin Tughluq
D. Ala-ud-din Khilji

Ans. D
Sol.
- The Alai Darwaza is the main gate from the southern side of the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque in the Qutub Minar complex.
- Built by Allaudin Khilji the Sultan of Delhi in 1311 AD, the Alai Darwaza has a domed entrance which is constructed using red sandstone and is adorned with white marble.
Gradeup SSC & Railways
Super Subscription

Features:
1. 18+ Structured Courses for SSC & Railways Exams
2. 550+ Mock Test for SSC & Railways Exams
3. Separate Batches in Hindi & English
4. Mock Test are available in Hindi and English
5. Available on Mobile and Desktop

Gradeup Super Subscription, Enroll Now