

SSC CGL 50+ History Questions 2020/2019 English PDF

50+ History Questions asked in SSC CGL 2020/2019 (English)

1. After the death of Shri Guru Gobind Singh, the Sikhs revolted against the _____ under the leadership of Banda Bahadur.

- A. Gurkhas
- B. Mughals
- C. British
- D. Marathas

Ans. B

Sol.

- Banda Singh Bahadur was a Sikh warrior and a commander of Khalsa army.
- He established a monastery at Nanded, on the bank of the river Godavari.
- Banda became disciple of Guru Gobind Singh and after the baptism ceremony, he changed his name to Gurbaksh Singh.
- He led a revolt against the Mughals after the assassination of Guru Gobind Singh.
- He was captured and executed during the reign of Farrukh Siyar on 9th June 1716.

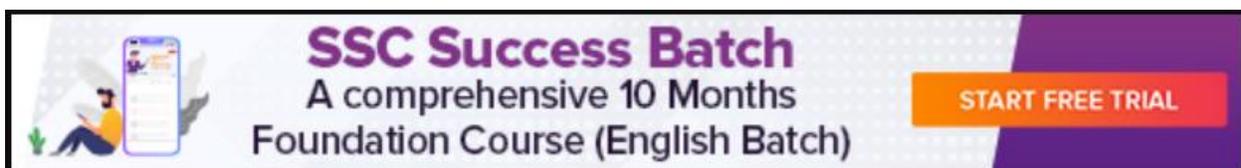
2. With reference to the administration of Delhi Sultanate, which of the following was the department of State Correspondence?

- A. Diwan-i-arz
- B. Diwan-i-khairat
- C. Diwan-i-risalt
- D. Diwan-i-insha

Ans. D

Sol.

- Diwan-i-Insha: During Delhi Sultanate period Diwan-i-Insha was the department of correspondence. All the correspondence between the ruler and the sovereigns of other states as well as with his junior officials was managed by this department.
- Diwan-i-arz: Diwan-i- Arz was the military department that was commanded by the Ariz-i-Mumalik. He would recruit the soldiers and administer the military department.
- Diwan-i-khairat: Diwan-i- Khairat (Department of Charity) is to take care of orphans and widows.
- Diwan-i-risalt: Department of religious affairs and was headed by Chief Sadr.



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3. Which of the following revolutionaries was arrested by the British as an accused in the Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case?

- A. Kanailal Dutta
- B. Rajendra Lahiri
- C. Roshan Singh
- D. Ashfaq Ullah Khan

Ans. A

Sol.

- Alipore Bomb Case was a conspiracy to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate D.H. Kingford of Muzaffarpur.
- Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki threw bombs on a vehicle coming out of the magistrate's home on April 30, 1908 but the magistrate was not killed.
- The people tried in the case were Aurobindo Ghosh, his brother Barin Ghosh, Kanailal Dutta and more than thirty others.
- Kanailal Dutta and Satyendra Nath Basu killed Naren Goswami who was initially a revolutionary but later became an approver.

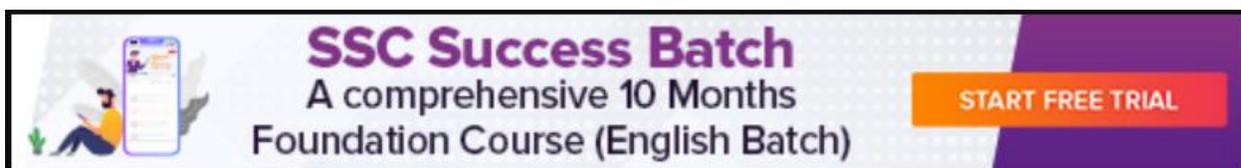
4. Which of the following was a fishing colony that was used as a port for trading with the Romans and the Greco-Romans in ancient India?

- A. Lothal
- B. Badami
- C. Arikamedu
- D. Tulapurushandana

Ans. C

Sol.

- Arikamedu was a historic trading port on the banks of the Ariyankuppam river, which stands as a testament to Puducherry's maritime links with ancient Greece and Rome.
- The Romans, the French and the Cholas have inhabited this city at some point in time and all left their mark on it.
- Lothal: Lothal is believed to be 3,700 years old and is the only major port-town of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- Badami which was formerly called Vatapi, located in the Bagalkot district of North Karnataka.
- Tulapurushandana is the King's balance located in south-west of Vittala temple. It is a glorious construction standing tall to the southwest in the suburbs of Vittala temple.
- Thus Option C is the correct answer.



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5. Yashovigraha, Mahichandra and Chandradeva were the first three rulers of the _____ dynasty.

- A. Chauhans
- B. Maratha
- C. Gahadavala
- D. Wadiyar

Ans. C

Sol.

- Yashovigraha, Mahichandra and Chandradeva were the first three rulers of the Gahadavala dynasty.
- Chandradeva was the first monarch of the dynasty and the first sovereign monarch of his family.
- Wadiyar dynasty was an Indian dynasty that ruled the Kingdom of Mysore from 1399 to 1950.
- The Maratha Empire was a power that dominated a large portion of the Indian subcontinent in the 18th century.
- They are credited for ending the Mughal Rule over most of the Indian subcontinent.

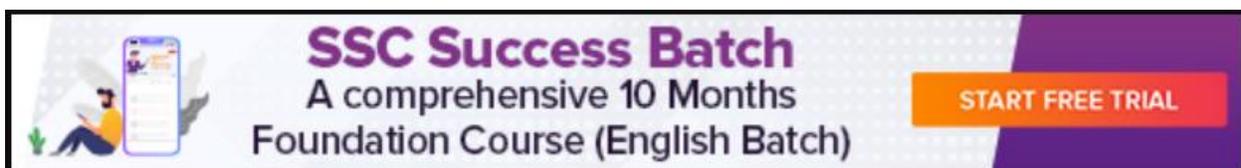
6. One of the major events of Ashoka's reign was the convening of the _____ Buddhist Sangha (council) in 250 BCE in the capital Pataliputra.

- A. Fourth
- B. Second
- C. Third
- D. First

Ans. C

Sol.

- **One of the major events of Ashoka's reign was the convening of the Third Buddhist Sangha (council) in 250 BCE in the capital Pataliputra.**
- **Ashoka** was also known as **Ashoka the Great** and He was an **Indian emperor of the Maurya Dynasty.**
- He promoted the **spread of Buddhism across ancient Asia.**
- He was **best known for his renunciation of war, development of the concept of dhamma and promotion of Buddhism.**
- He was the **last major emperor in the Mauryan dynasty of India.**
- **The third Council was presided over by the elder monk Moggaliputta-Tissa and one thousand monks participated in the Council.**



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7. Padavali Kirtan refers to songs composed in the medieval period of West Bengal (15th to 17th century) in praise of _____.

- A. Brahma
- B. Vishnu
- C. Shiva
- D. Shakti

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Padavali Kirtan refers to songs composed in the medieval period of West Bengal (15th to 17th century) in praise of Vishnu.**
- It is the **devotional music of the Vaishnava community of Bengal.**
- **Vishnu is one of the principal deities of Hinduism** and he is known as **The Preserver within the Trimurti.**
- **Brahma** is regarded as the **father of dharma** and the **creator of the universe.**
- **Shiva is one of the principal deities of Hinduism** and It is known as **The Destroyer within the Trimurti.**

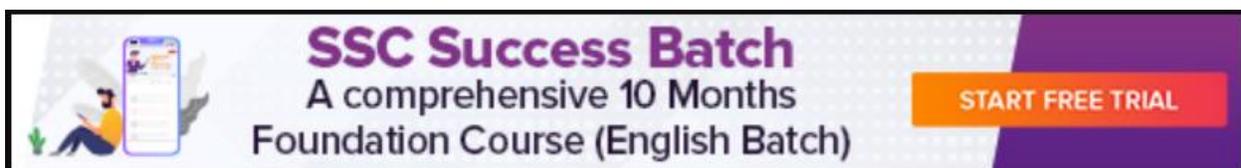
8. Who among the following leaders was instrumental in convincing Mahatma Gandhi of the need to launch an allied movement in support of a Khilafat?

- A. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- B. Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- C. Shaukat Ali
- D. Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Shaukat Ali was one of the leaders who were instrumental in convincing Mahatma Gandhi about the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of The Khilafat.**
- **Khilafat movement was a pan-Islamist political protest campaign launched by Muslims of British India.**
- The **non-cooperation movement was a political campaign launched on 4 September 1920.**
- The main aim of **inducing the British to grant self-governance and full independence to India.**
- **Abdul Ghaffar Khan is known for his nonviolent opposition and lifelong pacifism.**
- **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the 1st Minister of Education in India.**



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9. According to the Puranas, Lord Vishnu took the shape of _____ in order to rescue the earth, which had sunk into the water.

- A. a boar
- B. a lion
- C. an elephant
- D. a tiger

Ans. A

Sol.

- **According to the Puranas, Lord Vishnu took the shape of a boar in order to rescue the earth, which had sunk into the water.**
- **Varaha** or **boar** is the **third** of the **10 incarnations** of Lord **Vishnu**.
- **Vishnu** is a Supreme **God** in **Hinduism**.
- The **Puranas** are the **Hindu religious texts** that deal with Indian myths and religious legends.
- There are a total of **18 puranas**.

10. Which of the following statements about Swami Dayanand Saraswati is INCORRECT?

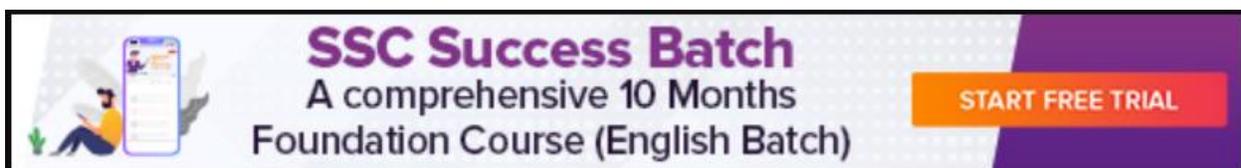
- A. He was the founder of Arya Samaj.
- B. His birthplace was Gujarat.
- C. He authored the book 'Satyarth Prakash'.
- D. He was the founder of Brahmo Samaj.

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of Brahmo Samaj is incorrect.**
- He was the **founder of Arya Samaj**.
- He was the **first to give the call for Swaraj as "India for Indians" in 1876**.
- He is **considered as one of the 'Makers of Modern India'**.
- **Arya Samaj** was the **first Hindu organisation to introduce proselytization in Hinduism**.
- **Brahmo Samaj** was **one of the most influential religious movements in India**.
- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded it in 1828**.

11. Which of the following acts during colonial rule was aimed at assigning enormous powers to the police to repress political activities and to detain political prisoners?



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- A. Rowlatt Act
- B. Pitts India Act
- C. Charter Act
- D. Government of India Act

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Rowlatt Act was passed in March 1919 by the Imperial Legislative Council.
- It was also known as The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919.
- The Act was passed by the committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt.
- It authorized the arrest, for 2 years without trial, of any person suspected of terrorism living in British India.
- The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was a result of the protest due to the Rowlatt Act.

12.To which political party did EMS Namboodiripad belong at the time of his becoming the Chief Minister of Kerala?

- A. NCP
- B. CPI
- C. BSP
- D. CPI(M)

Ans. D

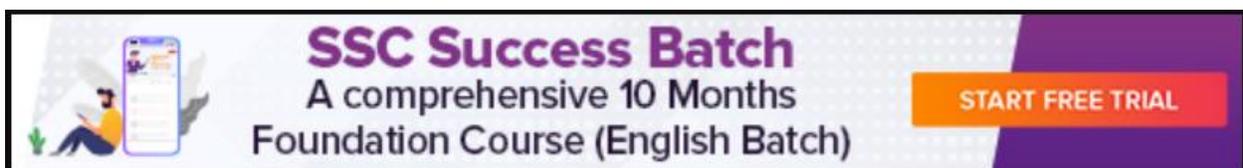
Sol.

- The Communist Party of India (Marxist) is a communist political party in India.
- The party emerged from a split from the Communist Party of India in 1964.
- It is one of the national parties of India.
- EMS Namboodiripad was the first Chief Minister of India.
- He became the Chief Minister of Kerala in 1957–1959 and then again in 1967–1969.

13.Who among the following was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom at the time of India's independence?

- A. Anthony Eden
- B. Winston Churchill
- C. Clement Attlee
- D. Ramsay Macdonald

Ans. C



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Sol.

- Clement Attlee was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom at the time of India's independence.
- India got independence on 15th August in 1947.
- At that time, The Viceroy of India was Lord Mountbatten.
- Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India.
- Lord Mountbatten became the first Governor-General of Free India.

14. Who among the following Indians set up the 'Phoenix Institute' in an African country?

- A. Devendranath Tagore
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Dadabhai Noroji
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans. B

Sol.

- Mahatma Gandhi set up the 'Phoenix Institute' in an African country.
- The Phoenix Institute is an international educational organization.
- It is dedicated to fostering a deeper understanding of the Western tradition among people.
- It is built around three pillars:
 - a) Education
 - b) Friendship
 - c) Leadership
- Dadabhai Naoroji is also known as the Grand Old Man of India and Unofficial Ambassador of India.
- Lala Lajpat Rai played a pivotal role in the Indian Independence movement.

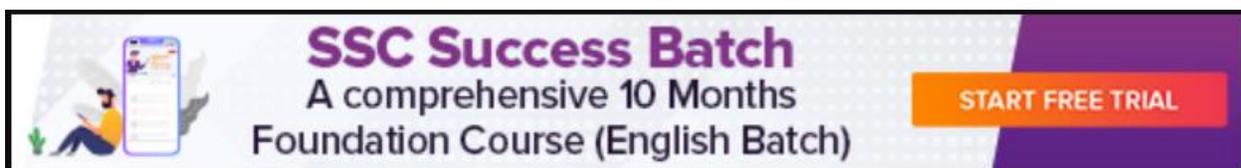
15. Who among the following was a Suhrawardi Sufi Saint?

- A. Nizamuddin Auliya
- B. Farid-ud-Din Ganj-i- Shakar
- C. Hamid-ud Din Nagori
- D. Nasirruddin Chiragh-i- Delhi

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Hamid-ud Din Nagori was a Suhrawardi Sufi Saint.**
- He was **one of the great Sufis of Hindustan.**
- **Farid-ud-Din Ganj-i- Shakar** became **one of the most revered and distinguished Muslim mystics of the medieval period.**



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- **Naseeruddin Chiragh-i- Delhi** was a **14th-century mystic-poet** and He was a **Sufi saint of the Chishti Order**.
- He was the **last important Sufi of the Chishti Order from Delhi**.
- **Nizamuddin Auliya** is **one of the most famous Sufis from the Indian Subcontinent**.

16.The Ryotwari System covered about _____ per cent of the area under British rule comprising part of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Assam and certain other parts of British India.

- A. 31
- B. 41
- C. 61
- D. 51

Ans. D

Sol.

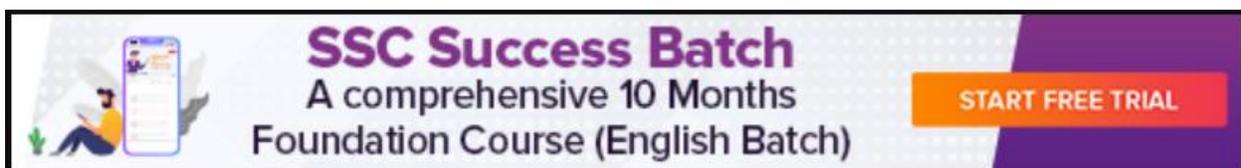
- **The Ryotwari System covered about 51 per cent of the area under British rule comprising part of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Assam and certain other parts of British India.**
- It was a **land revenue system in British India** and It was **introduced by Sir Thomas Munro in 1820**.
- It allowed the **government to deal directly with the cultivator for revenue collection**.
- It gave the **peasants freedom to cede or acquire new land for cultivation**.
- It was **one of the three main systems used to collect revenues from the cultivators of agricultural land**.
- It tried **to eliminate the influence of the intermediaries** and the **ownership rights were handed over to the peasants**.

17.During the course of the Great Revolt of 1857, the leadership at Delhi was nominally in the hands of Bahadur Shah, but the real control was exercised by:

- A. Kunwar Singh
- B. Nana Saheb
- C. General Bakht Khan
- D. Begum of Oudh

Ans. C

Sol.



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- **The leadership at Delhi was nominally in the hands of Bahadur Shah, but the real control was exercised by General Bakht Khan during the course of the Great Revolt of 1857.**
- **The Indian Rebellion of 1857** was a major uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company.
- **Bakht Khan was commander-in-chief of the Indian independent forces in the region of Delhi during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.**
- **Begum of Awadh** is also known as the **Begum Hazrat Mahal.**
- **Nana Saheb** was also known as **Shrimant Peshwa Balajirao Bhat** and He was the **8th Peshwa of the Maratha Empire in India.**
- **Kunwar Singh** is popularly known as **Veer Kunwar Singh.**

18. 'A Voice of Freedom' is the major work of?

- A. Shivanand
- B. Nayantara Sahgal
- C. C Das
- D. Valentine Chirol

Ans. B

Sol.

- * 'A Voice of Freedom' was the major work of Nayantara Sahgal.
- * 'Divine Life' is the major work of Shivanand.
- * 'India for Indians' is the major work of C Das.
- * 'Indian Unrest' is the major work of Valentine Chirol.

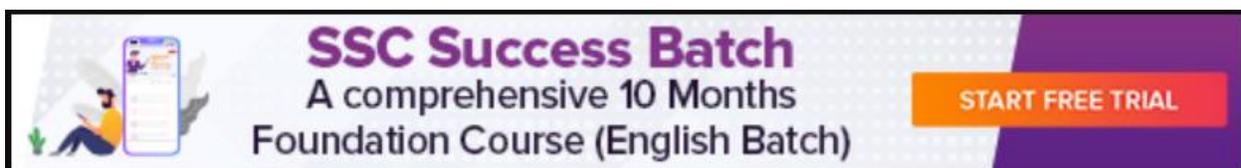
19. Who wrote the book 'Taj-ul-Masir'?

- A. Firozabadi
- B. Hasan Nizami
- C. Abu Bakr
- D. Ibn Batutah

Ans. B

Sol.

- * Hasan Nizami wrote the book '**Taj ul Masir**'.
- * The **Battle of Tarain** between Prithvi Raj Chauhan and Muhammad Gori is mentioned in this book.
- * The book provides comprehensive details about the events between **1192 and 1196.**
- * The book then describes how Qutb al-Din was awarded the governorship of the newly conquered territory in India.



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20. In last decade of eighteenth century many zamindars auctioned their places and properties in Bengal region like the famous Brudwan Auction, this happened due to introduction of?

- A. Subordinate Alliance System
- B. Permanent Settlement System
- C. Ring Fence Strategy
- D. Ryotwari System

Ans. B

Sol.

Permanent Settlement system was brought by **Cornwallis in 1793**.

* Under this system, East India Company **fixed** the revenue each zamindar had to pay.

* During the last decade of eighteenth century many zamindars enabled to pay the revenue fixed hence they auctioned their properties to recover the revenue.

* In terms of this definition, the zamindar was not a landowner in the village, **but a revenue Collector of the state.**

* This system was also called the **Zamindari System**.

21. Which famous artist accompanied Captain Cook on Pacific voyage and came to India, and painted a set of aquatints of Indian villages?

- A. William Bentick
- B. A Cleveland
- C. William Hodges
- D. Elan Hardinge

Ans. C

Sol.

William Hodges was a British artist who accompanied Captain Cook on Pacific voyage and came to India, and painted a set of aquatints of Indian villages.

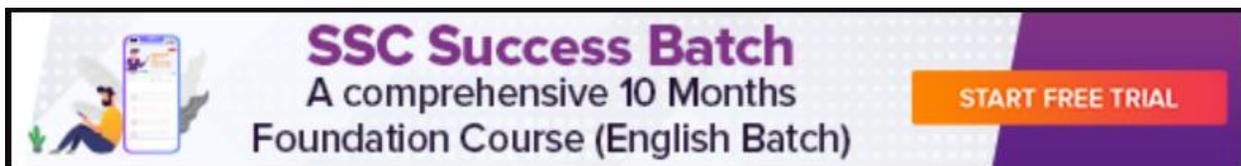
* In 1781, he met **A Cleveland** who was collector of Bhagalpur.

* Hodges was inspired by ideals of **Romanticism** which is a culture of celebrating nature and admiring magnificence and power of nature.

* He found flat landscapes monotonous, and discovered beauty in roughness, irregularity and variety.

* **A view of hill village in Rajmahal**, is famous painting made by him in 1782.

22. In 1932, who gave evidence before the Lothian committee on Indian franchise and also became president of All India women conference in 1938?



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- A. Aruna Asaf Ali
- B. Usha Mehta
- C. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- D. Sarojini Naidu

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Rajkumari Amrit Kaur** gave evidence before the Lothian committee on Indian franchise in 1932.
- She became the **president of all-India women's conference in 1938** and she also served as a secretary of Mahatma Gandhi for sixteen years.
- As a member of **All India Spinners Association**, she attended the UNESCO conference in London in 1945 and in Paris in 1946.
- After independence, in 1947, she was appointed as the first minister of health of the government of India.
- She was also a member of the **Hindustani Talimi Sangh**.

23. Which nikaya of sutta pitaka comprises of minor collections of sermons, doctrines etc. of Buddha?

- A. Majjhima Nikaya
- B. Samutta Nikaya
- C. Digha Nikaya
- D. Khuddaka Nikaya

Ans. D

Sol.

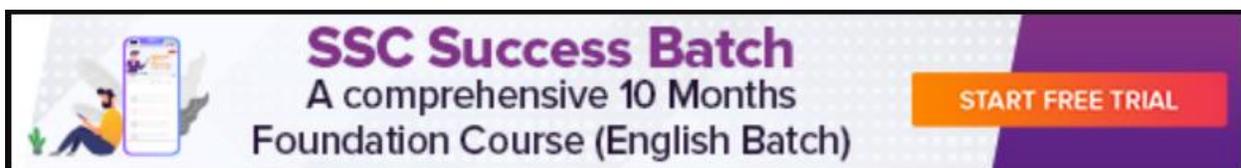
Khuddaka Nikaya comprises of minor collections of sermons, doctrines etc. of Buddha.

- Khuddaka Nikaya consists of 15-18 texts some of them are- Khuddakpatha, Dhammapada, Udana, Petavatthu, Apadana, Jataka etc.
- Myanmar approved full list of 1 books included under this nikaya in Fifth Council.
- Ksurdraka Agama is equivalent text of Mahayana Buddhists.

24. Which of the following is not sub part of Vinay Pittaka?

- A. Khandhaka
- B. Parivara
- C. Suttavibhanga
- D. Anguttara

Ans. D



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Sol.

Anguttara Nikay is one of the five nikay under Sutta Pitak.

- The primary subject matter of vinay pitaka is monastic rules of conduct for monks and nuns.
- The Vinaya Piṭaka is said to have been recited by Upali.
- **Vinay Pitak is devided into three parts-**
 - 1) Suttavibhanga
 - 2) Khandhaka
 - 3) Parivara

25. Which is the Largest Trade union of India?

- A. Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh
- B. Hind Majdoor Sabha
- C. Madras Labour Union
- D. None of these

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh is the Largest Trade union of India.**

* It was founded by **Dattopant Thengadi on 23 July 1955.**

* It is the labour wing of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS).

* It is headquartered in New Delhi.

26. Who marched from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast in Tamil Nadu for civil disobedience in south?

- A. K Kelappan
- B. P Krishna Pillai
- C. C Rajgopalachari
- D. Muzaffar Ahmad

Ans. C

Sol.

C Rajgopalachari marched from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast in Tamil Nadu for civil disobedience in south.

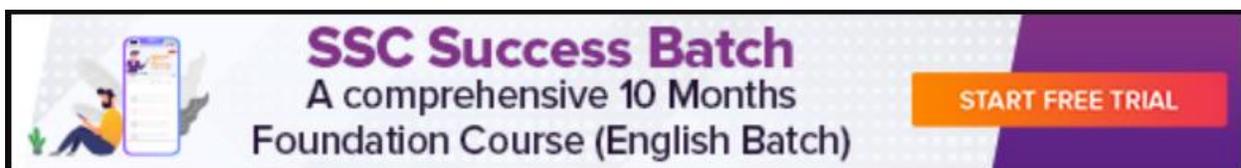
* Rajagopalachari was the **last Governor-General of India.**

* In 1959 he separated himself from congress and formed **Swatantra Party.**

* In 1954 he was awarded the **Bharat Ratna** award.

27. Who among the following defeated Harshavardhana when he invaded the Chalukya kingdom in the Deccan?

- A. Mangalesha



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- B. Pulakesin II
- C. Vikramaditya I
- D. Kirtivarman I

Ans. B

Sol.

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

* Pulakeshin entered into a treaty with Harsha, with the Narmada River designated as the border between the Chalukya Empire and that of Harshavardhana.

28. After Mahatma Gandhi's release from prison in January 1931, Congress leaders met at _____ to plan the future course of action.

- A. Calcutta
- B. Lahore
- C. Allahabad
- D. Surat

Ans. C

Sol.

- After Mahatma Gandhi's release from prison in January 1931, Congress leaders met at Allahabad to plan the future course of action.
- After that, they negotiated with the British government and the Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed. And Gandhi decided to take part in second round table conference.

29. On which day was the National Emblem of India adopted?

- A. 15th August 1952
- B. 26th January 1950
- C. 15th August 1947
- D. 26th January 1959

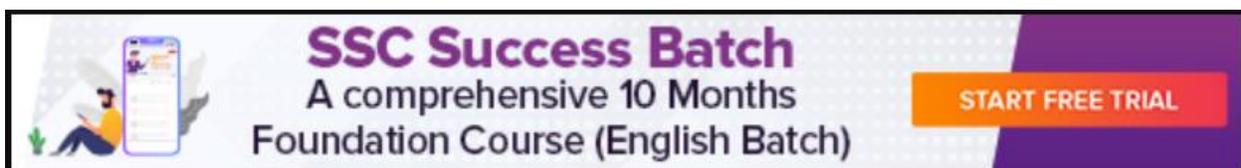
Ans. B

Sol.

The Government of India adopted the Lion Capital as the National Emblem on 26 January 1950.

30. Who among the following Rajput rulers defeated Muhammad Ghori in the First Battle of Tarain in 1191 AD?

- A. Rana Kumbha



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- B. Maldeo Rathore
- C. Prithviraj Chauhan
- D. Bappa Rawal

Ans. C

Sol.

The First Battle of Tarain, also spelt as the First Battle of Taraori, was fought in 1191 between the invading Ghurid army led by Muhammad of Ghor and the Rajput confederacy led by Prithviraj Chauhan, near Tarain (modern Taraori in Haryana, India).

31. Which two kings fought in the Battle of Hydaspes?

- A. Chandragupta and Dhana Nanda
- B. Alexander and Porus
- C. Ashoka and Mahapadmanabha
- D. Mihirakula and Yasodharman

Ans. B

Sol.

* Battle of the Hydaspes was fought between King Porus and Alexander the Great in 326 BC on the banks of the Jhelum River (known to the ancient Greeks as Hydaspes).

* The battle resulted in Greek victory and the surrender of Porus.

* The battle resulted in the exposure of ancient Greek political and cultural influences to the Indian subcontinent like that of Greco-Buddhist art.

32. Who among the following issued Mahzarnama in 1579?

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

Ans. D

Sol.

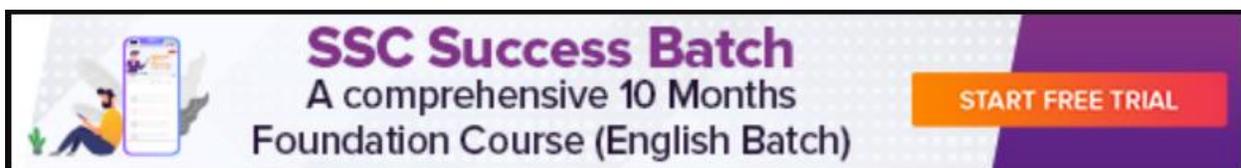
● **Akbar issued Mahzarnama in 1579.**

● He was the **third Mughal emperor** who **reigned from 1556 to 1605.**

● He was the **first Mughal ruler to win the trust and loyalty of the native subjects.**

● He is **known for ushering in the Mughal style of architecture.**

● **Humayun** was the **second emperor of the Mughal Empire.**



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- He was the **weakest of the early Mughal Emperors due to his inexperience.**
- **Shah Jahan** was the **fifth Mughal emperor of India who reigned from 1628 to 1658.**

33. Who among the following had invaded India in 712 AD?

- A. Muhammad Bin-Qasim
- B. Mahmud of Ghazni
- C. Muhammad Ghori
- D. Qutub-ud-Din Aibak

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Muhammad Bin-Qasim had invaded India in 712 AD.**
- It was the **first Muslim invasion** of India.
- Muhammad Bin Qasim was an **Arab military commander.**
- He conquered **Sind** in the battle of **Rewar** with **Dahir**, the ruler of Sindh.
- He imposed a **Jaziya** tax on **Non-Muslims.**

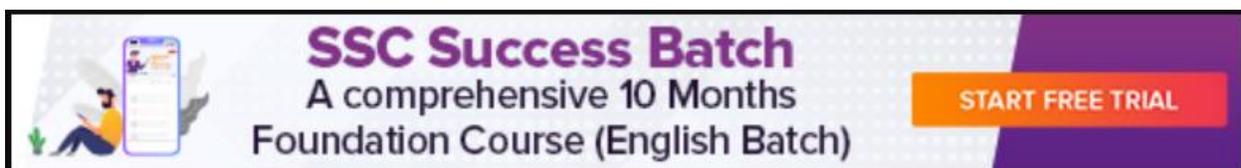
34. In which of the following years was the Bombay Reorganization Act passed?

- A. 1956
- B. 1980
- C. 1960
- D. 1975

Ans. C

Sol.

- **The Bombay Reorganization Act was passed in 1960.**
- The act was **passed** and the **legislation became effective on the first May 1960.**
- Its main aim was to **divide the state of Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra.**
- **Maharashtra** was **formed on 1 May 1960.**
- It is the **second-most populous state in India** and the **second-most populous country subdivision in the world.**
- It is the **most industrialised state in India** and It is the **third-largest state by area in India.**
- **Gujarat** was also **formed by splitting Bombay state in 1960.**
- It is **widely considered one of the most industrially developed states of India** and a **manufacturing hub.**



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35. According to Ashokan edicts, how many years after becoming the king did Ashoka wage war on Kalinga?

- A. Eight
- B. Six
- C. Five
- D. Seven

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Eight years after becoming the king Ashoka waged war on Kalinga according to Ashokan edicts.**
- **Ashoka** was also known as **Ashoka the Great** and He was an **Indian emperor of the Maurya Dynasty.**
- He promoted the **spread of Buddhism across ancient Asia.**
- He was **best known for his renunciation of war, development of the concept of dhamma and promotion of Buddhism.**
- He was the **last major emperor in the Mauryan dynasty of India.**
- The **Kalinga War** was **fought in ancient India between the Mauryan Empire under Ashoka and the state of Kalinga.**

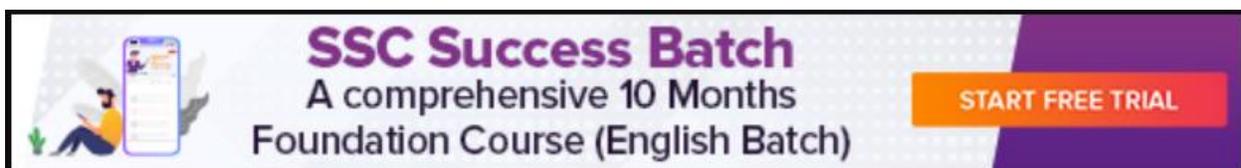
36. A type of court called 'Kantakasodhana' was prevalent in the _____ Empire.

- A. Kushana
- B. Mauryan
- C. Rashtrakuta
- D. Chola

Ans. B

Sol.

- **A type of court called Kantakasodhana was prevalent in the Mauryan Empire.**
- **Mauryan Empire** was a **geographically extensive Iron Age historical power in South Asia.**
- It was the **first pan-Indian empire** and It **covered most of the Indian region.**
- It was **founded around 321 B.C.E** and was the **largest empire to rule the Indian subcontinent.**
- It was **centralized by the conquest of the Indo-Gangetic Plain.**
- The **Chola Empire** is **one among many great empires that graced the lands of the Indian subcontinent.**



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37. Chandragupta led a revolt against the _____ and overthrew them.

- A. Nandas
- B. Haryankas
- C. Shishunagas
- D. Kushanas

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Chandragupta led a revolt against the Nandas and overthrew them.**
- He is the **first emperor to unify most of India under one administration.**
- He is **credited with saving the country from maladministration and freeing it from foreign domination.**
- The **Nandas overthrew the Shishunaga dynasty in the Magadha region of eastern India.**
- **Kushanas** are considered to be **one of the five branches** of the **Yuezhi tribe that lived in the Chinese frontier or central Asia.**
- **Shishunaga** was the **founder of the Shishunaga dynasty of the Magadha Empire.**

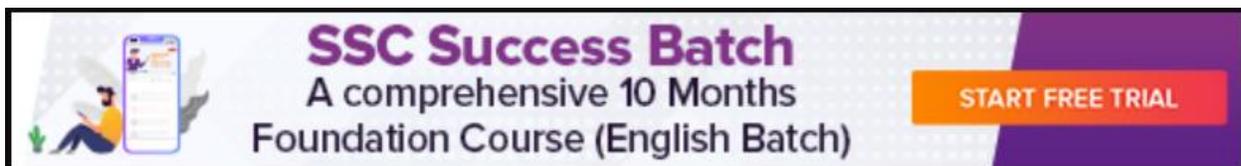
38. Whose administration became a model that was followed by Akbar when he consolidated the Mughal Empire?

- A. Iltutmish
- B. Bahlul Lodi
- C. Ghiyas ud din Balban
- D. Sher Shah Suri

Ans. D

Sol.

- Sher Shah Suri's administration became a model that was followed by Akbar when he consolidated the Mughal Empire.
- He was the founder of the Suri Empire in India and He introduced the currency of the rupee.
- He was one of the greatest administrators of medieval India.
- Akbar was popularly known as Akbar the Great and he was the third Mughal emperor.
- The Mughal Empire was an early modern empire in South Asia and It was founded by Babur.
- Bahlul Lodi was the founder of the Lodi dynasty from the Delhi Sultanate.
- Iltutmish was the first Muslim sovereign to rule from Delhi.



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39. In which of the following years was the Indian Association established?

- A. 1881
- B. 1876
- C. 1856
- D. 1903

Ans. B

Sol.

- The Indian Association was established in 1876.
- It was the first avowed nationalist organization founded in British India.
- It was founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876.
- Its objective is to promote by every legitimate means the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people.
- It attracted educated Indians and civic leaders from all parts of the country.
- It became an important forum for India's aspirations for independence.

40. Who among the following had written Kitab – ul – Hind that gave an incisive description of early 11th century India?

- A. Al - Kindi
- B. Al - Biruni
- C. Al - Bukari
- D. Al - Khwarizmi

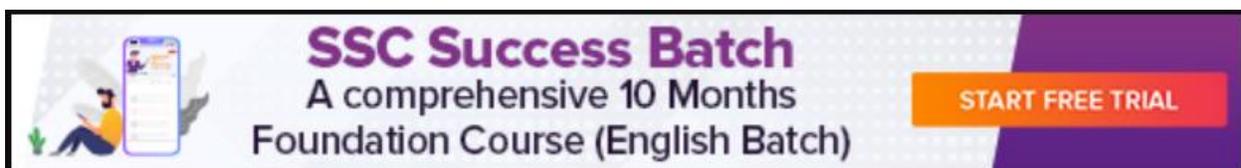
Ans. B

Sol.

- **Al - Biruni had written Kitab – ul – Hind that gave an incisive description of early 11th century India.**
- He was the **most original scholar of the mediaeval Islamic world** and he is **one of the major figures of Islamic mathematics.**
- **Al - Kindi** is hailed as the **father of Arab philosophy** and he was the **first of the Islamic peripatetic philosophers.**
- **Al - Bukari** is **one of the greatest Muslim compilers and scholars of Hadith.**
- **Al-Khwarizmi** is **famous for his mathematical works** and he introduced **Hindu-Arabic numerals** and **algebra to European mathematicians**

41. Chandernagore (Chandannagar) was a ___ colony captured by the British Navy on 23 March 1757.

- A. Danish
- B. Dutch



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- C. Portuguese
- D. French

Ans. D
Sol.

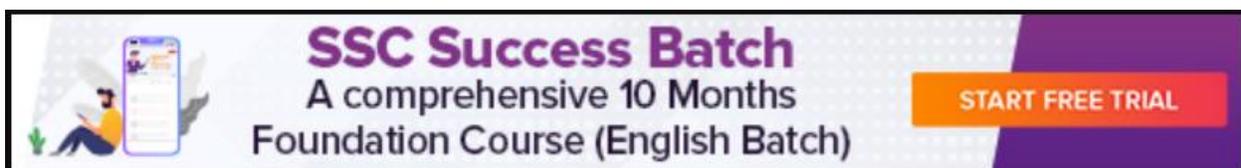
- **Chandernagore (Chandannagar) was a French colony captured by the British Navy on 23 March 1757.**
- **Chandannagar** was established as a **French colony in 1673** by obtaining permission from the Nawab of Bengal, **Ibrahim Khan**, to establish a trading post on the bank of the river Hooghly.
- It became a **permanent French settlement in 1688** and in **1730 Joseph Francois Dupleix** was appointed **governor** of the city.
- It was captured by the British Navy on 23 March 1757. It was **restored to the French in 1763** but **recaptured by the British in 1794.**
- **In 1816**, the city was returned to **France** along with a 3 sq. miles enclave of the surrounding territory.
- It was governed as part of **French India** until **1950**, under the political control of the **governor-general in Pondicherry.**

42. Which of the following years was the Mughal empire established by Babur?
- A. 1699
 - B. 1526
 - C. 1578
 - D. 1638

Ans. B
Sol.

- **The Mughal Empire was established by Babur in 1526.**
- It was an **early modern empire in South Asia.**
- It was **important for bringing almost the entire Indian subcontinent under one domain.**
- It was also **known for its cultural influence** and **its architectural achievements.**
- It can **encourage pupils to consider fundamental questions of identity and diversity.**
- The **Mughals** were a **strong economic power from their trade, agriculture and industries.**

43. In which of the following cities was the Khilafat Committee formed in March 1919?
- A. Madras (now Chennai)



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- B. Bombay (now Mumbai)
- C. Lahore (now in Pakistan)
- D. Calcutta (now Kolkata)

Ans. B

Sol.

- Khilafat Committee was formed in March 1919 in Bombay.
- It was formed under the leadership of the Ali brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani.
- It was formed to force the British Government to change its attitude to Turkey.
- The All India Khilafat Conference was held in Delhi in November 1919.
- Mahatma Gandhi was in complete support of the Khilafat Movement.

44. Who among the following was India's first female Cabinet Minister?

- A. Amrit Kaur
- B. Vijaylaxmi Pandit
- C. Sucheta Kriplani
- D. Sarojini Naidu

Ans. A

Sol.

- Amrit Kaur was India's first female Cabinet Minister.
- Vijay Laxmi Pandit was the first female president of the United Nations General Assembly.
- Sucheta Kriplani was the first female chief minister of Uttar Pradesh.
- Sarojini Naidu was the first female governor of a state in India.
- She became the governor of Uttar Pradesh.

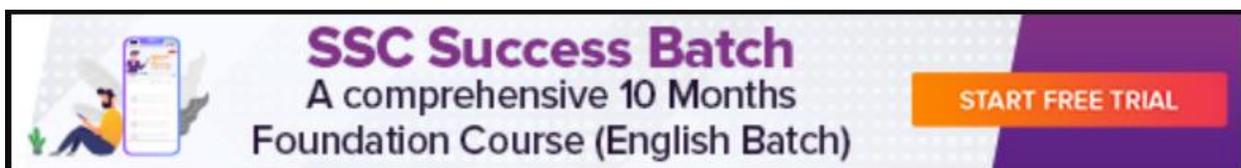
45. Who among the following leaders was one of the founders of the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha' in 1920?

- A. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Vallabhbhai Patel
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. C

Sol.

- Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the founders of the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha' in 1920.
- He was the longest-serving PM of India.
- He was the president of the INC session in 1929.



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- He wrote the book "Discovery of India".
- He was succeeded by Lal Bahadur Shastri as the prime minister.

46. In which of the following states is the pre-historic site named Koldihwa located?

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Telangana
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Ans. A

Sol.

- **The pre-historic site named Koldihwa is located in Uttar Pradesh.**
- It is **situated in the valleys of Belan River near village Devghat.**
- It is also the **site of the finding of horse bones.**
- It provided the **earliest evidence for the domestication of rice** and It is the **oldest evidence of rice cultivation in any part of the world.**
- **Uttar Pradesh** is the **fourth-largest Indian state by area.**
- It is the **most populated state in India** and the **most populous country subdivision in the world.**

47. Pandharpur was a medieval centre for the worship of_____.

- A. Durga
- B. Kartikeya
- C. Ganesha
- D. Vithoba

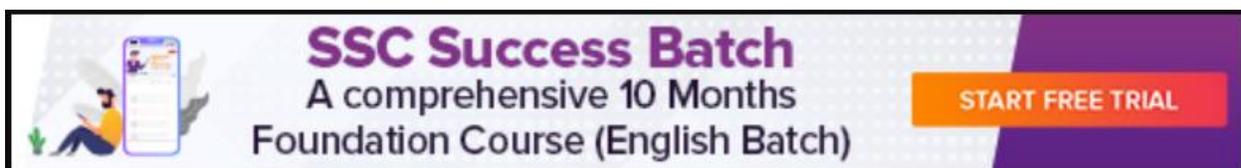
Ans. D

Sol.

- Pandharpur was a medieval centre for the worship of Vithoba.
- Vithoba Temple is also known as Shri Vitthal-Rukmini Mandir.
- It is located in Maharashtra.
- The temple was built by King Vishnuvardhana of the Hoysala Empire between 1108 - 1152 CE.
- It is the most visited temple in Maharashtra.

48. The famous 'chauri'-bearer statue found at Didarganj, Bihar, is classified as belonging to the _____ period.

- A. Mauryan
- B. Mughal
- C. Gupta



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D. Rashtrakuta

Ans. A

Sol.

- The famous 'chauri'-bearer statue found at Didarganj, Bihar, is classified as belonging to the Mauryan period.
- It is one of the finest examples of very early Indian stone statues.
- The sculpture is now in the Bihar Museum in Patna, Bihar and It was excavated on the banks of the Ganges River.
- It represents a minor spiritual figure or deity.
- Bihar is the third-largest state by population and It is also the world's fourth-most populous sub-national entity.
- It is the fourth-largest producer of vegetables and the eighth-largest producer of fruits.

49. In which year did the British gain control of Delhi after defeating the Marathas?

- A. 1764
- B. 1833
- C. 1857
- D. 1803

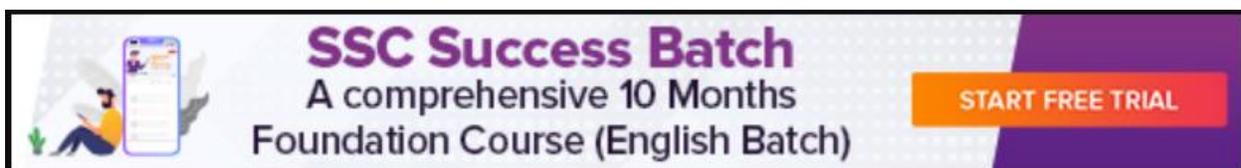
Ans. D

Sol.

- **The British gained control of Delhi after defeating the Marathas in 1803.**
- The **Battle of Delhi** took place on **11 September 1803** during the **Second Anglo-Maratha War**.
- The **Maratha Empire** was a **power that dominated a large part of the Indian subcontinent in the 17th century**.
- The **Marathas** are **credited for ending Mughal Rule over most of the Indian subcontinent**.
- **Shivaji Bhosale** was the **consolidator** and the **founder of the Maratha Empire**.

50. In which year was the Simla Pact between India and Pakistan signed?

- A. 1969
- B. 1972
- C. 1971
- D. 1970
- E. 1965



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Ans. B

Sol.

- **The Simla Pact was signed between India and Pakistan in 1972.**
- The treaty was signed in Simla **by the President of Pakistan Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi.**
- The **official purpose** was stated **to serve as a way for both countries to put an end to the conflict and confrontation.**
- **Shimla** is the **capital** and **the largest city of the Northern Indian state of Himachal Pradesh.**
- It is the **third most populous district of Himachal Pradesh as of 2011.**
- It is the **most urbanized district of Himachal Pradesh.**
- **Indira Gandhi** was the **3rd prime minister of India** and the **first & only female prime minister of India.**

51. In which state is the Harappan culture site 'Sanauli' located?

- A. Haryana
- B. Gujarat
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Punjab

Ans. C

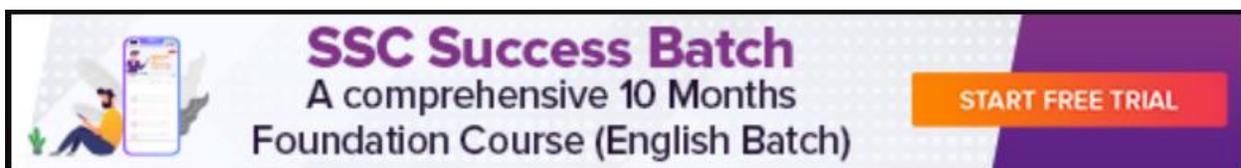
Sol.

- **The Harappan culture site 'Sanauli' is located in Uttar Pradesh.**
- It gained **attention for its Bronze Age solid-disk wheel carts** which were **found in 2018.**
- **Alamgirpur, Bargaon, Hulas, Mandi, Sothi** are some other **Harappan sites located in Uttar Pradesh.**
- **Harappan Civilisation** was a **Bronze Age civilisation in the northwestern regions of South Asia.**
- **Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Banawali** and **Dholavira** are considered as the **four main Harappan Sites.**

52. Against whom the trial for 'attempt to murder district judge of Muzaffarpur' was executed?

- A. VD Savarkar
- B. Aurobindo Ghosh
- C. MN Roy
- D. Shah Nawaz Khan

Ans. B



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Sol.

- Aurobindo Ghosh was tried for 'attempt to murder district judge of Muzaffarpur'.
- Sri Aurobindo was acquitted of all charges with the Judge condemning the flimsy nature of the evidence against him.
- His main literary works are The Life Divine, which deals with theoretical aspects of Integral Yoga.
- Aurobindo Ghosh also developed 'Practical Yoga' philosophy.

53. Which of the following is not among the one who led the 'Justice Party' movement?

- A. TM Nair
- B. P Tyagaraja
- C. CN Mudalair
- D. M Padmanabha Pillai

Ans. D

Sol.

- M Padmanabha Pillai led the Nair Movement.
- Justice party was led by TM Nair, P Tyagraja and CN Mukalair.
- It opposed Brahmins in civil service and politics, and this anti-Brahmin attitude shaped many of its ideas and policies.
- It opposed Annie Besant and her Home rule movement.

54. Nishkaam Karma Math was founded by?

- A. WC Banerjee
- B. Dhondo Keshave Karve
- C. MG Ranade
- D. Saralabala Devi Choudharani

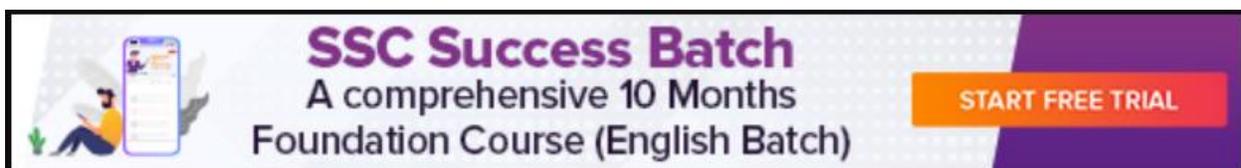
Ans. B

Sol.

- Nishkaam Karma Math was founded by Dhondo Keshave Karve.
- Karve was a pioneer in promoting widows' education.
- The Government of India awarded him with the highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna, in 1958.
- Karve wrote two autobiographical works: Atmawrutta (1928) in Marathi, and Looking Back (1936) in English.

55. Who was the provincial level officer who was in charge of land measured?

- A. Amir



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- B. Wali
- C. Shiqdar
- D. Wakuf

Ans. C

Sol.

- * **Shiqdar** is the officer in charge of land measuring a **shiq**.
- * **Amir** is the officer of **Governor**.
- * **Wali** is the post **responsible** for law and order and **collection of taxes**.
- * **Wakuf** is the official responsible for **collecting revenues in the provinces**.

56. Who wrote the book 'Ravanavadha'?

- A. Vishakhadatta
- B. Shudraka
- C. Dandin
- D. Bhatti

Ans. D

Sol.

- * Bhatti wrote the book Ravanavadha.
- * Vishakhadatta wrote the book Mudrarakshas.
- * Shudraka wrote the book Mrichchhakatika.
- * Dandin wrote the book Dasakumaracharita.

57. Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram is an example of which group of temple?

- A. Nandivarman Group
- B. Rajsimha Group
- C. Narshiman Group
- D. Vijayanagar Group

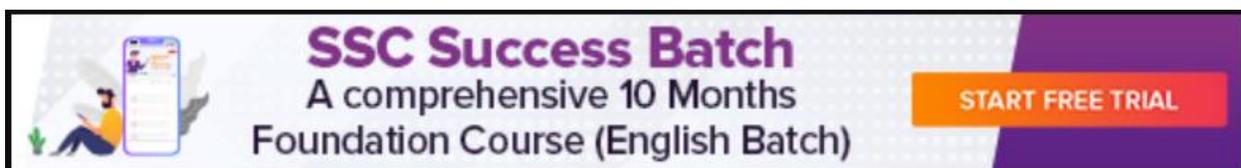
Ans. B

Sol.

- * Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram is an example of Rajsimha group.
- * Shore temple at Mahabalipuram is also an example of Rajsimha group.
- * Under this group, Real structural temples were started in the place of rock cut temples.

58. Which of the following temple is known as Simhachalam Temple?

- A. Ventakeshwara Temple



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- B. Varaha Lakshmi Temple
- C. Malinithan Temple
- D. Veerabhadra Temple

Ans. B

Sol.

- * Varaha Lakshmi Temple is also known as Simahachalam Temple.
- * It is located in Simahachalam Hills of Andhra Pradesh.
- * It is dedicated to Lord Vishnu Narasimha Avatar.
- * The architecture is a mixture of the styles of the Kalinga Architecture, Chalukyas and the Cholas.

59. In Chola Administration, the administration officers were known as?

- A. Udankuttam
- B. Valanadus
- C. Kurrams
- D. Nadus

Ans. A

Sol.

- * In Chola administration, the administration officers were called as **Udankuttam**.
- * The higher officials were known with the title of **Adigarigal**.
- * While officers of all ranks were usually referred to by the general titles of **Karumigal and panimakkal**.
- * They were usually remunerated by assignments of land known as **Jivitas**.
- * Titles of honour and shares in booty taken in war included in other rewards of public service.

60. Which of the following is not true about Palaeolithic age are?

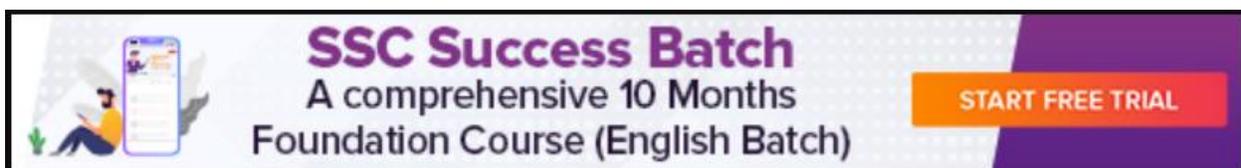
- A. human beings are represented in a stick like form
- B. superimposition of black, red and white images are found
- C. Majority of paintings sites are located in Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- D. Man, Animal and Geometric – all these three type of paintings are found

Ans. C

Sol.

The major **characteristics of Palaeolithic age are-**

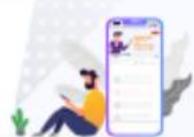
- Human beings are represented in a stick like form
- Superimposition of black, red and white images are found
- Majority of sites are found Madhya Pradesh and UP



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- Man, Animal and Geometric – all these three type of paintings are found
- Wavy lines, rectangular filled geometric designs and a group of dots also can be seen



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