

History Questions asked in SSC CGL Exam

English PDF



1. How many great powers (Mahajanapada) existed in the seventh and sixth centuries BCE during the life of Lord Gautama Buddha?

- A. 11
- B. 13
- C. 17
- D. 16

Ans. D

Sol.

* During the time of 6-7th century B.C there were **total 16 janpads** were existing throughout the country.

* These were Kasi, Kosala, Anga, Magadha, Vajji, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchala, Machcha, Surasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhara and Kamboja.

* In the Buddhist traditions these kingdoms came to be known as 'Mahajanapadas'

2. Which of the following is not one of the monarchy states that existed in India in the seventh and early sixth centuries BC?

- A. Magadha
- B. Vaishali
- C. Avanti
- D. Kosala

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Vaishali was not among the 16 janpadas** present during 7th century B.C.

* During the time of 6-7th century B.C there were total 16 janpads were existing throughout the country.

* These were Kasi, Kosala, Anga, Magadha, Vajji, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchala, Machcha, Surasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhara and Kamboja.

3. In which year Project Tiger was launched in India?

- A. 1982
- B. 1992
- C. 1979
- D. 1973

Ans. D

Sol.

* **Project Tiger was first initiated in the year April 1, 1973**, by GOI and is still going on.

* During the tiger census of 2006, a new methodology was used extrapolating site-specific densities of tigers, their co-predators and prey derived from camera trap and sign surveys using GIS.

* The government has set up a Tiger Protection Force to combat poachers and funded relocation of villagers to minimize human-tiger conflicts.

4. Name the state of the following which Chandragupta I had got in the dowry from Lichhavi.

- A. Pataliputra
- B. Prayag
- C. Saket
- D. Ujjain

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Chandragupta I got Pataliputra in dowry from the Lichhavis.**

* The Gupta Lichhavi relation was even publicised through a particular type of gold coins "which have the names and figures of Chandragupta I and his Lichhavi wife on the obverse and the figure of a goddess seated on a lion along with the legend Lichchhavayah on the reverse".

5. Who was the founder of the Chalukya dynasty?

- A. Pulakshen First
- B. Kirtivarman
- C. Narasimhavarman
- D. Mangalsa

Ans. A

Sol.

* **The Chalukya dynasty was established by Pulakeshin I in 543.**

* Pulakeshin I took Vatapi (modern Badami in Bagalkot district, Karnataka) under his control and made it his capital.

* Pulakeshin I and his descendants are referred to as "Chalukyas of Badami"

6. _____ was the first Muslim ruler whose empire covered almost the whole of India up to its extreme south.

- A. Allaudin Khilji
- B. Jalal-ud-din Khilji
- C. Ghiyas ud din Balban
- D. Firoz shah Tughlaq

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Allaudin Khilji covered almost the whole of India up to its extreme south.**

- He fought many battles, conquered Gujarat, Ranthambhore, Chittoor, Malwa, and Deccan. During his reign of 20 years.
- He died in 1316 AD and after his death Khilji dynasty came to end.

7. The popular Bagh cave paintings are found in _____.

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Sikkim
- D. Odisha

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Bagh caves are situated in state of Madhya Pradesh, Dhar District.**

- Bagh caves are known for rock cut architecture. Mainly inspired from Buddhism.
- All of the 9 caves are viharas- the caves used for residence by Buddhist Monks.

8. The Badami Chalukyas first had their capital at _____ before they moved it to Badami.

- A. Pattadakal
- B. Aihole
- C. Hubli
- D. Bijapur

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Aihole is the first capital of Badami Chalukyas before they moved to Badami which is located at 35 kms from it.**

• Aihole is an important archaeological site and recognized as UNESCO World heritage site.

- It is situated near Malaprabha river valley, in Bagalakote district of Karnataka.

9. Which was the first Muslim dynasty that ruled India?

- A. Slave dynasty
- B. Tughlaq dynasty
- C. Lodhi dynasty
- D. Khilji dynasty

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Slave dynasty rule from 1206-90 and became the first Muslim dynasty ruled over India.**

- Though India was invaded multiple times before this i.e. Muhammad Qassim, Muhammad Gori etc. but Slave dynasty became the first dynasty to rule over India.

• Qutbuddin Aibak, Iltutmish, Razia Sultan, Balban were eminent kings of this dynasty.

10. Who among the following was a slave of Muhammad Ghori, who became the ruler after the death of his master and founded the Slave Dynasty?

- A. Ghiyas ud din Balban
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
- D. Qutab-ud-din Aibak

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Qutbuddin Aibak was slave of Muhammad Ghori and became ruler of Delhi in 1206 and his dynasty was recognized as Slave Dynasty.**

- Aibak was succeeded by Aram Shah, and then by his former slave Iltutmish.
- He constructed Qutub Minar in Delhi and Adhai Din ka Jhopra in Ajmer.

11. Vikramashila University was founded by _____, a Pala king.

- A. Dharmapala

- B. Mihira Bhoja
- C. Rajendra Chola
- D. Pulakeshin I

Ans. A

Sol.

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

• It is one of the top center of education not only for Indians but also for foreigners.

• It prospered for about four centuries before it was destroyed by Bakhtiyar Khilji along with the other major centres of Buddhism in India around 1193.

12. Mihira Bhoja was the ruler of _____.

- A. Chola
- B. Rashtrakuta
- C. Chalukya
- D. Pratihara

Ans. D

Sol.

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.

• One of the outstanding political figures of India in the ninth century, he ranks with Dhruva Dharavarsha and Dharmapala as a great general and empire builder.

13. The period between _____ in India's history is known as the Delhi Sultanate period.

- A. 1206 AD and 1526 AD
- B. 745 AD and 1245 AD
- C. 1105 AD and 1445 AD
- D. 1456 AD and 1675 AD

Ans. A

Sol.

• Period between **1206-1526** is considered as Delhi Sultanate.

• The kingdoms of Delhi Sultanate are as follow-

- a) Slave dynasty 1206 – 1290
- b) Khilji dynasty 1290 – 1320
- c) Tughlaq dynasty 1321 - 1413
- d) Sayyid dynasty 1414 - 1450
- e) Lodhi dynasty 1451 - 1526

14. Veer Kunwar Singh Jayanti is celebrated in _____ in order to recognise the achievements of Kunwar Singh during the Indian rebellion of 1857.

- A. Uttarakhand
- B. Bihar
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Himachal Pradesh

Ans. B

Sol.

• Kunwar Singh was a **notable leader** during the Indian Rebellion of 1857.

• He belonged to a royal house of Jagdispur, **Bihar**.

• At the age of 80, he led a select band of armed soldiers against the troops under the command of the British East India Company.

15. In which of the following places was the rule of the Wadiyar dynasty?

- A. Patna
- B. Mysore
- C. Jabalpur
- D. Guwahati

Ans. B

Sol.

* The Wadiyar dynasty is an Indian Hindu dynasty that **ruled the Kingdom of Mysore from 1399 to 1947**.

* The dynasty was established in 1399 by Yaduraya Wodeyar. He ruled Mysore under the Vijayanagara Empire until 1423.

* After Yaduraya Wodeyar, the Mysore kingdom was succeeded by the Wadiyar rulers. The kingdom remained fairly small during this early period and was a part of the Vijayanagara Empire.

16. Which queen died in 1564 during the defending the Garh Kantaga while fighting with Mughal forces?

- A. Rani Avantibai
- B. Rani Durgavati
- C. Rani Rudrabara
- D. Rani Ahilyabai

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Rani Durgavati died fighting against Mughals** while defending Garha Katanga in 1564.

* Rani Durgavati Madavi was a ruling Queen of Gondwana from 1550 until 1564. She was born in the family of Chandel king Keerat Rai. She was born at the fort of Kalinjar.

17. In which year Dorabji Tata set up the Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO)?

- A. 1913
- B. 1919
- C. 1911
- D. 1907

Ans. D

Sol.

* **TISCO was born in 1907.**

* In 1907, TATA Team finally chooses Sakchi village in present-day Jharkhand, which has since grown into the steel town of Jamshedpur.

18. In 1026 AD, who attacked and looted the famous Somnath temple?

- A. Muhammad Ghauri
- B. Mahmood Ghazni
- C. Genghis Khan
- D. Nadir Shah

Ans. B

Sol.

* In 1025 AD, Somnath Temple was destroyed and plundered by the Afghan ruler, **Mahmud of Ghazni.**

* The temple was dedicated to Lord Shiva, was rebuilt by the Paramara king Bhoja of Malwa and the Solanki king Bhimdev I of Anhilwara between 1026 and 1042 AD.

19. In 1876, the Indian National Association was established by _____ in Calcutta.

- A. V. K. Chiplunkar
- B. Anand Mohan Bose
- C. Shishir Kumar Ghosh
- D. Badruddin Tyabji

Ans. B

Sol.

* Indian National Association was the first declared Nationalist Organization founded in British India **by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose in 1876.**

* It was originally established as Bharat Sabha and held its first annual conference in Calcutta.

* It merged in INC in 1885.

20. The invasion of Delhi by Taimur in _____ A.D marked the end of the Tughlaq empire.

- A. 1645
- B. 1398
- C. 1452
- D. 1215

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Taimur invaded India in 1398** fighting Battle of Delhi.

• Sultan Mahmud Shah, the last Sultan of the Tughlaq dynasty and his Vazir fled from Delhi. Taimur ordered massacre and looted capital for 15 continuous days.

• According to Sharaf-ud-Din and Mir Khud, about one lakh people were put to death in Delhi by Timur.

21. Who among the following was one of the Governors during the reign of Allauddin Khilji?

- A. Jalal-ud-din Khilji
- B. Shams-ud-din Iltutmish
- C. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- D. Nasiruddin Mahmud

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** joined the imperial guard of Khilji. Gradually climbed the stairs of development and became governor under Allauddin Khilji.
- Ghiyasud-din Tughlaq was the founder of the Tughlaq dynasty.
- He ruled on Delhi between 1320- 24.

22. Who founded the Sayyid dynasty?

- A. Nizam Shah
- B. Muhammad-bin-Farid
- C. Khizr Khan
- D. Bahlul Khan

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Sayyid dynasty was established by Sayyid Khizr Khan**, deputed by Timur to be the governor of Multan (Punjab). He replaced Tughlaq dynasty.

• Next Ruler Sayyid Mubarak Shah after referred to himself as Muizz-ud-Din Mubarak Shah on his coins.

• Sayyid Dynasty ruled Delhi from 1414 to 1451.

• **It was replaced by Lodhis.**

23. Who founded the Indian Statistical Institute on 17 December 1931?

- A. P.C. Mahalanobis
- B. R.A. Fischer
- C. F. Yates
- D. M.H. Hansen

Ans. A

Sol.

• **P.C. Mahalanobis founded the Indian Statistical Institute on 17 December 1931.**

• The Institute was registered on 28 April 1932, as a non-profit distributing learned society under the Societies Registration Act.

• Sir R.N. Mukerjee accepted the office of the President of the Institute, and held this office until his death in 1936.

24. _____ created history in its second Twenty20 International against Ireland by achieving the highest ever T20 total at the Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium in Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

- A. Pakistan
- B. India
- C. Afghanistan
- D. Australia

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Afghanistan created history in its second Twenty20 International** against Ireland by achieving the highest ever T20 total at the Rajiv Gandhi International Cricket Stadium in Dehradun, Uttarakhand

• Afghanistan scored 278 for the loss of three wickets in the 20 overs and registered the highest-ever total in T20s.

• Previous record was claimed by Australia, Australia had scored 263/3 back in 2016 against Sri Lanka.

25. _____ was the first and only Muslim woman to ever sit on the throne of Delhi.

- A. Fatima Al Fihri
- B. Shajarat Al Durr
- C. Gevher Sultan
- D. Razia Begum

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Razia Sultan** was the first Muslim female ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, Razia Sultan ruled Delhi from 1236 to 1240.

• During her reign, she ordered coins be minted with her title as "Pillar of Women, Queen of the Times, Sultan Razia, daughter of Shamsuddin Iltutmish."

26. Which one of the following was NOT a condition laid down in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

- A. The India National Congress should stop the civil disobedience movement
- B. Removal of salt tax, allowing to produce, trade and sell legally
- C. Withdrawal of tax on khadi production
- D. Participation in the Round Table Conference by the Indian National Congress

Ans. C

Sol.

- Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed in 1931 in order to achieve negotiations between Gandhiji and Britishers.
- It laid down the conditions of- cessation of Civil Disobedience Movement, Removal of Salt Tax, and removal of political prisoners.
- On the other hand, Gandhiji agreed on attending the second round table conference.

27. Who amongst the following succeeded the Mughal throne in the year 1556?

- A. Sher Shah Suri
- B. Jehangir
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Akbar

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Humayun died in 1556 and Akbar was next to succeed the Mughal Throne in 1556.**

- Akbar, was born in exile and was only 13 years old when his father died.
- Though Akbar comprehended the political situation with time and successfully managed Mughal Empire to reach its peak in terms of Social, Economical and Political spheres.

28. The _____ was a group of seven Members of Parliament from the United Kingdom, constituted to suggest constitutional reforms for British India.

- A. Sargent Commission
- B. Fraser Commission
- C. Hunter Commission
- D. Simon Commission

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Simon commission** was a group of seven White members of Parliament of United Kingdom, which was constituted to suggest constitutional reforms in British India.

- It was constituted in 1927 and it reached India in 1928. It was criticised by national leaders and welcomed with black flags.

- The main critics of this commission was that it had no Indian Member. Indian masses protested on their arrival with slogans of 'Simon go Back'.

29. The leading light of the Rama cult was saint-poet _____ who also wrote the poem 'Ramacharitamanasa'.

- A. Chaitanya
- B. Vallabhacharya
- C. Nimbarka
- D. Tulsidas

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Tulsidas wrote Ramcharitramanas in Awadhi dialect.**

- It was composed in 16th century.
- Tulsidas belong to saguna school of Bhakti and dedicated Ramcharitramanas to the life of lord Rama.

30. _____ was the first Mughal emperor in India.

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

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Babur was the first Mughal emperor In Indian.**

- Babur entered India in 1526 and defeated Ibrahim Lodi at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.
- Babur defeated Rana Sanga in Battle of Khanwa in 1527 and finally established Mughal Dynasty on Delhi Throne.

31. The leader of the Bhakti movement focusing on Lord Rama was _____.

- A. Namdeva
- B. Jaydeva
- C. Vivekanada
- D. Ramananda

Ans. D

Sol.

• **The leader of the bhakti movement focusing on the Lord as Rama was Ramananda.**

- He is believed to have lived in the first half of the 15th century.
- Ramananda focused on Rama as Supreme Lord, and love, devotion and chanting his sacred name is the source of liberation.

32. The terms 'Jat and Sawar' are related to which of the following administrative systems?

- A. Zamindari System
- B. Jotedari System
- C. Iqtadari System
- D. Mansabdari System

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Jat and Sawar are ranks in Mansabdari system**, prevalent in Mughal time especially efficient in Akbar's reign.
- Jat rank was conferred by the kings on the Mansabdar and Sawar was decided based on cavalry.
- Mansabdari system was not hereditary.

33. Who had built Taj Mahal, for his wife Mumtaz Mahal along the banks of the Yamuna River in Agra?

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

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal** in Agra in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal in Agra.
- It is situated on the banks of river Yamuna and it is constructed by White Marble and also recognized as World Heritage Site by UNESCO.
- **Pitradeura style of architecture** is used in Taj Mahal.

34. Akbar was succeeded by his son, Salim, who took the title of _____, meaning Conqueror of the World.

- A. Jahangir
- B. Shah Jahan

C. Jahapana

D. Badshah

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Jahangir was son of Akbar** and he succeeded Mughal dynasty after Akbar.
- Jahangir was son of Mariam uz Zamani, who was daughter of Raja Bharmal of Amer.

35. Who was the prime minister of India during "the Emergency between the year 1975 to 1977?"

- A. Charan Singh
- B. Indira Gandhi
- C. Moraj Desai
- D. Rajiv Gandhi

Ans. B

Sol.

- The National Emergency of 1975 was proclaimed under the Prime Ministership of Indira Gandhi.
- It was a 19th month emergency from 1975-77, officially issued by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed under Article 352.
- It was proclaimed on the grounds of Internal Disturbances.

36. The Red Fort and the Jama Masjid in Delhi stand out as towering achievements of architecture during the reign of _____.

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

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Red fort of Delhi was constructed during the reign **of Shah Jahan**.
- Jama Masjid, Delhi and Taj Mahal of Agra was also built by Shah Jahan.
- Shah Jahan shifted capital to Delhi and a new city of Shahjahanabad was developed. And Red Fort was constructed to fortify the capital of Shahjahanabad.

37. Which Indian monument was built by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh in the year 1799?

- A. Mysore Palace
- B. Hawa Mahal
- C. Leh Palace
- D. Mattancherry Palace

Ans. B

Sol.

- In 1799 Sawai Pratap Singh constructed **Hawa Mahal in Jaipur.**

- Sawai Pratap Singh belongs to Kachwaha dynasty of Amer Kingdom.
- The Hawa Mahal is in shape of the turban of Krishna. It has 953 small windows called Jharokhas decorated with intricate.
- Lal Chand Ustad was the architect of this unique structure.

38. The Victoria Memorial, conceived by Lord Curzon, represents the architectural climax of _____ city.

- A. Delhi
- B. Mumbai
- C. Jaipur
- D. Kolkata

Ans. D

Sol.

- Victoria Memorial is a masterpiece of British architecture **situated in Kolkata.**

- It was built between 1906-1921 in memory of Queen Victoria.
- Lord Curzon in 1906 proposed the construction of a grand building with a museum and gardens.

39. Which of the following was the most important characteristic of India's trade throughout the colonial period?

- A. Import deficiency
- B. Export surplus
- C. Export deficiency
- D. Import surplus

Ans. B

Sol.

- **During colonial rule Export Surplus was the main characteristic of India Economy.**

- This Export Surplus was a pseudo surplus which was created to benefit Britain. The export of raw material was done in enormous quantity and the finished goods are imported in India at lower rates.

40. Humayun's heir, _____, was born in exile and was only 13 years old when his father died.

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

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Akbar was son of Humayun** and he was only 13 years old when he assumed the charge of Mughal dynasty in 1556.

- Akbar was one of the successful Mughal king, he founded Din-e-Ilahi - a secular religion, Policy of Peace with Rajputs, Scrapped Zia-ul-Hind tax, constructed Fatehpur Sikri etc.
- Jahangir succeeded Akbar to rule Delhi.

41. Who was the fifth of the ten Sikh gurus?

- A. Guru Angad
- B. Guru Ramdas
- C. Guru Arjan Dev
- D. Guru Hargobind

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Guru Arjan Dev was the fifth guru of Sikhs.**

- He compiled the first official edition of the Guru Granth Sahib.
- He completed the construction of Darbar Sahib in Amritsar.
- Guru Arjan was arrested under the Mughal Emperor Jahangir and asked to convert to Islam and he was executed in 1606 CE on refusing.

42. The Qutub Minar was named after the Sufi saint _____.

- A. Syed Waheed ashraf
- B. Alauddin Sabir Kaliyari
- C. Khawaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar kazi
- D. Qutub-ud-din Aibak

Ans. C

Sol.

• **The Qutub Minar was named after the Sufi saint Khawaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar kazi.**

- His dargah located adjacent to Zafar Mahal in Mehrauli, Delhi.
- He propagated Chisti Silsilah in Delhi and nearby area and provided it a national platform.
- The Sultanate kings like Qutubuddin Aibak and Iltutmish are among his followers and constructed Qutub minar in his honor.

43. The Suri King _____ was defeated by Humayun to regain his Kingdom.

- A. Mahmood Suri
- B. Sher Shah Suri
- C. Sikandar Suri
- D. Bahadur Suri

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Sikandar Suri** was defeated by Humayun in Battle of Sirhind in 1555 which led to end of Suri dynasty and re-establishment of Mughal Dynasty on Delhi.

- Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah in 1540, and Suri dynasty ruled over Delhi from 1540-55.

44. _____ built the world famous Harmandir Sahib, popularly known as the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

- A. Guru Angad Dev
- B. Guru Arjan Dev
- C. Guru Siri Har Rai
- D. Guru Ram Das

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Guru Arjan Dev constructed Golden Temple.**

• Guru Arjan Dev was the fifth guru of Sikhism.

- He compiled the first edition of Guru Granth Sahib.

45. During whose reign did the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang visit India?

- A. Chandragupta Vikramaditya
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Chandragupta I
- D. Harshavardhana

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Chinese Traveller Hiuen Tsang travelled during the reign of Harshavardhana in seventh Century.**

- He wrote a detailed description of India during the reign of Harsha in his book 'Si-yu-ki' or 'Record of the Western Countries'.

46. One of the prominent Buddhist structures in India, _____ Stupa at Sarnath was constructed by the great Mauryan king, Ashoka.

- A. Dhauhi
- B. Dhamekh
- C. Bharhut
- D. Lalitgiri

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Dhamekh is a massive Stupa located near Sarnath associated with Buddhism religion.**

- The Stupa was initially built by Mauryan King, Ashoka in 249 BC but later developed in entirely new form during Gupta Period.

• It is one of the few Buddhist monuments developed during Gupta Dynasty as the period was full of popularity of Hindu god and goddess.

47. _____ married Mehr-un-Nisa whom he gave the title of 'Nur Jahan' (light of the world).

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

D. Jahangir

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Noor jahan married to Jahangir, successor of Akbar in Mughal Dynasty.**

• Noor Jahan was daughter of a Minister under Akbar and initially married to Persian soldier Sher Afghan.

• She was the only Mughal empress to have coinage struck in her name.

48. _____ died in 1605, nearly 50 years after his ascension to the throne. He was buried outside of Agra at Sikandra.

A. Akbar

B. Aurangzeb

C. Shah Jahan

D. Jahangir

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Akbar's reign from 1556-1605.**

• He succeeded Humayun.

• He was buried outside of Agra at Sikandra.

• He was born at Umerkot, Rajputana. His mother was Hamida Banu Begum.

49. _____ has been called the "architect king" as during his reign, the world witnessed a unique development of arts and culture of the Mughal Empire.

A. Shah Jahan

B. Jahangir

C. Aurangzeb

D. Akbar

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Architecture of Mughal Dynasty reached its peak in ShahJahan's Period.**

• Taj Mahal at Agra, Red Fort at Delhi, Moti Masjid at Agra, Jama Masjid at Delhi are some of his remarkable Architectural contributions.

50. It was under the reign of _____ that the Mughal Empire reached its peak in matter of area.

A. Jahangir

B. Aurangzeb

C. Shah Jahan

D. Akbar

Ans. B

Sol.

• It was during the **Aurangzeb's reign** in Mughal Empire in which the Empire reached its peak in matter of area.

• Main reason was that Aurengzeb actively invaded south India which expanded Mughal Empire enormously.

• During his lifetime, victories in the south expanded the Mughal Empire to 4 million square kilometers.

51. The first Anglo-Burmese war ended with the signing of the _____.

A. Treaty of Salbai

B. Treaty of Yandabo

C. Treaty Of Purandar

D. Treaty of Titalia

Ans. B

Sol.

* The First Anglo-Burmese War ended with the signing of the **Treaty of Yandabo.**

* This was formally signed in February 1826.

* It was also known as the first Burma War arose from friction between Arakan in western Burma and British-held Chittagong to the north.

* It was the longest and most expensive war in British Indian history.

Other information:

a) **Treaty of Salbai:** It was signed between Maratha Empire and British India Company on 17 May 1782.

b) **Treaty of Purandar:** It was signed on June 11, 1665, between the Rajput ruler Jai Singh I, who was commander of the Mughal Empire, and Maratha Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

c) **Treaty of Titalia:** It was signed between the Chogyal (monarch) of

Kingdom of Sikkim and the British East India Company (EIC).

52. Mahatma Gandhi formed the Natal Indian Congress in the year ____.

- A. 1874
- B. 1854
- C. 1863
- D. 1894

Ans. D

Sol.

* **Mahatma Gandhi formed the Natal Indian Congress in 1894.**

* It was established to fight discrimination against Indian traders in Natal.

53. The Bangladesh Liberation War ended on ____.

- A. 17th October 1971
- B. 14th November 1972
- C. 16th December 1971
- D. 2nd October 1974

Ans. C

Sol.

* The Bangladesh Liberation War ended on **16th December 1971.**

* It is also known as Bangladesh War of Independence.

* This war arose due to discrimination in economy and ruling powers against them, the East Pakistanis vigorously protested and declared independence on March 26, 1971 under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

* **Bangladesh celebrate its independence day on 26th March.**

54. Which of the following kings is regarded as the founder of the Kingdom of Nepal?

- A. Rana Bahadur Shah
- B. Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah
- C. Prithivi Narayan Shah
- D. Mahendra Bik Bikram Shah Dev

Ans. C

Sol.

• Maharaja **Prithivi Narayan Shah** is regarded as the founder of the Kingdom of Nepal.

• Earlier Nepal was named as Gorkha Kingdom.

55. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was formed in the year _____ with an aim to overthrow the British.

A. 1992

B. 1930

C. 1921

D. 1928

Ans. D

Sol.

• The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was formed in the year **1928** with an aim to overthrow the British.

• It was founded by Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar in 1928 at Feroze Shah Kotla in New Delhi.

56. The Khilafat Movement of 1920 was organized as a protest against the injustice done to ____.

A. Iraq

B. Turkey

C. Egypt

D. Afghanistan

Ans. B

Sol.

• **The Khilafat Movement of 1920 was organised as a protest against the injustice done to Turkey.**

• This movement led by the brothers Shaukat and Muhammad 'Alī and by Abul Kalam Azad.

• It was a significant Islamic movement in India during the British rule.

• The main objective behind this movement was to enlist the support of the Muslim community into this movement, which addressed the issue of 'Swaraj' (Self-Government).

57. As a reaction to Rowlatt Act, _____ was organized as National Humiliation Day.

- A. 6th April 1919
- B. 8th May 1920
- C. 2nd February 1913
- D. 14th June 1921

Ans. A

Sol.

• **As a reaction to Rowlatt Act, 6th April 1919 was organised as National Humiliation Day.**

- This act was a legislative act and passed on 10th March 1919 in British India.
- This act effectively authorized the government to imprison any person suspected of terrorism living in British India for up to two years without a trial, and gave the imperial authorities power to deal with all revolutionary activities.
- Many Indian leaders were against of this act and argued that not everyone should be punished in response to isolated political crimes.

58. In which year was the East India Company incorporated for the exploitation of trade with East and Southeast Asia and India?

- A. 1596
- B. 1605
- C. 1612
- D. 1600

Ans. D

Sol.

• The East India company formed for the exploitation of trade with East and Southeast Asia and India, **incorporated by royal charter on December 31, 1600.**

- East India company initially get permission from Darbaar of Jahangir for trade and gradually got the diwani of Bengal for trade, and the Battle of Plassey of 1757 was a turning point in history of India when colonial rule started flourishing in country.
- British fight Opium Wars with China in mid nineteenth century and established trade monopoly there also.

59. Who among the following wrote the book 'A History of the Sikhs'?

- A. Khushwant Singh
- B. Amrita Pritam
- C. Bhai Vir Singh
- D. Gurbachan Singh Talib

Ans. A

Sol.

• The book '**A History of Sikhs**' is **authored by Khushwant Singh.**

- The book gives details of Sikhism from its birth to present via discussing the role of each Guru in Sikhism.
- Khushwant Singh's most famous work is 'A Train to Pakistan' which depicts the scenario of country during Partition.

60. The Sepoy Mutiny in India started from _____.

- A. Meerut
- B. Bareilly
- C. Champaran
- D. Rajkot

Ans. A

Sol.

• **The Sepoy Mutiny started from Meerut on 28th May, 1857.**

- Soon the Sepoys reached Delhi and announced Bahadur Shas Jafar as their leader.
- It was an armed rebellion against British initiated with spontaneous reason of rumour of use of skin of cow and pigs in cartridges of Enfield Rifle.

61. Who was the Indian Army Chief at the time of Bangladesh Liberation War?

- A. Roy Bucher
- B. Rob Lockhart
- C. Sam Manekshaw
- D. K M Cariappa

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Bangladesh Liberation war happened between March, 1971 to December, 1971.**

- And at this time Sam Manekshaw was the chief of Indian Army.

- The same year witnessed the Indo Pak War of 1971 in which finally Pakistan army surrendered.

62. In which year did the Patharughat Peasant Uprising against the tax policies of British take place in Assam?

- A. 1894
- B. 1873
- C. 1862
- D. 1885

Ans. A

Sol.

• **The Patharughat peasant Uprising against the tax policies of British tale place in Assam in 1894.**

- On 28 January 1894 some 140 peasants were killed here in an unprovoked police firing while protesting against enhanced revenue.

- Patharighat is known as Assam's Jallianwala Bagh.

63. Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura became states under _____.

- A. North Eastern Republic of India Act, 1972
- B. North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971
- C. North Eastern Retention (Reconstruction) Act, 1971
- D. North Eastern Region New State Act, 1972

Ans. B

Sol.

• **North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971** was an act to provide for the establishment of the States of Manipur and Tripura and to provide for the formation of the State of Meghalaya.

- It also recommended for formation of Union territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

64. The former princely state of Tripura in the north-eastern part of India was ruled by _____ Dynasty.

- A. Nagvanshi

B. Haihaya

C. Manika

D. Ahom

Ans. C

Sol.

• **The Rulers of the Tripura State assumed the title of Manikya when Sultan Mughisuddin Tughril of Bengal in 1280 A.D.**

- Matai-Kotor, Garia and Ma Tripuri Sundari are main gods of Tripura.

65. The Indus Water Treaty was signed between India and _____.

- A. Pakistan
- B. Afghanistan
- C. Bangladesh
- D. China

Ans. A

Sol.

• The Indus Waters Treaty is a water-distribution treaty between India and Pakistan.

- It was signed in Karachi on September 19, 1960 by the first Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and then President of Pakistan Ayub Khan.

66. _____ assumed the title of 'Gangaikondachola' or the conqueror of the river Ganga.

- A. Vijjayalay Chola
- B. Rajaraja Chola I
- C. Rajadhiraja Chola
- D. Rajendra Chola I

Ans. D

Sol.

• **The title of 'GANGAIKONDACHOLA' is assumed by Rajendra Chola I.**

- He defeated Mahipala, the Pala king of Gauda in present day Bengal and Bihar, and to commemorate his victory he assumed the title of Gangaikondachola.

- Cholas built a new capital city called Gangaikonda Cholapuram.

67. In which year was the 'Battle of Goa' fought?

- A. 1510

- B. 1524
- C. 1502
- D. 1514

Ans. A

Sol.

- **The battle of Goa was occurred in 1510** between Portuguese Empire and Bijapur Sultanate.

- The Portuguese conquest of Goa occurred when the governor of Portuguese India Afonso de Albuquerque captured the city in 1510.

68. Which of the following was a port city of the Indus Valley Civilization?

- A. Lothal
- B. Dholavira
- C. Rakhigarhi
- D. Kalibangan

Ans. A

Sol.

- **Lothal is located in coastal areas of Gujrat** and it was major port city of Indus valley civilization.

- Lothal was key port to trade with Persia and Middle East countries.

- Lothal was excavated from 13 February 1955 to 19 May 1960 by the Archaeological Survey of India.

69. When was the Constitution of Pakistan enforced?

- A. 1947
- B. 1965
- C. 1952
- D. 1973

Ans. D

Sol.

- **The Constitution of Pakistan was approved by the Parliament on 10 April and ratified on 14 August 1973.**

- The Constitution designates the President of Pakistan as a ceremonial Head of State.

70. Who was the ruler of the Vaghela Dynasty of Gujarat after whose defeat the kingdom was passed to Allauddin Khilji?

- A. Saranga Deva

- B. Arjuna Deva
- C. Rama
- D. Karandev

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Karandev of the Vaghela Dynasty of Gujarat after whose defeat the kingdom was passed to Allauddin Khilji.**

- He was the last ruler of Vaghela dynasty of Gujarat.

- Khilji invaded two times, first in 1299 and second in 1304, finally ending the Vaghela Dynasty.

71. During World War II, the Battles of Kohima and Imphal were fought in the year _____.

- A. 1944
- B. 1945
- C. 1942
- D. 1943

Ans. A

Sol.

- The battles of Kohima and Imphal were **fought in 1944 during second world war.**

- The battles were fought between British (allied) forces and Japan forces, resulted in defeat of Japanese forces.

- In 2013, the British National Army Museum voted the Battle of Imphal and Kohima to be "Britain's Greatest Battle".

72. In the year _____, the Maratha Empire ceased to exist with the surrender of the Marathas to the British, ending the Third Anglo-Maratha War.

- A. 1792
- B. 1806
- C. 1811
- D. 1818

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Third Anglo-Maratha War **happened in 1817-18**, resulted in capturing major Maratha areas by Britishers.

- Peshwa Baji Rao II's forces, supported by Mudhoji II Bhonsle of Nagpur and Malharrao Holkar III of Indore, rose against the East India Company, but eventually failed to regain power.

73. _____ is well-known for the golden beautification of the Harmandir Sahib Gurdwara in Amritsar, famously known as the Golden Temple.

- A. Charat Singh
- B. Ranjit Singh
- C. Duleep Singh
- D. Maha Singh

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Maharaja Ranjit Singh became Maharaja of Punjab at the early age of 10 and unified Punjab in early nineteenth century.**

- He Decorated the Harmandir Sahib Gurdwara with gold in Amritsar.

- He also constructed famous gurudwaras of Takht Sri Patna Sahib, Bihar and Hazur Sahib Nanded, Maharashtra .

74. Burma became independent sovereign republic in the year _____.

- A. 1950
- B. 1962
- C. 1948
- D. 1946

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Burma became the independent sovereign republic on On 4 January 1948.**

- The new country was named the Union of Burma, with Sao Shwe Thaik as its first President and U Nu as its first Prime Minister.

- The new parliament convened in 2015, Htin Kyaw was elected as the first non-military president since the military coup of 1962.

75. Mitra Mela was a revolutionary organisation founded by Veer Savarkar in the year _____.

- A. 1864

B. 1873

C. 1900

D. 1856

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Mitra Mela was a revolutionary organisation founded by Veer Damodar savarkar in year 1900.**

- It was later named as Abhinav Bharat Samiti in 1904-5.

- It was a secret organisation working to support young revolutionaries for freedom struggle of India.

76. Opium wars were fought between the British and _____.

- A. Bhutan
- B. Myanmar (Burma)
- C. Afghanistan
- D. China

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Opium Wars are fought between China and British.**

- The First Opium War was fought in 1839-1842, and the Second Opium War was fought in 1856-1860.

- The defeat of Chinese Kings led to force China to increase its imports from colonial and imperial powers.

77. Tipu Sultan and British East India Company signed the Treaty of Mangalore in the year _____.

- A. 1784
- B. 1799
- C. 1792
- D. 1764

Ans. A

Sol.

- Treaty of Manglore was signed between Tipu Sultan and East India Company on **11 March, 1784.**

- It was signed to end the second anglo Mysore war.

- The 'Treaty of Srirangapatnam, signed 18 March 1792, ended the Third Anglo-Mysore War.

78. British East India Company defeated the Portuguese in the _____.

- A. Battle of Suvali
- B. Battle of Buxar
- C. Battle of Plassey
- D. Battle of Chamkaur

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Battle of Swally was fought in 1612** near Surat between East India Company and Portuguese.

• This battle ended the Portugal's commercial monopoly and began the ascent of East India Company in India.

79. Sir Thomas Roe visited the court of Mughal ruler _____ as the ambassador of the king of England.

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

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Sir Thomas was sent by King James I in 1615 to the Mughal Court of Jahangir.**

- Jahangir granted him permission to establish a factory base at India.
- He was a diplomat of Elizabeth period.

80. Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose founded _____ in Bengal in 1876.

- A. Bengal Association
- B. Oriental Association
- C. Indian Association
- D. Tathagat Association

Ans. C

Sol.

• Surendranath Banerjee founded **the Indian National Association** with Anandamohan Bose on 26 July 1876.

• Surendranath Banerjee later joined Indian National Congress, he supported the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms in contrast to Congress.

• Later he left Congress and formed Indian National Liberation Federation in 1919.

81. When was the 'Battle of Tukaroi' fought?

- A. 1575
- B. 1546
- C. 1565
- D. 1532

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Battle of Tukaroi was fought on 3 March, 1575. It is also known as Battle of Bajhaura or the Battle of Mughulmari.**

• It was fought in Orissa (between Midnapore and Jaleswar) and it was fought between Mughal Empire and Sultanate of Bengal and Bihar.

• Mumtaz Khan, Daud Khan and Raja Todarmal were the commander from Akbar's side while Daud Khan Karrani and Gujar Khan were commander from Sultanate side.

82. The Aligarh Movement was started by _____.

- A. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- B. Maulana Manzoor Ahsan
- C. Dr Maghfoor Ahmad Ajazi
- D. Syed Ahmed Khan

Ans. D

Sol.

• The Aligarh Movement was started by **Syed Ahmed Khan**. It was a movement of Muslim Awakening and happened in 19th century.

• Syed Ahmed Khan established Mohammedan Anglo Oriental Collegiate School in 1875 which later renamed as Aligarh Muslim University.

• The Aligarh Movement revolutionized the Urdu literature, which was earlier focused on rhetoric and academics, now developed to understand scientific concepts and use of language for awakening was recognized.

83. In which year was the Battle of Saragarhi fought?

- A. 1897
- B. 1878
- C. 1854
- D. 1867

Ans. A

Sol.

- **The Battle of Saragarhi** was fought before the Tirah Campaign on **12 September 1897** between the British Indian Empire and the Afghan tribesmen.
- It occurred in the North-West Frontier Province.
- In this battle, **21 Sikh soldiers** fought on behalf of the British Indian Army against 10,000 Pashtun Orakzai tribesmen.

84. Who was the first Russian prime minister to visit independent India?

- A. Vladimir Putin
- B. Boris Yeltsin
- C. Mikhail Gorbachev
- D. Nikolai Bulganin

Ans. D

Sol.

- The first official visit of Soviet leaders to independent India took place in **November 1955**.
- In November 1955, Soviet **Prime Minister Nikolai Bulganin** visited India.
- Boris Yeltsin was the first president of Russia, visited India in January 1993.
- He unequivocally supported India on Kashmir.

85. Which state of India was ruled by the Ahom Dynasty?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Odisha
- D. Assam

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Ahom dynasty ruled the Ahom kingdom in present-day **Assam, for nearly 598 years**.

- The dynasty was established by **Sukaphaa**, a Shan prince of Mong Mao who came to Assam after crossing the Patkai mountains.

86. Who among the following was the last Nawab of Awadh?

- A. Muhammad Mukim
- B. Amjad Ali Khan
- C. Saadat Ali Khan
- D. Wajid Ali Shah

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Wajid Ali Shah** was the tenth and last **Nawab of Awadh**, holding the position for 9 years, from 13 February 1847 to 11 February 1856.
- The Nawab of Awadh was the title of the rulers who governed the state of Awadh in north India during the **18th and 19th centuries**.

87. The 'Instrument of Surrender' which ended the Portuguese rule in India was signed on _____.

- A. 29th December 1951
- B. 26th January 1948
- C. 15th August 1947
- D. 19th December 1961

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Governor of Portuguese India signed **the Instrument of Surrender on 19th December 1961**.
- On December 19th the Portuguese **Governor General Silva** signed the instrument of surrender.
- It ended the Portuguese rule in India.
- **Operation Vijay or Portuguese Indian War** was the Indian armed forces intervention that led to the capture of Portugal's enclaves in India in 1961.

88. The movement of the local farmers of Bardoli in Gujarat against the British in 1928 was led by _____.

- A. Vallabhbhai Patel
- B. Lokmanya Tilak
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru

D. Lal Bahadur Shastri

Ans. A

Sol.

- The **Bardoli Satyagraha, 1928** was a movement in the independence struggle.
- The Bardoli Satyagraha (Bardoli, Gujarat) movement was started in January 1928 after the land revenue in Bardoli taluka was increased by 30 per cent.
- It was led by **Sardar Valla Bhai Patel** for the farmers of Bardoli against the unjust raising of taxes.
- It was Bardoli satyagraha where Vallabhbhai Patel got title "**Sardar**" by women.

89. Which is the oldest operating port in India built by the British East India Company?

- A. Chennai Port
- B. Kolkata Port
- C. Mumbai Port
- D. Vishakapatnam Port

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Kolkata Port** is the oldest operating port in India built by the British East India Company.
- It was established in **1870**.
- It is a **riverine port**.
- In the **19th century**, this Port was the premier port in British India.

90. The East India Company sent Captain William Hawkins to the court of Emperor _____ in 1608 to seek permission to open a factory at Surat.

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

Ans. B

Sol.

- In **1608 AD**, the East India Company sent Captain **William Hawkins** to the court of the **Mughal emperor Jahangir** to secure royal patronage.
- He arrived in Surat in August **1608**.

- He succeeded in getting royal permit for the Company to establish its factories at various places on the Western coast of India.

1. In 1528, _____ defeated the Rajputs at Chanderi.

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

Ans. D

Sol. The Battle of Chanderi was fought between Mughal Emperor Babur and a confederacy of Rajputs and Afghans (headed by Rana Sanga of Mewar). In December, 1527, Babur marched to the Fortress of Chanderi in Malwa. On 20th January, 1528, Babur offered Shamsabad to Medini Rao (who was Lieutenant of Rana Sanga) in exchange for Chanderi as a peace proposal, but he rejected the offer. And Babur captured the Fortress of Chanderi in January, 1528.

2. Which of the following was a leader of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army founded in 1928?

- A. Khudiram Bose
- B. Bhagat Singh
- C. Chandra Shekhar Azad
- D. Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans. C

Sol. The Hindustan Socialist Republican Army or Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) established on 30th October, 1928 at Feroz Shah Kolta, New Delhi and led by Chandra Shekhar Azad with the help of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar and others. It was previously known as Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) which was formed by Ram Prasad Bismil, Pranvesh Chatterji, Sachindra Nath Sanyal and Shachindra Nath Bakshi in 1924 whose written constitution and published manifesto titled 'The Revolutionary' was produced as evidence in the 'Kakori Conspiracy' case, 1925.

3. Sanchi Stupa was built by?

- A. Akbar B. Humayun
C. Ashoka D. Narasimha

Ans. C

Sol. Sanchi Stupa was built by Emperor Ashoka. It is one of the oldest stone structures in India. It is located 46 km north east of Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. Four ornamental gateways facing four directions. Stupa is the excellent illustration of the development of Buddhist art and sculpture.

4. Which queen of the Kakatiya dynasty ruled over Warangal, part of modern Telangana?

- A. Rudramadevi B. Ahilyadevi
C. Bhagwati D. Bhanumati

Ans. A

Sol. Rudramadevi is the queen of Kakatiya dynasty ruled over Warangal, part of modern Telangana. Rudramadevi is a rare example in South Asian history of a daughter who succeeded to her father's throne. When Rudramadevi became the regnant queen, she was already married to Virabhadra, a minor prince from Andhra's coast. Prataparudra, Rudramadevi's successor, was their daughter's son because Rudramadevi and Virabhadra had no son.

5. Which among the following Mughal Emperor was illiterate?

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

Ans. C

Sol. Akbar the third Mughal Emperor was illiterate as his father Humayun died during his childhood and there was no one to manage the throne and as such he had to give up his studies and manage the Mughal Empire.

6. Where was the 'Azad Hind Fauj' founded?

- A. Singapore B. Thailand
C. Britain D. Italy

Ans. A

Sol. 'Azad Hind Fauj' also known as Indian National Army was established on 21 October 1943 in Singapore. It was initially founded by Mohan Singh and later on revived by Subash Chandra Bose consisting of ex-prisoners and civilian volunteers who fought to drive the British imperial rulers out of the country.

7. Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Unrest'?

- A. Anant Singh
B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
C. Bhagat Singh
D. Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans. B

Sol. Bal Gangadhar Tilak is known as the 'Father of Indian Unrest' as he was the first person to demand complete swarajya. He was given this title by Valentine Chirol. He was also known as Lokmanya and famous for his quote 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'.

8. Who led the Bardoli Satyagraha movement?

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
B. Rabindra Nath Tagore
C. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
D. Chittaranjan Das

Ans. C

Sol.

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has led the Bardoli Satyagraha movement in 1928.
- It was a civil disobedience movement fighting for the cause of farmers where they were forced to pay a tax of 30% even when they were suffering from famine and floods.

9. Who amongst the following was the successor of Sikh Guru Har Krishan?

- A. Guru Angad Dev
B. Guru Tegh Bahadur
C. Guru Hargobind
D. Guru Amar Das

Ans. B

Sol. Guru Tegh Bahadur was the successor of Sikh Guru Har Krishan. He followed the preachings of Guru Nanak. He resisted the forced conversions of Kashmiri Pandits and non-Muslims to Islam and due to that he was beheaded in 1675 on the orders of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in Delhi for refusing to convert to Islam.

10. Lord Cornwallis is known for _____.

- A. permanent revenue settlement of Bengal
- B. attacking the caste system
- C. land revenue settlement of United States
- D. ryotwari settlement of Madras

Ans. A

Sol. Lord Cornwallis is known for permanent revenue settlement of Bengal in 1793. It was an agreement between the British East India Company and the Landlords of Bengal to pay a fixed revenue to the English East India Company and the landlords would in turn become the owners of the land having hereditary rights and rights to collect revenue from the tenants.

11. In which year (in AD) was the East India Company established?

- A. 1664 B. 1632
- C. 1600 D. 1608

Ans. C

Sol.

- The East India Company was founded on 31 December, 1600 by John Watts and George White, Headquarters in London, England (The Great Britain).
- The company was formed for the International Trades. It is also known as the Honorable East India Company or the British East India Company and informally as John Company.

12. Who was the founder of the Ghadar Party?

- A. Basant Kumar Biswas
- B. Sohan Singh Bhakna

C. Ram Prasad Bismil

D. Kartar Singh

Ans. B

Sol. The founding president of Ghadar Party was Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayal was the co-founder of this party. It was after 1910, when the activists shifted from Europe to America. Lal Hardayal was in India till 1909, when he moved to Paris and associated himself with a newspaper Vande Mataram over

13. Who wrote 'Akbarnama'?

- A. Abul Fazal B. Faizi
- C. Abdur Rahim D. Abdul Qadir

Ans. A

Sol. Abul fazal wrote the Akbarnama. Abul Fazl, one of the Nine Jewels of Akbar's royal court. It is stated that the book took seven years to be completed. The original manuscripts contained many miniature paintings supporting the texts,

14. Which Sikh Guru initiated 'The Khalsa'?

- A. Guru Nanak Dev
- B. Guru Gobind Singh
- C. Guru Angad Dev
- D. Guru Tegh Bahadur

Ans. B

Sol. The khalsa was initiated by **guru govind singh**. **The Khalsa** refers to both a special group of initiated Sikh warriors, as well as a community that considers Sikhism as its faith. **The Khalsa** tradition was initiated in 1699 by the last living Guru of Sikhism, Guru Gobind Singh.

15. In which battle was Siraj ud-Daulah defeated by Lord Clive?

- A. Battle of Plassey
- B. Battle of Buxer
- C. Battle of Panipat
- D. Battle of Haldighati

Ans. A

Sol.

- The **Battle of Plassey** was fought between Nawab Siraj Ud-Daulah (Mughal Emperor of Bengal) and Colonel

Robert Clive (British East India Company) in West Bengal.

- As a result, Nawab was defeated in the battle on 23rd June 1757 and Calcutta was captured by British East India Company.

16. Match the following.

Column-I

1. Brihadeswara Temple
2. Dilwara Temple
3. Lingraja Temple
4. Hampi Group Monuments

Column-II

- a. Odisha
 - b. Tamil Nadu
 - c. Karnataka
 - d. Rajasthan
- A. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
 - B. 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
 - C. 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
 - D. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

Ans. C

Sol. 1. Brihadeswara Temple or Rajeswara Temple or Brihadeeswarar Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva which is located in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India. The temple is part of the "UNESCO World Heritage Site" which is known as the "Great Living Chola Temple" and was built by Raja Raja Chola I in between 1003 and 1010 AD. 2. Dilwara Temple are Jain Temples which are located in Mount Abu, Rajasthan, India and was built by Vimal Shah and designed by Vastapul-Tejpal (Jain Laymen) in between 11th and 13th Centuries AD and are famous for their use of Marbles and intricate marble carving. 3. Lingraja Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva and is located in Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India and is believed to be built by Somavamsi Dynasty and is built in Deula Style. 4. Hampi Group Monuments is a "UNESCO World Heritage Site" which is located in East-Central Karnataka, India and become the center of the Hindu

Vijayanagara Empire capital in 14th century.

17. Which emperor wrote the play 'Nagananda' in Sanskrit language?

- A. Prabhakaravardhana
- B. Harshavardhana
- C. Chandragupta II
- D. Bindusara

Ans. B

Sol. Harshavardhana wrote the play 'Nagananda' in Sanskrit language. Nagananda is the story of how Jimutavahana prince of vidhyadara gives up his own body to stop a sacrifice of serpents to the divine Garuda. Harsha was an Indian emperor who ruled North India from 606 to 647 CE.

18. Match the following.

Social Reform Movement	Founder
------------------------	---------

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Arya Samaj | a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy |
| 2. Brahmo Samaj | b. Dayanand Saraswati |
| 3. Veda Samaj | c. Atmaram Pandurang |
| 4. PrathnaSamaj | d. Keshab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu |

- A. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
- B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
- C. 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c
- D. 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

Ans. B

Sol. Arya samaj founded by Dayananda saraswati in 1875 is an Indian Hindu reform movement that promotes values and practices on the belief of infallibility of the Vedas. Brahmo Samaj founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828 as a monotheistic reformist movement to reform hindu religion and its harmful practices. Veda samaj was established by Keshab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu Naidu in 1864 and prathna samaj founded by Atmaram Pandurang with the help of Keshav Chandra Sen in 1867, with an aim

to make people believe in one God and worship only one God.

19. Who was the first female emperor of India?

- A. Noor Jahan
- B. Razia Sultana
- C. Rani Rudrama Devi
- D. Queen Didda

Ans. B

Sol. Razia Sultana was the first female emperor of India. She was a female emperor belonging to slave dynasty. She ruled the Delhi sultanate after the death of Illtumish her father from 1236 to 1240.

20. Who was the first Governor General of British India?

- A. Lord William Bentick
- B. Lord Dalhousie
- C. Lord Cornwallis
- D. None of these

Ans. A

Sol.

- Lord **William Bentick** was the first Governor General of British India.
- He was appointed after the charter act of 1833 and ruled for a period from 1828 to 1835.
- His tenure is known for the social reforms such as Abolition of Sati, Suppression of Thugi and Infanticide.
- He **introduced English as a medium** of higher education.

21. Takshashila University was located between which two rivers?

- A. Indus and Jhelum
- B. Jhelum and Ravi
- C. Beas and Indus
- D. Satluj and Indus

Ans. A

Sol. Takshashila University was located between rivers Indus and Jhelum. It is an ancient city known for Buddhist learning centre located in Rawalpindi, Northwestern Pakistan. It is a UNESCO world heritage site.

22. Who is the most prominent god of 'Rig Veda'?

- A. Indra
- B. Agni
- C. Pashupati
- D. Vishnu

Ans. A

Sol. Indra is the most prominent god of 'Rig Veda'. He is considered as a heroic god, the creator and destroyer. He is known as slayer of Vritra and destroyer of the Vala, liberator of the cows and the rivers.

23. Who shot dead John Saunders on 17th December 1927?

- A. Bhagat Singh
- B. Mangal Panday
- C. Sukhdev
- D. Bipin Chandra Pal Singh

Ans. A

Sol. It was Bhagat Singh who shot John Saunders on 17th December 1927. He did so to avenge Lala Lajpat Rai's death which took place because of Lathi charge by the colonial police force during the protest against the Simon Commission.

24. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the leader of _____.

- A. Bhoodan Movement
- B. Rowlatt Satyagraha
- C. Bardoli Satyagraha
- D. Swadeshi Movement

Ans. C

Sol. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel headed the Bardoli Satyagraha, and even got the famous title of Sardar from it. This Satyagraha took place to protest against the hike in the tax revenue done by the colonial government, even when the region was struck by drought and famine. Eventually, the government rolled back its decision and waived the tax revenue for some years for the region.

25. Which act ended the "Trade Monopoly" of the East India Company?

- A. Regulating Act of 1773
- B. Pitt's India Act of 1784

C. The Charter Act of 1833

D. The Charter Act of 1813

Ans. D

Sol. It was the charter act of 1813 that ended the "Trade Monopoly" of the East India Company. However the company was allowed to continue their monopoly over the tea trade and the trade with China.

26. Match the following

Battles	year
1. Battle of Buxar	a. 1576
2. Battle of Plassey	b. 1764
3. Battle of Haldighati	c. 1575
A. 1-c, 2- b, 3-a	B. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a
C. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c	D. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b

Ans. B

Sol. Battle of Buxar – 1764 Between East India Company and Nawab of Bengal, Awadh and Mughal Emperor. Battle of Plassey- 1757: Between East India Company and Nawab of Bengal. Battle of Haldighati- 1576: Between Akbar and Maharana Pratap.

27. The Poona Pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and _____.

- A. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- B. Lord Irwin
- C. Subhash Chandra Bose
- D. B. R. Ambedkar

Ans. D

Sol. The Poona pact was signed between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar on 24th September 1932. This pact was forged to break Gandhi's fast unto death, which he has done as a mark of protest against separate electorates be given to Dalits by the British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald.

28. Which Governor General abolished the 'Sati System' in India?

- A. Lord Canning
- B. Lord Ripon
- C. Lord William Bentinck

D. Lord Dalhousie

Ans. C

Sol. The sati system was abolished by Lord William Bentinck in 1829. This was abolished via the Bengal sati regulation, which described sati as revolting to the feelings of human nature.

29. During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Madras to grow _____.

- A. Jute
- B. Tea
- C. Sugarcane
- D. Rice

Ans. D

Sol. It was rice, which was forced down by Britishers on Madras Cultivators.

Jute	Bengal
Tea	Assam
Sugarcane	United Provinces
Cotton	Maharashtra and Punjab

30. The queen with the title Didda ruled over which part of India between 980 - 1003?

- A. Avadh
- B. Kashmir
- C. Sindh
- D. Bengal

Ans. B

Sol. Didda ruled over Kashmir from 980-1003. Much about her life can be obtained from Rajatarangini, a work was written by Kalhana in the 12th Century. Apart from her sole rule from 980, she also ruled over the Kingdom of Kashmir as a regent from 958 onwards.

31. Big landlords or warrior chiefs in the seventh century were acknowledged as _____ by the existing kings?

- A. Rashtrakutas
- B. Chalukya
- C. Samantas
- D. Brahmanas

Ans. C

Sol. **Samantas** was a name given to big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions of the Indian subcontinent, by the existing kings in the seventh century. The samantas **were expected to do** the following for the kings-

- Bring gifts for them
- Attend their courts
- Provide them with military support

32. The Agra fort was built by -

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

Ans. B

Sol. Agra Fort is a historical fort in the city of Agra in India.

- It was the main residence of the emperors of the Mughal Dynasty.
- Agra Fort was made by Akbar between 1565 and 1573.
- It is located in Uttar Pradesh.

33. During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Punjab to grow _____.

- A. Jute B. Tea
C. Sugarcane D. Cotton

Ans. D

Sol. It was Cotton that the Punjabi cultivators were made to grow by the Britishers.

Jute	Bengal
Tea	Assam
Sugarcane	United Provinces
Cotton	Maharashtra and Punjab

34. The Red fort in Delhi was the residence of emperors of which dynasty in the 17th century?

- A. Rajput B. Khalji
C. Tughlaq D. Mughal

Ans. D

Sol. Red fort, in 17th century, was the residence of emperors of Mughal dynasty. It was constructed by Shah Jahan in 1639, as part of its fortified capital named Shahjahanabad. Currently this fort is a part of the UNESCO world heritage site.

35. During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Bengal to grow _____.

- A. Jute B. Tea
C. Sugarcane D. Wheat

Ans. A

Sol. By the late eighteenth century the Company was trying its best to expand the cultivation of opium and indigo. In the century and a half that followed, the British persuaded or forced cultivators in various parts of India to produce other crops: jute in Bengal, tea in Assam, sugarcane in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), wheat in Punjab, cotton in Maharashtra and Punjab, rice in Madras.

36. The Mongols under _____ invaded Transoxiana in north-east Iran in 1219.

- A. Timur Lang
B. Nadir Shah
C. Ahmed Shah Abdali
D. Genghis Khan

Ans. D

Sol.

- Genghis Khan, founder of the Mongol Empire, invaded Transoxiana in 1219 during his conquest of Khwarezm.
- Before his death in 1227, he assigned the lands of Western Central Asia to his second son Chagatai, and this region became known as the Chagatai Khanate.

37. Indian Mughal paintings originated during the rule of which Mughal Emperor?

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

Ans. A

Sol.

- Mughal painting reflects an exclusive combination of Indian, Persian and Islamic styles.
- Indian Mughal paintings originated during the rule of Mughal Emperor, **Humayun** (1530-1540).
- The earliest example of the Mughal style is the **Tutinama ('Tales of a**

Parrot') Painting, now in the Cleveland Museum of Art.

38. Dara Shikoh was killed in conflict with this brother _____.

- A. Jahangir B. Aurangzeb
C. Babur D. Shah jahan

Ans. B

Sol. Dara Shukoh, also known as Dara Shikoh (20 March 1615 – 30 August 1659), was the eldest son and heir-apparent of the fifth Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. He was favoured as a successor by his father, Shah Jahan, and his older sister, Princess Jahanara Begum, but was defeated and later killed by his younger brother, Prince Muhiuddin (later, the Emperor Aurangzeb), in a bitter struggle for the imperial throne.

39. The Arabic work of al-Biruni that gave an account of the subcontinent is called _____.

- A. Kitab – Al Hind B. Kitab – Al Bharat
C. Pustak - Al Hind D. Pustak-Al Bharat

Ans. A

Sol. Kitab – Al Hind is a famous Arabic text written by Abu Rehan Alberuni (973-1048) wherein he comments on Indian sciences, Hindu religious beliefs, customs, and social organization. These topics were studied by him from consultation with authoritative Sanskrit texts with the help of scholarly Brahmins then present in the Ghaznavid towns of Ghazni and Lahore.

40. Arrest of _____ in 1930 led to angry demonstrations in streets of Peshawar.

- A. Abdul Ghaffar Khan
B. Abul Kalam Azad
C. Zakir Hussain
D. Muzaffar Ahmed

Ans. A

Sol. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (6 February 1890 – January 20, 1988) was a Pashtun Indian political and spiritual leader known for his non-violent opposition to British

Rule in India. A lifelong pacifist, a devout Muslim, and a follower of Mahatma Gandhi, he was also known as Badshah Khan and Sarhaddi Gandhi ("Frontier Gandhi"). On April 23, 1930, Ghaffar Khan was arrested during protests arising out of the Salt Satyagraha. A crowd of Khudai Khidmatgar gathered in Peshawar's Kissa Khwani (Storytellers) Bazaar. The British ordered troops to open fire with machine guns on the unarmed crowd, killing an estimated 200-250. The Khudai Khidmatgar members acted in accord with their training in non-violence under Ghaffar Khan, facing bullets as the troops fired on them.

41. The _____ were the successors of Timur, the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey.

- A. Rajputs B. Khaljis
C. Mughals D. Tughluq

Ans. C

Sol. Timur historically known as Amir Timur and Tamerlane was a Turco-Mongol conqueror. As the founder of the Timurid Empire in Persia and Central Asia, he became the first ruler in the Timurid dynasty. After the end of the Timurid Empire in 1507, the Mughal Empire was established in 1526 in South Asia by Babur, a descendant of Timur through his father and possibly a descendant of Genghis Khan through his mother. The dynasty he established is commonly known as the Mughal dynasty

42. Where is Humayun's Tomb is located?

- A. Hyderabad B. New Delhi
C. Mumbai D. Kolkata

Ans. B

Sol. Humayun's tomb (Maqbara e Humayun) is the tomb of the Mughal Emperor Humayun in Delhi, India. The tomb was commissioned by Humayun's first wife and chief consort, Empress Bega Begum in 1569-70, and designed by Mirak Mirza Ghiyas, a Persian architect chosen by her.

43. The Tomara Rajputs, were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the Chauhans of _____.

- A. Ayodhya B. Ajmer
C. Dwarka D. Gwalior

Ans. B

Sol. The Tomara(Rajput) (also called Tomar in modern vernaculars because of schwa deletion) 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. They were displaced by the Chahamanas (Chauhans) of Ajmer in 12th century.

44. For how many days did Mahatma Gandhi's volunteers of the Salt satyagrah walked?

- A. 24 B. 36
C. 12 D. 6

Ans. A

Sol. The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi (now in Gujarat). The 24-days march began from 12 March 1930 and continued until 6 April 1930 as a direct action campaign of tax resistance and nonviolent protest against the British salt monopoly. It gained worldwide attention which gave impetus to the Indian independence movement and started the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement. Mahatma Gandhi started this march with 78 of his trusted volunteers. The march was over 240 miles. They walked for 24 days 10 miles a day.

45. Who started construction of Nalanda (Mahavihara)?

- A. Dharampala B. Ashoka
C. Kumargupta D. Harihara

Ans. C

Sol.

- Nalanda Mahavihara was founded by **Kumargupta I** of the Gupta dynasty in 5th century CE.
- Nalanda held some 10,000 students and 2000 teachers when it was visited by the Chinese scholar Xuanzang.

46. Sultan Mahmud was a ruler of _____.

- A. Persia B. Ghazni
C. Lahore D. Arab

Ans. B

Sol. Sultan Mahmud, more commonly known as Mahmud of Ghazni was the most prominent ruler of the Ghaznavid Empire. He conquered the eastern Iranian lands, modern Afghanistan, and the northwestern Indian subcontinent (modern Pakistan) from 997 to his death in 1030. Mahmud turned the former provincial city of Ghazna into the wealthy capital of an extensive empire that covered most of today's Afghanistan, eastern Iran, and Pakistan, by looting the riches and wealth from the then Indian subcontinent. He was the first ruler to hold the title Sultan ("authority").

47. Gol Gumbaz was designed by?

- A. Ustad Ahmad of Lahouri
B. George Wittet
C. Henry Irwin
D. Yaqut of Dabul

Ans. D

Sol. Gol Gumbaz is the mausoleum of king Mohammed Adil Shah, Sultan of Bijapur. Construction of the tomb, located in Vijayapura (formerly Bijapur), Karnataka, India, was started in 1626 and completed in 1656. The name is based on Gola gummata derived from Gol Gombadh meaning "circular dome". It follows the style of Deccan architecture. It was designed by Yaqut of Dabul.

48. Akbar was _____ years old when he became emperor.

- A. 16 B. 19
C. 13 D. 10

Ans. C

Sol. Akbar was the third Mughal emperor, who reigned from 1556 to 1605. Akbar succeeded his father, Humayun, under a regent, Bairam Khan, who helped the young emperor expand and consolidate Mughal domains in India. Akbar was 13 years old when he became emperor. A strong personality and a successful general, Akbar gradually enlarged the Mughal Empire to include nearly all of the Indian Subcontinent north of the Godavari river. His power and influence, however, extended over the entire country because of Mughal military, political, cultural, and economic.

49. _____ was imprisoned for the rest of his life by Aurangzeb.

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

Ans. B

Sol. Shah Jahan was put in jail for lifetime by his youngest son, Aurangzeb.

* Because Aurangzeb was obsessed for the throne and for getting the throne, he had killed all his brothers.

50. Name the Commission that came to India in 1928 to reform India's constitutional system.

- A. Rowlatt Act
B. Pitt's India Act
C. Partition of Bengal
D. Simon Commission

Ans. D

Sol. Simon Commission was a group of seven British Members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon.

* Simon commission arrived in India on 3rd of February 1928.

* It was totally boycotted as it didn't had any Indian member.

* Later it, proposed the abolition of dyarchy and the establishment of representative government in the provinces

51. Name the British General who was responsible for the Jalliwalla Bagh massacre.

- A. Hastings B. Cornwallis
C. Dyer D. Dalhousie

Ans. C

Sol.

• **General Dyer** was responsible for the Jalliwalla Bagh massacre.

• The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, also known as the Amritsar massacre, took place on 13 **April 1919** when troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Colonel Reginald Dyer fired rifles into a crowd of Indians, who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar.

52. _____, succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in 1494 when he was only 12 years old.

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

Ans. D

Sol. Babur was the founder and first Emperor of the Mughal dynasty in the Indian subcontinent. Babur was the eldest son of Umar Sheikh Mirza, governor of Farghana and great grandson of Timur the Great. He ascended the throne of Farghana in its capital Akhsikent in 1494 at the age of twelve and faced rebellion. He conquered Samarkand two years later, only to lose the vilayat of Fergana soon after. In his attempt to reconquer Fergana, he lost control of Samarkand.

53. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to _____ to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

- A. Madras B. Bombay
C. Surat D. Ahmedabad

Ans. D

Sol. Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad in 1918 to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers. This happens due to tension between workers and mill-owners of Ahmedabad. Gandhiji himself went onto a fast until death and asked the workers to go on a strike and demand for a hike of 35% in their wages.

54. Murshid Quli Khan, Alivardi Khan and Sirajuddaulah were all nawabs of _____?

- A. Lucknow B. Varanasi
- C. Hyderabad D. Bengal

Ans. D

Sol. Murshid Quli Khan was the first Nawab of Bengal born in 1660 and reigned from 1717 to 30 June 1727 Alivardi: Born on 10 May 1671 and reigned from 29 April 1740 – 9 April 1756 Sirajuddaulah: Born in 1733. He was the last independent Nawab of Bengal who reigned from 9 April 1756 to 23 June 1757

Murshid Quli Khan, Alivardi Khan and Sirajuddaulah were all nawabs of Bengal.

55. Sher Khan defeated _____ at Chausa (1539) and Kanauj (1540), forcing him to flee to Iran.

- A. Aurangzeb
- B. Humayun
- C. Muhammad Azam Shah
- D. Bahadur Shah I

Ans. B

Sol. Sher Shah Suri was also known as Sher Khan. Sher Khan defeated Humayun at Chausa (1539) and Kanauj (1540), forcing him to flee to Iran. Sher Shah Suri was a Aghan ruler who defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa in 1539. Humayun was the second emperor of Mughal dynasty who rule northern India from Agra as his capital. He regain his lost empire with the help of Safavid dynasty of Persia. He died while falling from stairs of library and his tomb popularly known

as huyamun tomb was constructed by his beloved wife Bega Begum in Delhi.

56. Gol Gumbaz is located in?

- A. Kerala B. Gujarat
- C. Rajasthan D. Karnataka
- E. Madhya Pradesh

Ans. D

Sol.

- o Gol Gumbaz is located in **Karnataka**.
- o It is the mausoleum of King Mohammed Adil Shah, who was the seventh ruler of Adil Shah dynasty of Bijapur.
- o It was designed by **Yaqut of Dadul of Ratnagiri district**.
- o It is was constructed by himself for his burial. Bijapur is located near Belgaum, where Gandhi Ji headed the Congress session.

57. Noor Jahan was the wife of which Mughal emperor?

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

Ans. D

Sol.

- Noor jahan was the wife of **Jahangir**.
- Nur jahan was the last and 20th wife of Mughal emperor Jahangir and she was the daughter of minister under Akbar regime.
- She is the **only mughal empress to have coinage struck in her name**.
- Jahangir was the fourth Mughal emperor who was the son of Akbar. The british Ambassador Thomas Rae comes to india under the Jahangir regime.

58. _____ first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs.

- A. Delhi B. Pataliputra
- C. Calcutta D. Taxila

Ans. A

Sol. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs. Tomar Rajput ruled parts of Haryana and Delhi during the 9th to 12th century. Anangpal Tomar was the founder of the Tomar dynasty. Delhi is named after the Tomar ruler Dillu who ruled over Delhi. In 1192 Afghan invader Muhammad of Ghori captured the Rajput town, and the Delhi Sultanate was established (1206). In the year 1803 AD, the city came under the British rule. In 1911, British shifted their capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

59. Rajendra I was the son of?

- A. Bindusara I B. Devabhuti I
C. Skanda Gupta I D. Rajaraja I

Ans. D

Sol. Rajendra I was the son of Rajaraja I. He was a Chola emperor of India who succeeded the throne in 1014 CE after his father Rajaraja Chola I. During his reign, he further extended the Chola empire to the banks of the river Ganga in North India and across the Indian ocean to the West, by making the Chola Empire one of the most powerful empires of India. He occupied the territories of Srivijaya in Malaysia, Southern Thailand and Indonesia in South East Asia.

60. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions _____ was known as the land gifted to temples?

- A. Vellanvagai B. Brahmadeya
C. Shalabhoga D. Devadana

Ans. D

Sol. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions, there are five types of land which are discussed below:

- Vellanvagai : land for non-Brahmana, peasant proprietors
- Brahmadeya : land gifted to Brahmanas
- Shalabhoga : land for the maintenance of a school
- Devadana / Tirunamattukkani: land gifted to temples

- Pallichchhandam : land donated to Jaina institutions

61. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions _____ was known as the land gifted to Brahmanas?

- A. Vellanvagai B. Brahmadeya
C. Shalabhoga D. Devadana

Ans. B

Sol. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions, there are five types of land which are discussed below:

- * Vellanvagai : land for non-Brahmana, peasant proprietors
- * Brahmadeya : land gifted to Brahmanas
- * Shalabhoga : land for the maintenance of a school
- * Devadana / Tirunamattukkani: land gifted to temples
- * Pallichchhandam : land donated to Jaina institutions

62. Prithviraja III (1168-1192) was a best known _____ ruler.

- A. Chahamana B. Gahadavala
C. Chalukya D. Brahmana

Ans. A

Sol.

- Prithviraja III (1168-1192) was a **best known Chahamana ruler**.
- He defeated an Afghan ruler whose name was Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1191, but lost to him the very next year, in 1192.
- He was popularly known as Prithviraj Chauhan or Rai Pithorain Chahamana Dynasty later known to be as Chauhan Dynasty.

63. Dhamek Stupa was built by?

- A. Akbar B. Humayun
C. Ashoka D. Narasimha

Ans. C

Sol. Dhamek Stupa was built by Emperor Ashoka of the Maurya Dynasty. 500 CE to replace the originally constructed stupa in

249 BCE. It is located at Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India. Its architectural style was based on Buddhist Art and Architecture.

64. In which year French revolution broke out?

- A. 1917 B. 1911
C. 1789 D. 1790

Ans. C

Sol.

- French Revolution, also called the **Revolution of 1789**, the revolutionary movement that shook France between 1787 and 1799 and reached its first climax there in 1789.
- The Revolution accelerated the rise of republics and democracies.
- It became the focal point for the development of most modern political ideologies.

65. Abdul Fazal was the son of a Sufi saint; name him.

- A. Sheikh Mubarak
B. Hazarat Kwaja
C. Nasiruddin Chirag
D. Baba Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

Ans. A

Sol. Shaikh Abu al-Fazal ibn Mubarak was also known as Abu'l-Fazl, Abu'l-Fadl and Abu'l-Fadl 'Allami. His father was Sheikh Mubarak. Shaikh Abu al-Fazal was the Grand vizier of the Mughal emperor Akbar, and author of the Akbarnama, the official history of Akbar's reign in three volumes, (the third volume is known as the Ain-i-Akbari) and a Persian translation of the Bible. He was also one of the Nine Jewels (Hindi: Navaratnas) of Akbar's royal court and the brother of Faizi, the poet laureate of emperor Akbar.

66. Indian National Congress split for the first time in its session at ?

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

Ans. C

Sol.

- Indian National Congress split for the first time in its session at Surat.
- INC which was established in 1885 was divided into two groups (in the year 1907) mainly by extremists and moderates at the Surat Session of Congress.
- The extremists believed in agitation, strikes and boycotts to force their demands. However they decided to work as a part of the Indian National Congress.

67. The first Buddhist Council was held at _____.

- A. Kashmir B. Rajagriha
C. Pataliputra D. Vaisali

Ans. B

Sol. The first Buddhist Council was held at Rajagriha. The First Buddhist council was convened just after the Buddha's passing away in 483 BCE. The Saptaparni Cave in Rajgir, where the First Buddhist Council may have been held. A council of 500 Arahats was held at Rajgir to agree the contents of the Dhamma and Vinaya.

68. Who was the founder of the Satavahana Empire?

- A. Kanha B. Simuka
C. Hala D. Gautamiputra

Ans. B

Sol. Simuka was the founder of the Satavahana Empire. Simuka is mentioned as the first king in a list of royals in a Satavahana inscription at Naneghat. The various Puranas state that the first king of the dynasty ruled for 23 years, and mention his name variously as Sishuka, Sindhuka, Chhismaka, Shipraka etc. The Satavahanas were an ancient Indian dynasty based in the Deccan region. Most modern scholars believe that the Satavahana rule began in first century BCE and lasted until the second century CE, although some assign the beginning of their rule to as early as the 3rd century BCE. The Satavahana kingdom mainly comprised the present-day Telangana,

Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. At different times, their rule extended to parts of modern Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Karnataka. The dynasty had different capital cities at different times, including Pratishthana (Paithan) and Amaravati (Dharanikota).

69. Vikramashila University was founded by _____

- A. Chandra Gupta Maurya
- B. Kanishka
- C. Dharmapala
- D. Pulakesin II

Ans. C

Sol. Vikramashila University was built under the patronage of Dharmapala (775-812), during the Pala empire and a Pala king, Dharmapala (783 to 820). Dharmapala was a great patron of Buddhism and a great follower of the Mahayana sect of Buddhism. He established this school in response to a supposed decline in the quality of scholarship at Nalanda.

70. In the battle of Panipat, Babar faced the armies of

- A. Jainchand B. Hemu
- C. Daulat Khan D. Ibrahim Lodi

Ans. D

Sol.

- First battle of Panipat was fought between the army of **Babur and Ibrahim Lodi** in 1526.
- It took place in north India and marked the beginning of the Mughal Empire and the end of the Delhi Sultanate.

71. The Upanishads are the.

- A. Great Epics
- B. Story Books
- C. Source of Hindu Philosophy
- D. Law Books

Ans. C

Sol. The Upanishads are a collection of ancient Sanskrit texts that contain some of the central philosophical concepts of Hinduism, some of which are shared with

Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism. They are among the most important literature in the history of Indian religions and culture. The Upanishads played an important role in the development of spiritual ideas in ancient India, and they marked a transition from Vedic ritualism to new ideas and institutions. Early Upanishads are considered by Hindus as part of their scriptures that discuss the nature of ultimate reality and the character of and path to spiritual liberation.

72. Which of the following institutions was not founded by Mahatama Gandhi?

- A. Sabarmati Ashram
- B. Sevagram Ashram
- C. Vishva-Bharti
- D. Phoenix Ashram

Ans. C

Sol. Visva-Bharati University is a public central government funded university located in Santiniketan, West Bengal. It was founded by Rabindranath Tagore who called it VisvaBharati, which means the communion of the world with India. In its initial years Tagore expressed his dissatisfaction with the word 'university', since university translates to Vishva-Vidyalaya, which is smaller in scope than VisvaBharati. VishwaBharti institutions was not founded by Mahatama Gandhi.

73. The people of the Indus valley civilization worshipped.

- A. Vishnu B. Pashupati
- C. Indra D. Brahma

Ans. B

Sol.

- The **Pashupati Seal** is the name of a steatite seal that was discovered at the Mohenjo-daro archaeological site of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- The seal depicts a seated figure that is possibly tricephalic (having three heads).
- It was once thought to be ithyphallic, an interpretation that is now mostly

- discarded. He has a horned headdress and is surrounded by animals.
- He may represent a horned deity.
- It is purported to be one of the earliest depictions of the Hindu god Shiva (the seal is named after "Pashupati", an epithet of Shiva) or Rudra, who is associated with asceticism, yoga, and linga; regarded as a lord of animals; and often depicted as having three heads.

74. English education was introduced in India by

- A. Curzon B. Macaulay
C. Dalhousie D. Bentick

Ans. B

Sol. In India **Thomas Babington Macaulay** is fully credited with the official introduction of English education.

75. Who were the patrons of Sangam Literature?

- A. Nayakas B. Chandellas
C. Pandyas D. Solankis

Ans. C

Sol. The Sangam literature is the ancient Tamil literature of the period in the history of ancient southern India (known as the Tamilakam) spanning from c. 300 BCE to 300 CE. This collection contains 2381 poems in Tamil. The legends claim that the Pandyan dynasty of the mythical cities of "South Madurai", Kapatapuram, and Madurai, patronized the three Sangams. The word "Sangam" is probably of Indo-Aryan origin (and was

not used anywhere in the Sangam literature itself), coming from sangha, the Buddhist and Jain term for an assembly of monks.

76. The silver coin 'tanka' was introduced by _____.

- A. Qutubuddin Aibak
B. Iltutmish
C. Balban
D. Bahram Khan

Ans. B

Sol. The silver coin 'tanka' was introduced by Iltutmish. Iltutmish was the first to introduce a "Pure Arabic Coin" in India. The Coins were engraved with "The Mighty Sultan, Sun of the Empire and the Faith, Conquest-laden, Il-tutmish," after he received an investiture of Sovereign Sultan of Delhi from the Caliph of Baghdad. The Silver Tanka issued by Iltutmish was weighing 175 grains.

77. Where in India was the first French factory established?

- A. Surat B. Pondicherry
C. Chandannagore D. Masulipatnam

Ans. A

Sol. In 1667 the French India Company sent out another expedition, under the command of François Caron (who was accompanied by a Persian named Marcara), which reached Surat in 1668 and established the first French factory in India. In 1669, Marcara succeeded in establishing another French factory at Masulipatam.

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