

# INDIAN HISTORY

*Objective*

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## INDIAN HISTORY

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# QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

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## ANCIENT INDIA : QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

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**1. Which of the following Vedas deals with magic spells and witchcraft?**

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Samaveda
- (c) Yajurveda
- (d) Atharvaveda

Ans: (d)

**2. The later Vedic Age means the age of the compilation of**

- (a) Samhitas
- (b) Brahmanas
- (c) Aranyakas
- (d) All the above

Ans: (d)

**3. The Vedic religion along with its Later (Vedic) developments is actually known as**

- (a) Hinduism
- (b) Brahmanism
- (c) Bhagavatism
- (d) Vedic Dharma

Ans: (b)

**4. The Vedic Aryans first settled in the region of**

- (a) Central India
- (b) Gangetic Doab
- (c) Saptasindhu
- (d) Kashmir and Punjab

Ans: (c)

**5. Which of the following contains the famous Gayatrimantra?**

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Samaveda
- (c) Kathopanishad
- (d) Aitareya Brahmana

Ans: (a)

**6. The famous Gayatrimantra is addressed to**

- (a) Indra
- (b) Varuna
- (c) Pashupati
- (d) Savita

Ans: (d)

**7. Two highest ,gods in the Vedic religion were**

- (a) Agni and Savitri
- (b) Vishnu and Mitra
- (c) Indra and Varuna
- (d) Surya and Pushan

Ans: (c)

**8. Division of the Vedic society into four classes is clearly mentioned in the**

- (a) Yajurveda
- (b) Purusa-sukta of Rigveda
- (c) Upanishads
- (d) Shatapatha Brahmana

Ans: (b)

**9. This Vedic God was 'a breaker of the forts' and also a 'war god'**

- (a) Indra
- (b) Yama
- (c) Marut
- (d) Varuna

Ans: (a)

**10. The Harappan or Indus Valley Civilisation flourished during the \_\_\_\_ age.**

- (a) Megalithic
- (b) Paleolithic
- (c) Neolithic
- (d) Chalcolithic

Ans: (d)

**11. The first metal to be extensively used by the people in India was**

- (a) Bronze
- (b) Copper
- (c) Iron
- (d) Tin

Ans: (b)

**12. Which of the following civilisations is not associated with the Harappan Civilisation?**

- (a) Mesopotamian
- (b) Egyptian
- (c) Sumerian
- (d) Chinese

Ans: (d)

**13. Of the following scholars who was the first to discover the traces of the Harappan Civilisation?**

- (a) Sir John Marshall
- (b) RD Banerji
- (c) A Cunningham
- (d) Daya Ram Sahani

Ans: (d)

**14. The Harappan Civilisation achieved far greater advancement than Sumer, Elam etc. on account of its**

- (a) town planning
- (b) metal working
- (c) weights and measures
- (d) seals and figures

Ans: (a)

**15. The town planning in the Harappan Civilisation was inspired by a regard for**

- (a) beauty and utility
- (b) uniformity
- (c) sanitation and public health
- (d) demographic factor

Ans: (c)

**16. The Indus or Harappan Civilisation is distinguished from the other contemporary civilisations by its**

- (a) town planning
- (b) underground drainage system
- (c) uniformity of weights and measures
- (d) large agricultural surplus

Ans: (b)

**17. Match the location of the following Harappan sites:**

**List-1**

**List-2**

(Sites)

(States)

**28. The term Aryan, Indo-Aryan or Indo-European denotes a \_\_\_\_\_ concept?**

- (a) Linguistic
- (b) Racial
- (c) Religious
- (d) Cultural

Ans: (a)

**29. According to the most widely accepted view, the Aryans originally came from**

- (a) India
- (b) Central Asia
- (c) Central Europe
- (d) Steppes of Russia

Ans: (b)

**30. Which of the following Vedas was compiled first?**

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Samaveda
- (c) Yajurveda
- (d) Atharvaveda

Ans: (a)

**31. The Vedic economy was based on**

- (a) trade and commerce
- (b) crafts and industries
- (c) agriculture and cattle rearing
- (d) all the above

Ans: (c)

**32. The normal form of government during the Vedic period was**

- (a) democracy
- (b) republics
- (c) oligarchy
- (d) monarchy

Ans: (d)

**33. Two popular Assemblies of the Vedic period were**

- (a) Sabha and Mahasabha
- (b) Mahasabha and Ganasabha
- (c) Sabha and Samiti
- (d) Ur and Kula

Ans: (c)

**34. The Indo-Greek Kingdom set up in north Afghanistan in the beginning of the second**

**century BC was**

- (a) Scythia
- (b) Zedrasia
- (c) Bactria
- (d) Aria

Ans: (a)

**35. The best specimens of Mauryan art are represented by their**

- (a) Stupas
- (b) Pillars
- (c) Chaityas
- (d) Caves

Ans: (b)

**36. Which of the following does not represent an important source material for the Mauryan period?**

- (a) Literary works
- (b) Foreign accounts
- (c) Numismatic evidence
- (d) Epigraphic sources

Ans: (c)

**37. According to Strabo, the Tamil kingdom to first send emissaries to meet Augustin in Athens in 20 BC, was**

- (a) Pallava
- (b) Chola
- (c) Pandya
- (d) Chera

Ans: (c)

**38. Who among the following was the founder of the Nanda dynasty?**

- (a) Mahapadma Nanda
- (b) Ashoka Nanda
- (c) Dhana Nanda
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

**39. The word 'Veda' has been derived from the root word 'Vid' which means**

- (a) Divinity
- (b) Sacredness
- (c) Doctrine
- (d) Knowledge

Ans: (b)

**96. Which of the following is the oldest of the Vedas?**

- (a) Sama Veda
- (b) Atharva Veda
- (c) Yajur Veda
- (d) Rig Veda

Ans: (d)

**97. The family of the Rig Vedic Aryans was**

- (a) Patrilineal
- (b) Patriarchal
- (c) Matriarchal
- (d) Matrilineal

Ans: (b)

**98. Gautama Buddha was brought up by**

- (a) Mahaprajapati
- (b) Mayadevi
- (c) Kundavi
- (d) Sangamitra

Ans: (a)

**99. Mahavira was**

- (a) the 20th Tirthankara
- (b) the 21st Tirthankara
- (c) the 23rd Tirthankara
- (d) the 24th Tirthankara

Ans: (d)

**100. The Phrasae the 'Light of Asia' is applied to**

- (a) Alexander
- (b) Chandragupta Maurya
- (c) Mahavira
- (d) The Buddha

Ans: (d)

**101. The Eight-fold path was enunciated by**

- (a) The Buddha
- (b) Mahavira
- (c) Nehru
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: (a)

**102. The Svetambara Jains were**

- (a) clad in white
- (b) clad in black
- (c) clad in red
- (d) saffron clad

Ans: (a)

**103. The Buddha**

- (a) rejected the theory of Karma
- (b) was non-committal on the theory of Karma
- (c) believed in the theory of Karma
- (d) suggested an alternative to the theory of Karma

Ans: (c)

**104. The Buddhist Doctrines were written in**

- (a) Sanskrit
- (b) Pali
- (c) Tibetan
- (d) Not written in any language but orally transmitted

Ans: (b)

**105. The first Buddhist Council was held at**

- (a) Lumbini
- (b) Kapilavastu
- (c) Rajagriha
- (d) Avanti

Ans: (c)

**106. Ashoka was much influenced by Buddhist monk called**

- (a) Upagupta
- (b) Vasubandhu
- (c) Ambhi
- (d) Asvagosha

Ans: (a)

**107. Megasthenes visited India during the period of**

- (a) Chandragupta II
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Chandragupta Maurya
- (d) Harsha

Ans: (c)

**108. Megasthenes was the Ambassador of**

- (b) Chera
- (c) Pandya
- (d) Pallava

Ans: (d)

**242. Which of the following is one of the greatest classics of the Sangam literature?**

- (a) Tikappiyam
- (b) Kural
- (c) Pattuppattu
- (d) Silapadikaram or Manimekalai

Ans: (d)

**243. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the ruling dynasties of northern India, from the decline of the Mauryas to the rise of the imperial Guptas?**

- (a) Sungas, Indo-Greeks, Kushans, Sakas and Guptas
- (b) Sungas, Kushans, Parthians, Sakas and Guptas
- (c) Sungas, Kanvas, Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthians and Guptas
- (d) Kanvas, Sungas, Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthians and Guptas

Ans: (c)

**244. The last great ruling dynasty of Magadha was**

- (a) Sunga
- (b) Kanva
- (c) Kusana
- (d) Gupta

Ans: (d)

**245. Kanishka is associated with an era which is known as**

- (a) Vikram era
- (b) Saka-Shalivahan era
- (c) Saka era
- (d) Gupta era

Ans: (c)

**246. The greatest conqueror among the Gupta rulers was**

- (a) Samudragupta
- (b) Chandragupta II
- (c) Kumargupta
- (d) Skandagupta

Ans: (a)

**247. A Gupta king has been called an Indian Napoleon and he was also an accomplished poet and musician (player of Veena) who was he?**

- (a) Samudragupta
- (b) Kumargupta
- (c) Chandragupta II
- (d) Skandagupta

Ans: (a)

**248. The famous Mehrauli Iron Pillar inscription describes the conquest of**

- (a) Samudragupta
- (b) Chandragupta II
- (c) Chandragupta Maurya
- (d) Chandra of Indraprastha

Ans: (b)

**249. The Gupta king who is known in the Indian legends as Vikramaditya was**

- (a) Chandragupta I
- (b) Samudragupta
- (c) Chandragupta II
- (d) Skandagupta

Ans: (c)

**250. The Chinese traveller Fa-hien visited India and left a detailed account of the reign of**

- (a) Samudragupta
- (b) Chandragupta II
- (c) Kumargupta I
- (d) Skandagupta

Ans: (b)

**251. The foremost astronomer and mathematician of the Gupta period was**

- (a) Aryabhatta
- (b) Varahamihira
- (c) Brahmagupta
- (d) Vanabhata

Ans: (a)

**252. The Gupta artists had attained the highest perfection in**

- (a) architecture
- (b) sculpture
- (c) terracotas
- (d) painting

Ans: (b)

**253. The most important reason(s) for the decline of the Gupta empire was/were**

- (a) invasions of the Hunas

**to power by a Taxila brahmin, named**

- (a) Chanakya
- (b) Patanjali
- (c) Pushyamitra
- (d) Manu

Ans: (a)

**347. Who had established the four Mathas or Monastic seats in the four corners of India?**

- (a) Madhavacharya
- (b) Shankaracharya
- (c) Bhaskaracharya
- (d) Ramanujacharya

Ans: (b)

**348. The term used to denote a group of families in the vedic society was**

- (a) Vish
- (b) Jana
- (c) Grama
- (d) Gotra

Ans: (b)

**349. The Svetambaras and Digambaras refer to two sects of**

- (a) Saivism
- (b) Buddhism
- (c) Vaishnavism
- (d) Jainism

Ans: (d)

**350. According to the Mimamsa School of Philosophy, liberation is possible through**

- (a) Yoga
- (b) Bhakti
- (c) Karma
- (d) Jnana

Ans: (c)

**351. The great Hindu law giver was**

- (a) Manu
- (b) Banabhatta
- (c) Kapil
- (d) Kautilya

Ans: (a)

**352. During whose reign did Buddhism become the state religion?**

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
- (b) Skandagupta I
- (c) Samudragupta
- (d) Ashoka

Ans: (d)

**353. The correct chronological order of the four Buddhist councils held is**

- (a) Rajagriha, Kashmir or Jullandhar, Pataliputra, Vaishali
- (b) Vaishali, Rajagriha, Kashmir or Jullandhar, Pataliputra
- (c) Rajagriha, Vaishali, Pataliputra, Kashmir or Jullandhar
- (d) Pataliputra, Rajagriha, Kashmir or Jullandhar, Vaishali

Ans: (c)

**354. The fourth Buddhist council had compiled an encyclopaedia of Buddhist philosophy, called**

- (a) Sutralankara
- (b) Madhyamika Sutra
- (c) Jatakas
- (d) Mahavibhasha Sutra

Ans: (d)

**355. Who had converted Kanishka to Buddhism?**

- (a) Parsva
- (b) Nagarjuna
- (c) Asvaghosha
- (d) Vasumitra

Ans: (c)

**356. Buddhism was first propagated outside India in**

- (a) China
- (b) Cambodia
- (c) Thailand
- (d) Ceylon

Ans: (d)

**357. The language adopted for preaching in Mahayana Buddhism was**

- (a) Pali
- (b) Brahmi
- (c) Sanskrit
- (d) Prakrit

Ans: (c)

**358. Who is said to have both been born and shed his body on the Vaishakha Purnima day?**

- (a) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
- (b) Mahavira
- (c) Shankaracharya
- (d) The Buddha

Ans: (d)

**359. The Indus Valley civilisation was discovered in the year**

- (a) 1917
- (b) 1921
- (c) 1927
- (d) 1932

Ans: (b)

**360. During the Gupta period, the village affairs were managed by the village headman with the assistance of the**

- (a) Amatya
- (b) Mahattara
- (c) Vishyapati
- (d) Gopa

Ans: (c)

**361. An important part of the eastern court during the Gupta period was**

- (a) Kalyan
- (b) Tamralipti
- (c) Broach
- (d) Sopara

Ans: (b)

**362. The Sunga dynasty had made \_\_\_\_\_ the official religion of their kingdom.**

- (a) Buddhism
- (b) The Ajivika Sect
- (c) Jainism
- (d) Brahmanism

Ans: (d)

**363. Most of the Hindu colonies in South East Asia had been found during the reign of the**

- (a) Mauryas
- (b) Rajputas
- (c) Guptas
- (d) Cholas

Ans: (d)

**364. The Saka era started from the year**

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Alauddin Khalji
- (c) Raziya
- (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

Ans: (b)

**18. Alauddin Khalji rigidly enforced 'market control' or economic regulations for**

- (a) building up a large and contented army with small salaries
- (b) the general welfare of the people
- (c) both (a) and (b) above
- (d) curbing dishonest merchants and traders

Ans: (c)

**19. Muhammad-bin Tughluq transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (which he named Daulatabad) because**

- (a) Delhi was insecure on account of Mongol invasions
- (b) Devagiri was more centrally located
- (c) from Devagiri he wanted to complete the conquest of the South
- (d) All the above

Ans: (d)

**20. The Sultan who completed the conquest of the South and broke the political barriers between the North and the South was**

- (a) Alauddin Khalji
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (c) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq
- (d) Firuz Tughluq

Ans: (c)

**21. The famous Moorish (from Morocco) traveller Ibn Batuta, who visited India recorded his experiences in a book entitled Safarnama or Rehla, was appointed Qazi of Delhi by Sultan**

- (a) Mubarak Shah Khalji
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (c) Mohammad-bin-Tughluq
- (d) Firuz Tughluq

Ans: (c)

**22. The most important aspect of Sultan Firuz Tughluq's constructive policy was**

- (a) opening of a large number of Karkhanas
- (b) the digging of canals and wells
- (c) foundation of cities and construction of colleges, mosques, hospitals, etc.
- (d) promotion of horticulture

Ans: (b)

**23. Match the respective cities founded by the following Sultana of Delhi:**

List-I

List-II

(Sultans)

(Cities)

A. Alauddin Khalji

1. Firuzabad

B. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq

2. Jaunpur

C. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

3. Tughluqabad

D. Firuz Tughluq

4. Daulatabad

5. Siri

**Codes:**

A

B

C

D

(a) 5            3            4            1 & 2

(b) 2            1            3            4 & 5

(c) 2            3            1            4 & 5

(d) 5            2            3            1 & 4

Ans: (a)

**24. The Sultan of Delhi who transferred two monolithic Mauryan pillars to Delhi to beautify his capital, was**

(a) Iltutmish

(b) Alauddin Khalji

(c) Firuz Tughluq

(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughluq

Ans: (c)

**25. Timur invaded India and ordered a general massacre of the people of Delhi during the reign of**

(a) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud

(b) Ghiyasuddin II

(c) Abu Bakr

(d) Alauddin Sikandar

Ans: (a)

**26. A ruling dynasty established in India at the instance of Timur was**

(a) Saiyad

(b) Lodi

(c) Shahmir

(d) Khalji

Ans: (a)

**27. The Akbar of Kashmir who reconstructed and rehabilitated all the temples and asked Jonaraja to continue further Kalhana's Rajatarangini was**

- (a) Sikandar
- (b) Shah Mir Samsuddin
- (c) Zain-ul-Abidin
- (d) Saifuddin

Ans: (c)

**28. The most decisive battle between the forces of Dara and Aurangzeb (in the war of Succession) was fought at**

- (a) Dharmat
- (b) Samugarh
- (c) Deorai
- (d) Khajwa

Ans: (b)

**29. Assuming the title of Alamgir, Aurangzeb crowned himself as Emperor on July 21, 1658 at**

- (a) Agra
- (b) Aurangabad
- (c) Fatehpur Sikri
- (d) Delhi

Ans: (d)

**30. The famous Mughal General who conquered Assam, Chittagong, etc. in the north-east was**

- (a) Shaista Khan
- (b) Mir Jumla
- (c) Mirza Raja Jai Singh
- (d) Jaswant Singh

Ans: (b)

**31. Aurangzeb, in his attempt to annex Marwar to the Mughal empire, was involved in a 30-year war. During these long years the most valiant struggle from the aide of Marwar was fought by**

- (a) Ajit Singh
- (b) Durgadas
- (c) Hadas of Bundi
- (d) Indra Singh

Ans: (b)

- (b) Warlord
- (c) Sealord
- (d) Admiral

Ans: (c)

**143. Who of the following Portuguese Is regarded as a 'monster in human disguise' and the one who had no bowels of compassion?**

- (a) Vasco da Gama
- (b) Albuquerque
- (c) Almeida
- (d) Joao de Castro

Ans: (a)

**144. Who of the following Portuguese Viceroys in India captured Goa (1510) from the Adil Shahi Sultan of Bijapur and made it the headquarters of the Portuguese government in India?**

- (a) Albuquerque
- (b) Almeida
- (c) Joao De Castro
- (d) Dom Luiz De Atayde

Ans: (a)

**145. The Portuguese naval monopoly In the Indian waters was shattered by the**

- (a) Dutch
- (b) English
- (c) French
- (d) Both (a) and (b) above

Ans: (a)

**146. When Chittor was captured by Akbar (1558), the Rana of Mewar was**

- (a) Rana Udai Singh
- (b) Rana Pratap
- (c) Rana Kumbha
- (d) Rana Amar Singh

Ans: (a)

**147. In the Battle of Haldighati the Mughal troops were commanded by**

- (a) Asaf khan
- (b) Raja Man Singh of Amber
- (c) Qazi Khan
- (d) Todar Mal

Ans: (b)

**148. After the Call of Chittor, the city which became the capital of Mewar was**

- (a) Merta
- (b) Kumbhalgarh
- (c) Mandalgarh
- (d) Udaipur

Ans: (d)

**149. Two women who, while conducting the affairs of their states faced Akbar's wars of conquest were Rani Durgawati and Chand Bibi (or Sultana), respectively of**

- (a) Jaisalmer and Khandesh
- (b) Malwa and Gujarat
- (c) Gondwana and Ahmadnagar
- (d) Ranathambhor and Khandesh

Ans: (c)

**150. Akbar's concept of Sulh-i-kul (or Qul) means**

- (a) friendship and goodwill to all
- (b) common brotherhood
- (c) fraternity and friendship
- (d) harmony and peace to all

Ans: (d)

**151. Which of the following statements correctly describes the real spirit of Din-i-illahi?**

- (a) It was an attempt towards founding a universal religion
- (b) It possessed the excellence of all the existing creeds but defects of none
- (c) It was a concept of common citizenship of the people of common faith
- (d) It was founded to instil intense loyalty to the emperor

Ans: (b)

**152. Akbar had incorporated some principles of social reforms in the Din-i-illahi. Which of the following social reforms did not form part of Din-i-illahi?**

- (a) Remarriage of widows
- (b) Prohibition of child marriage
- (c) Monogamy
- (d) Rejection of seclusion of women

Ans: (d)

**153. Akbar's son and successor Salim, on becoming the emperor, assumed the name of**

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Jahangir Alampanah
- (c) Jahangir Alamgir
- (d) Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir

Ans: (d)

**154. The Mughal queen, whose name was inscribed on the coins and on all royal farmans as well as attached to the imperial signature was**

- (a) Jodha Bai
- (b) Nur Jahan
- (c) Mumtaz Mahal
- (d) Ladli Begum

Ans: (b)

**155. The first martyrdom in Sikh history in the reign of Jahangir was of**

- (a) Guru Ram Das
- (b) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (c) Guru Angad
- (d) Guru Arjan

Ans: (d)

**156. An ambassador of the British King James I, who secured favourable privileges for the East India Company from Emperor Jahangir, was**

- (a) Hawkins
- (b) Henry Middleton
- (c) Thomas Roe
- (d) Josiah Child

Ans: (c)

**157. Mughal painting reached its zenith during the reign of**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Both (a) and (b) above
- (d) Shah Jahan

Ans: (b)

**158. The most important political gain to the Mughals during the reign of Shah Jahan was**

- (a) annexation of Ahmadnagar
- (b) treaties with Bijapur and Golconda
- (c) both (a) and (b) above
- (d) expulsion of the Portuguese from Hughli

Ans: (c)

**159. The son of Shah Jahan, who studied the New Testament, the writings of the Muslim suns, the Vedanta philosophy, Upanishadas, etc. and sought to find a meeting point between Hinduism and Islam, was**

- (a) Dara Shukoh

(d) Fatehpur Sikri

Ans: (d)

**353. The construction of Taj Mahal was directed by**

- (a) Ustad Isa
- (b) Asaf Khan
- (c) Dara
- (d) Aurangzeb

Ans: (a)

**354. The title of Mahakavi Rai was given by Shah Jahan to**

- (a) Todar Mal
- (b) Birbal
- (c) Jagannath
- (d) Tansen

Ans: (c)

**355. The Ahoms were of \_\_\_\_\_ origin.**

- (a) Afghan
- (b) Mongol
- (c) Assam
- (d) Nepal

Ans: (b)

**356. On behalf of Aurangzeb Cooch Behar was seized by**

- (a) Mir Jumla
- (b) Prince Akbar
- (c) Shayista Khan
- (d) Jai Singh

Ans: (a)

**357. Mir Jumla was a/an**

- (a) Soldier
- (b) Amir
- (c) Diamond Merchant
- (d) Prince

Ans: (c)

**358. The leader of the Yusufzai Pathans was**

- (a) Bhagu
- (b) Khan Jahan
- (c) Farid
- (d) Chingis Khan

Ans: (a)

**359. The leader of the Afridis clan was**

- (a) Bhagu
- (b) Ajmal Khan
- (c) Sher Khan
- (d) Afzul Khan

Ans: (b)

**360. The Mughala subdued the Pathans by following the policy of**

- (a) Annexation
- (b) Association
- (c) Divide and rule
- (d) Co-existence

Ans: (c)

**361. Maharaja Jaswant Singh was the ruler of**

- (a) Marwar
- (b) Mewar
- (c) Golconda
- (d) Malwa

Ans: (a)

**362. Maharaja Jaswant Singh died at**

- (a) Jaunpur
- (b) Behrampur
- (c) Jamrud
- (d) Ajmer

Ans: (c)

**363. Of the following sons or Aurangzeb who rebelled against Aurangzeb?**

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Kam Baksh
- (c) Muazzam
- (d) Azam

Ans: (a)

**364. On behalf of Aurangzeb Shivaji attacked**

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Konkan
- (c) Surat
- (d) Poena

Ans: (b)

**365. Mzal Khan who fought with Shivaji was the ruler of**

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Mewar
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Bengal

Ans: (a)

**366. Aurangzeb appointed his uncle Shayista Khan as Governor of**

- (a) Kashmir
- (b) Bengal
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Deccan

Ans: (d)

**367. Shayista Khan escaped with the loss of three fingers from**

- (a) Aurangzeb
- (b) Shivaji
- (c) Afzalkhan
- (d) Sambhaji

Ans: (b)

**368. Shivaji attacked Shayista Khan in the night at**

- (a) Agra
- (b) Konkan
- (c) Bijapur
- (d) Poona

Ans: (d)

**369. Shayista Khan was succeeded by as \_\_\_\_\_ Governor of Deccan.**

- (a) Prince Muazzam
- (b) Prince Akbar
- (c) Mir Jumla
- (d) Asaf Khan

Ans: (b)

**370. Shivaji sacked \_\_\_\_\_ and secured a large booty.**

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Poona
- (c) Konkan
- (d) Surat

Ans: (d)

**371. Shivaji submitted to Jai Singh and signed the treaty of**

- (b) 3, 1, 2, 4
- (c) 1, 3, 2, 4
- (d) 1, 3, 4, 2

Ans: (b)

**492. After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the grand title of**

- (a) Tuti-e-Hind
- (b) Kaiser-i-Hind
- (c) Zil-i-Ilahi
- (d) Din-i-Ilahi

Ans: (c)

**493. Prem Vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, was composed by**

- (a) Bihari
- (b) Surdas
- (c) Raskhan
- (d) Kabir

Ans: (c)

**494. The term apabhramsa was used in medieval Sanskrit texts to denote**

- (a) outcastes among the Rajputas
- (b) deviations from Vedic rituals
- (c) early forms of some of the modern Indian languages
- (d) non-Sanskrit verse metres

Ans: (c)

**495. The sun saint who maintained that devotional music was one way of coming close to God was**

- (a) Muin-ud-din Chishti
- (b) Baba Farid
- (c) Saiyid Muhammad Gesudaraz
- (d) Shah Alam Bukhari

Ans: (a)

**496. Nastaliq was**

- (a) a Persian script used in Medieval India
- (b) a raga composed by Tansen
- (c) a cess levied by the Mughal rulers
- (d) a manual of code of conduct for the Ulemas

Ans: (a)

**497. Who among the following were famous jurists of medieval India?**

1. Vijanesvara

2. Hemadri
3. Rajasekhara
4. Jiroutavahana

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 1 and 4

Ans: (c)

**498. Who among the following is said to have witnessed the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans?**

- (a) Ziauddin Barani
- (b) Shams-I-Siraj Afif
- (c) Minhaj-us-Siraj
- (d) Amir Khusrau

Ans: (d)

**499. Which of the following is correctly matched?**

- (a) Krishandevaraya : Samaranganasutradhara
- (b) Mahendravarman : Mattavilasaprahasana
- (c) Bhojadeva : Manasollasa
- (d) Somesvara : Amuktyamalyada

Ans: (b)

**500. Who among the following introduced the famous Persian festival of NAUROJ in India?**

- (a) Balban
- (b) Iltutmish
- (c) Firuz Tughluq
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

Ans: (a)

1. **Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 15th March \_\_\_\_\_.**
- (a) 1928
  - (b) 1930
  - (c) 1931
  - (d) 1935

Ans: (c)

2. **The famous resolution on Non-Cooperation under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi was adopted in a special session of Congress held at Calcutta in**
- (a) September 1920
  - (b) December 1922
  - (c) October 1924
  - (d) November 1925

Ans: (a)

3. **The Swaraj Party was organised by**
- (a) Lala Lajapat Rai and Feroze Shah Mehta
  - (b) Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant
  - (c) CR Das and Motilal Nehru
  - (d) C Rajagopalachari and CY Chintamani

Ans: (c)

4. **In what session did Congress declared complete Independence (Poorna Swaraj) as its goal?**
- (a) Lahore session held in 1929
  - (b) Madras session held in 1927
  - (c) Ahmadabad session held in 1921
  - (d) Gaya session held in 1922

Ans: (a)

5. **When was the first Independence day unofficially celebrated**

- A. Wahabi (i) Punjab  
B. Kuka (ii) North-West Frontier Province  
C. Moplah (iii) Maharashtra  
D. Phadke (iv) Kerala (Malabar)

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) i	ii	iii	iv
(b) ii	i	iv	iii
(c) iv	iii	ii	i
(d) i	ii	iv	iii

Ans: (b)

- 81. The earliest nationalist to commit political dacoities (a feature of the later revolutionary movements) was**
- (a) Jyotiba Phule
  - (b) Chapekar brothers
  - (c) Vasudev Balwant Phadke
  - (d) Yatindra Das

Ans: (c)

- 82. The British colonial policies in India proved most ruinous for Indian**
- (a) agriculture
  - (b) trade
  - (c) industry
  - (d) handicrafts

Ans: (d)

- 83. Indian handicrafts rapidly declined due to**
- (a) lack of patronage

- (b) growing craze for imported goods
- (c) stiff competition from the machine-made goods of England
- (d) All the above

Ans: (d)

**84. The main exponent of the theory of Drain of Wealth was**

- (a) RC Dutt
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) DR Gadoil
- (d) Karl Mane

Ans: (b)

**85. After 1893, when complete ban was imposed on all commercial activities of the Company. India was left open to exploitation by**

- (a) British officers in India
- (b) Planters
- (c) British mercantile industrial capitalist class
- (d) Zamindars and big landlords

Ans: (c)

**86. After the ruin of India's trade, Industries and handicrafts, the burden of taxation in India had to be mainly borne by**

- (a) Zamindars
- (b) Peasantry
- (c) Income-tax payers
- (d) All the above

Ans: (b)

**87. The single biggest item of British capital investment in India was**

- (a) railways

**held at**

- (a) Karachi
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Faizpur
- (d) Nowhere

Ans: (d)

**161. The most important feature of the Government of India Act of 1935 was**

- (a) proposed All India Federation
- (b) Bicameral Legislature
- (c) Provincial Autonomy
- (d) Communal representation

Ans: (b)

**162. As a result of the elections held in early 1937 under the Act of 1935 the Congress formed ministries in provinces.**

- (a) 7
- (b) 9
- (c) 10
- (d) 8

Ans: (d)

**163. The Congress ministries gave up office in October 1939 over the issue of**

- (a) constant interference by Governors in day-to-day administration
- (b) propaganda of the Muslim League against the Congress
- (c) India having been unwillingly dragged into the Second World War
- (d) failure of the British to define their war aims

Ans: (d)

**164. At the historic Tripuri Session of the Congress (March 1939) Subhas Bose defeated Mahatma Gandhi's official candidate for the Presidentship of the Congress. Who was Gandhiji's nominee?**

- (a) Abdul Kalam Azad
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans: (c)

**165. On account of his differences with Gandhiji, Sub has Bose resigned the Presidentship of the Congress (April 1939) and organised a new party called**

- (a) Congress Socialist Party
- (b) Azad Hind Fauz
- (c) Congress Liberal party
- (d) Forward Block

Ans: (d)

**166. The day (December 22, 1939) the Congress Ministries resigned in the Provinces the, Muslim League observed**

- (a) Deliverance Day
- (b) Direct Action Day
- (c) Victory Day
- (d) Alliance Day

Ans: (a)

**167. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, better known as Frontier Gandhi, organised the Red Shirt Movement in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) for**

- (a) countering the communal propaganda of the Muslim League

Ans: (d)

**245. 'A day of deliverance and thanks giving' was celebrated in 1939 by**

- (a) Congress Party
- (b) Muslim League
- (c) Forward Bloc
- (d) Communist Party

Ans: (b)

**246. August Offer 1940 was made by the Viceroy**

- (a) Willingdon
- (b) Linlithgow
- (c) Minto
- (d) Lytton

Ans: (b)

**247. When the August Offer 1940 was offered to India the Prime Minister of England was**

- (a) Chamberlain
- (b) Baldwin
- (c) Chruchill
- (d) Asquith

Ans: (c)

**248. Of the following who was a poet and political thinker?**

- (a) Gandhi
- (b) Jinnah
- (c) Mohammed Iqbal
- (d) Patel

Ans: (c)

**249. The word Pakistan was coined by**

- (b) 4 years
- (c) 6 years
- (d) 3 years

Ans: (b)

**254. As per the Regulating Act, a Governor-General and four Councilors were appointed for**

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Madras
- (d) Surat

Ans: (a)

**255. The term of office fixed by Regulating Act for Governor General was**

- (a) 4 years
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 3 years
- (d) 2 years

Ans: (b)

**256. As per the Regulating Act a Supreme Court was established in**

- (a) Bengal
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Madras

Ans: (a)

**257. According to the provisions of the Regulating Act the Supreme Court in Bengal consisted of the Chief Justice and**

- (a) Five Judges

**344. Before the passing of the Act of 1773, each of the three English Settlement in India was governed by**

- (a) Viceroy
- (b) President
- (c) Secretary
- (d) Director

Ans: (b)

**345. Which of the following is one of the causes for the passing of the Act of 1773?**

- (a) Failure of Double Government
- (b) Success of Double Government
- (c) Agitation in India
- (d) Desire of the Indian Merchants

Ans: (a)

**346. Provision was made in the Act of 1773, for the office of a Governor-General of**

- (a) India
- (b) Fort William
- (c) Madras
- (d) Bombay

Ans: (b)

**347. Pitt's India Bill was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1784.**

- (a) Prime Minister Pitt
- (b) Governor-General of India
- (c) Senior Merchants
- (d) East India Company

Ans: (a)

**348. Commissioners for the Affairs of India were known as**

- (a) Court of Directors
- (b) Board of Directors
- (c) Board of Control
- (d) Board of Merchants

Ans: (c)

**349. The members of the Board of Control must be paid from**

- (a) The Consolidated Fund of England
- (b) Indian Revenues
- (c) Funds Voted by Parliament
- (d) The revenues of Princely States

Ans: (b)

**350. When the Governor-General was away from Bengal a Vice-President appointed by \_\_\_\_\_ would Act for him.**

- (a) Crown
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Board of Control
- (d) Governor-General

Ans: (d)

**351. The Charter Act of 1793 Renewed the Company's monopoly for \_\_\_\_\_ years.**

- (a) 20 years
- (b) 10 years
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 15 years

Ans: (a)

**352. By the Charter Act of 1813 the Indian trade except in \_\_\_\_\_ was thrown open to all British subjects.**

- (a) Tea

- (b) 8
- (c) 11
- (d) 14

Ans: (c)

**490. The system of civil services had been introduced into India by**

- (a) Lord Ripon
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Bentick
- (d) Lord Hastings

Ans: (c)

**491. Whom had Gandhi named as Mira Behn?**

- (a) Annie Besant
- (b) Kamla Devi
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Madeline Slade

Ans: (d)

**492. The Mountbatten plan did not envisage the inclusion of the \_\_\_\_\_ province in the Indian dominion.**

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Sind
- (c) Madras
- (d) Bombay

Ans: (b)

**493. The process of the introduction of education in English had been initiated in India by Lord**

- (a) Curzon
- (b) Bentick

- (c) Hastings
- (d) Macaulay

Ans: (d)

**494. Which of the following institutions was not founded by Gandhi?**

- (a) Sevagram Ashram
- (b) Ramakrishna Mission
- (c) Phoenix Ashram
- (d) Sabarmati Ashram

Ans: (b)

**495. Which of the following Act(s) was/were passed in 1856?**

- (a) The Religious Disabilities Act
- (b) The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act
- (c) Both the above
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

**496. The first interim government during the British rule in India was formed in**

- (a) September, 1945
- (b) November, 1945
- (c) September, 1946
- (d) January, 1947

Ans: (c)

**497. The first vernacular paper, Samachar Darpan, was published during the tenure of**

- (a) Lord Hastings
- (b) Lord Minto
- (c) Lord metcalfe

(d) Lord Macaulay

Ans: (a)

**498. Gandhi had given out the stirring call of 'Do or Die' during the \_\_\_\_\_ Movement.**

- (a) Non-cooperation
- (b) Khilafat
- (c) Civil Disobedience
- (d) Quit India

Ans: (d)

**499. In which year was Burma separated from India?**

- (a) 1863
- (b) 1902
- (c) 1937
- (d) 1947

Ans: (c)

**500. How many volunteers had accompanied Gandhi on the famous Dandi March of March 12, 1930?**

- (a) 13
- (b) 44
- (c) 78
- (d) 108

Ans: (c)

**501. Who had observed that "Good government was never a good substitute for self-government"?**

- (a) Swami Vivekananda
- (b) Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- (c) Swami Dayananda
- (d) Aurobindo Ghose

Ans: (d)

**560. The Government of India Act of 1935 borrowed its preamble from**

- (a) The Constitution of the USA
- (b) The Constitution of Australia
- (c) From the Government of India Act of 1919
- (d) From Pitt's India Act

Ans: (c)

**561. Which of the following statements is not correct? Provision was made In the Act of 1935 for**

- (a) The Central Subjects
- (b) Provincial Subjects
- (c) Concurrent Lists
- (d) A List of Subjects for Princely States

Ans: (d)

**562. A Federal Railway Authority was established by the Act of**

- (a) 1909
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1935
- (d) 1861

Ans: (c)

**563. Which of the following statements is not correct? As per the Act of 1935, the Federal Court would have jurisdiction to decide disputes between**

- (a) The Fderating Units
- (b) The Frderating Units and the Federal Government
- (c) The Federal Government and a Federating Units
- (d) The Secretary of State and the Viceroy's Council

Ans: (d)

**564. During the Second World War the British forces were defeated at \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) London
- (b) Dunkirk
- (c) Paris
- (d) Liverpool

Ans: (b)

**565. 'We do not seek our independence out of Britain's ruin' said**

- (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Gokhale
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Ans: (b)

**566. During the Second World War Churchill replaced \_\_\_\_\_ as Prime Minister of England.**

- (a) Chamberlain
- (b) Attlee
- (c) Disraeli
- (d) Asquith

Ans: (a)

**567. Who said that he had not become His Majesty's first Minister to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire?**

- (a) Attlee
- (b) Churchill
- (c) Disraeli
- (d) Loyd George

(d) Madras

Ans: (d)

**613. To whom is the statement "Cowardice and ahimsa do not go together any more than water and fire" attributed?**

- (a) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (b) M K Gandhi
- (c) Swami Vivekananda
- (d) Jayaprakash Narayan

Ans: (b)

**614. The Indian National Congress had been formed with the knowledge and approval of Lord**

- (a) Dufferin
- (b) Mountbatten
- (c) Ripon
- (d) Curzon

Ans: (a)

**615. Lord is regarded to have been the father of local self-government in India.**

- (a) Ripon
- (b) Bentinck
- (c) Curzon
- (d) Mayo

Ans: (a)

**616. The problem that exercised and evoked the reformists in the 19th century to the greatest extent related to**

- (a) Education
- (b) Caste restrictions
- (c) Religious revivalism

(d) Women's issues

Ans: (d)

**617. Which of the following was the most important feature of the Montague-Chelmsford reforms?**

- (a) Self-government
- (b) The Factory Act
- (c) System of Dyarchy
- (d) Transfer of Power of Congress

Ans: (c)

**618. The famous Quit India Resolution was passed on**

- (a) August 8, 1942
- (b) August 28, 1942
- (c) April 4, 1928
- (d) April 24, 1928

Ans: (a)

**619. On which day had premier Attlee conceded that the British would quit India by June, 1948?**

- (a) January 26, 1947
- (b) August 15, 1947
- (c) January 26, 1948
- (d) February 20, 1947

Ans: (d)

**620. The revolt of 1857 had its beginnings in**

- (a) Meerut
- (b) Plassey
- (c) Madras
- (d) Bombay

Ans: (a)

**621. Who had formulated and perfected the use of the subsidiary alliance system?**

- (a) Lord Mayo
- (b) Lord Curzon
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Wellesley

Ans: (d)

**622. Whom had the rebels of 1857 enthroned as the emperor/empress of India?**

- (a) Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi
- (b) Tantia Tope
- (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (d) Faqir-ud-din

Ans: (c)

**623. Which great war was fought between the years 1914 and 1918?**

- (a) The Battle of Tarain
- (b) The First World War
- (c) The Battle of Plassey
- (d) The Second World War

Ans: (b)

**624. In which year was the Indian Home Rule Society founded?**

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1908
- (c) 1911
- (d) 1914

Ans: (a)

**625. Who had founded the Indian Home Rule Society?**

- (a) Madan Lal Dhingra
- (b) V D Savarkar
- (c) Lala Hardayal
- (d) Shyamji Krishna Varma

Ans: (d)

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