

HISTORY

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

Q1.

The earliest city discovered in India was

- (a) Harappa
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Mohenjo Daro
- (d) Sindh

Q2.

Epigraphy means

- (a) The study of coins
- (b) The study of inscriptions
- (c) The study of epics
- (d) The study of geography

Q3.

Which among the following has not been found in the excavation of Harappa sites?

- (a) Drains and well
- (b) Fort
- (c) Reservoirs
- (d) Temple with Shikhar

Q4.

The Harappan Civilisation was discovered in the year

- (a) 1935
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1901
- (d) 1922

Q5.

The organic relationship between the ancient culture of the Indus Valley and Hinduism of today is proved by the worship of

- (a) Pashupati Indra and the Mother Goddess
- (b) Stone trees and animals
- (c) Vishnu and Lakshmi
- (d) Siva and Sakti

Q6.

Which was the only Indus site with an artificial brick dockyard?

- (a) Lothal
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Harappa
- (d) Mohenjo Daro

Q7.

Which of the following domesticated animals was absent in the terracottas of the Indus civilisation?

- (a) Buffalo
- (b) Sheep
- (c) Cow
- (d) Pig

Q8.

The language used to write source materials in ancient time was

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

Q9.

Lothal is a site where dockyards of which of the following civilization were found?

- (a) Indus Valley
- (b) Mesopotamian
- (c) Egyptian
- (d) Persian

Q10.

The first metal used by man was

- (a) Aluminium
- (b) Copper
- (c) iron
- (d) Silver

Q11.

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

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

Q12.

Who amongst the following is associated with the study of the Harappan Civilisation?

- (a) Charles Mason
- (b) Cunningham
- (c) M. Wheeler
- (d) M.S. Vats

Q13.

The Megalithic culture (500 B.C. A.D. 100) brings us to the historical period in South India. The Megaliths used

- (a) weapons made of stone
- (b) tools & implements made of stone
- (c) graves encircled by big pieces of stones
- (d) articles of daily use made of stone

Q14.

Which ruler murdered his father Bimbisara to ascend the throne ?

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Ajatasatru
- (c) Kanishka
- (d) Simukha

Q15.

Who amidst the following was a wife of emperor Ashoka who influenced him?

- (a) Chandalyka
- (b) Charulata
- (c) Gautami
- (d) Karuwaki

Q16.

Tripitaka is the religious book of

- (a) Jains
- (b) Buddhists
- (c) Sikhs
- (d) Hindus

Q17.

Charak was the famous court physician of

- (a) Harsha
- (b) Chandra Gupta Maurya
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Kanishka

Q18.

The Greeks were driven out of India by

- (a) Chandra gupta Murya
- (b) Chandra gupta Vikramditya
- (c) Ashoka
- (d) Bindusara

Q19.

Who is the mother of mahavir ?

- (a) Yashoda
- (b) Trishala
- (c) Jameli
- (d) Mahamaya

Q20.

Prince of Pilgrims was the name attributed to

- (a) Fahien
- (b) Itsing
- (c) Eiuon Tsang
- (d) Megasthenes

Q21.

Kalinga war took place in the year

- (a) 261 BC
- (b) 263 BC
- (c) 232 BC
- (d) 240 BC

Q22.

The famous poet Kalidasa lived in the court of

- (a) Chandra Gupta
- (b) Samudra Gupta
- (c) Kumara Gupta
- (d) Chandra Gupta

Q23.

From which modern State did the Alwar saints originate?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Maharashtra

Q24.

Pancha siddhartham of Varaha mihira deals with

- (a) Astrology
- (b) Astronomy
- (c) Medicine
- (d) Anatomy

Q25.

Varahamihira was

- (a) An Astronaut
- (b) A Space Shuttle
- (c) A Power Station
- (d) An ancient astronomer

Q26.

The original founder of the Manuscripts and Editor of Kautilyas Athashastra was

- (a) Srikanta Shastri
- (b) Srinivasa Iyengar
- (c) R. Shamashastra
- (d) William Jones

Q27.

From which among the following rulers has the Government of India borrowed and adopted its symbols?

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Krishnadevaraya
- (c) Pulakesin
- (d) Kanishka

Q28.

Who among the following Mughal rulers has been called the Prince of Builders?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) ShahJahan
- (d) Babur

Q29.

The Kirti Stambha (Tower of Victory) at Chittor was built by

- (a) Rana Pratap
- (b) Rana Kumbha
- (c) Rana Sanga
- (d) Bappa Raval

Q30.

Which of the following languages was in vogue during Mughal period in the courts of India ?

- (a) French
- (b) Persian
- (c) Portugese
- (d) Arabic

Q31.

The Assam State derives its name from that of a tribe that conquered the region. Where did the tribesmen come from ?

- (a) Tibet
- (b) Mongolia
- (c) Burma (now Myanmar)
- (d) Siam (now Thailand)

Q32.

What do you mean by Mughal Zagir?

- (a) providing rent free land
- (b) zamindars property
- (c) giving officer a right to revenue
- (d) giving cash salary to Man sabdar

Q33.

Select the correct order

- (a) Nizamuddin Auliya Kabir Mirabai Tulsidas
- (b) Mirabai Kabir Nizamuddin Auliya Tulsidas
- (c) Kabir Nizamuddin Auliya Tulsidas Mirabai
- (d) Tulsidas Mirabai Kabir Nizamuddin Auliya

Q34.

Which of the following powers did not fight for the Tungabhadra Doab ?

- (a) Pallavas and Chalukyas
- (b) Cholas and later Chalukyas of Kalyana
- (c) Golconda and Ahmadnagar Sultanates
- (d) Vijayanagar and Bahmani kingdoms

Q35.

Ranthambhor was

- (a) a Mughal palace
- (b) a Rajput fort
- (c) capital of the Khalji's
- (d) Pilgrimase center of buddisht

Q36.

Lakh Baksh was a title given to the ruler

- (a) Iltutmish
- (b) Balban
- (c) Raziya
- (d) Qutubuddin Aibak

Q37.

The foreign traveller who visited India during the Mughal period and who left us an experts dscription of the Peacock Throne was

- (a) Geronimo Verroneo
- (b) Omrah Danishmand Khan
- (c) Travemier
- (d) Austin of Bordeaux

Q38.

Amir Khusrau was a musician and

- (a) Sufi saint
- (b) Persian and Hindi writer and scholar
- (c) historian
- (d) All of the above

Q39.

The world famous Peacock Throne was kept In which of the following Mughal buildings ?

- (a) Diwanr Khasa Fatehpur Sikri
- (b) New Agra Fort
- (c) The Rang Mahal of the Red Fort at Delhi
- (d) The Diwani Ain of the Red Fort at Delhi

Q40.

The famous Kohinoor diamond was produced from one of the mines in

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Chhota Nagpur
- (c) Bijapur
- (d) Golconda

Q41.

Which of the following was not ordered by Alauddin Khalji to control blackmarketing and hoarding?

- (a) Land revenue should be collected in kind
- (b) Cultivators should sell the harvested crops on the field only

- (c) Merchants should sell all commodities in the open
 (d) More privileges should be given to Khuts and Muqaddams

Q42.

The Qutub Minar was completed by the famous ruler

- (a) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (b) Iltutmish
 (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 (d) Alauddin Khilji

Q43.

Coronation of Shivaji took place in

- (a) 1627 A.D.
 (b) 1674 A.D.
 (c) 1680 A.D.
 (d) 1670 A.D.

Q44.

The Muslim adventurer who destroyed the Nalanda University was

- (a) Alauddin Khilji
 (b) Muhammad bin Tughlak
 (c) Muhammad bin Bhaktiyar
 (d) Muhammad bin kashim

Q45.

The first muslim women who ruled Northern India was

- (a) Razia Sultana
 (b) Mumtaz
 (c) Nurjahan
 (d) None of the above

Q46.

Which Battle laid the foundation of Mughal rule in India ?

- (a) Battle of Plassey
 (b) Battle of Talikota
 (c) First Battle of Panipat
 (d) Battle of Haldighati

Q47.

The court language of the Mughals was

- (a) Urdu
 (b) Hindi
 (c) Arabic
 (d) Persian

Q48.

Name the language that was designated as the Court Language during the Medieval Period

- (a) Sanskrit
 (b) Pali

(c) Hindi

(d) Urdu

Q49.

Khalsa Panth was created by Guru Gobind Singh in which year ?

- (a) 1599
 (b) 1707
 (c) 1699
 (d) 1657

Q50.

In which of the following towns is Moti Masjid situated

- (a) Agra
 (b) Jaipur
 (c) Lahore
 (d) Ahmedabad

Q51.

Which of the following pairs is incorrect ?

- (a) Babar vs. Sangram Singh
 (b) Sher Shah vs. Humayun
 (c) Chengiz Khan vs. Alauddin Khilji
 (d) Akbar vs. Hemu

Q52.

Which one of the following battles led to the foundation of the Mughal rule at Delhi ?

- (a) Third Battle of Panipat
 (b) Second Battle of Panipat
 (c) Battle of Haldighati
 (d) First Battle of Panipat

Q53.

Who among the following attacked the Somnath temple?

- (a) Mahmud of Ghazni
 (b) Muhammad Ghori
 (c) Iltutmish
 (d) Qutubuddin Aibak

Q54.

Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Mohd. Ghori in the battle of

- (a) Tarain in 1191 A.D.
 (b) Tarain in 1192 A. D.
 (c) Chandawar in 1193 A.D.
 (d) Ranthambhor in 1195 A.D.

Q55.

Famous Battle of Talikota was fought in

- (a) 1565 A.D.
 (b) 1575 A.D.
 (c) 1585 A.D.

(d) 1570 A.D.

Q56.

Sher Shah defeated Humayun and captured Gaur in the battle of

- (a) Ghaghra in 1529 A.D
- (b) Chausa in 1539 A.D.
- (c) Panipat in 1526 A.D.
- (d) Khanwa in 1527 A.D.

Q57.

When the rule of the Delhi Sultan began?

- (a) 1106 A.D
- (b) 1206 A.D
- (c) 1306 A.D
- (d) 1406 A.D

Q58.

Tulsidas wrote Ram charit manas in the reign of

- (a) Babur
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Jahagir

Q59.

The Taj Mahal was built by

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Shahjahan
- (c) Sher Shah
- (d) Nadir Shah

Q60.

Who of the following became a member of the Din-a-ilahi?

- (a) Todarmal
- (b) Raja Birbal
- (c) Raja Man Singh
- (d) Tansen

Q61.

Mahatma Gandhi was first arrested during Satyagrah in the year

- (a) 1906
- (b) 1908
- (c) 1913
- (d) 1917

Q62.

The system of communal electorate in India was first introduced by

- (a) Indian Council Act of 1892
- (b) Minto Morey reforms of 1909
- (c) Montagu Chelmsford reforms of 1919

(d) Indian Council Act of 1935

Q63.

The first attempt to introduce a representative and popular element in the governance of India was made through

- (a) Indian Council Act 1861
- (b) Indian Council Act 1892
- (c) Indian Council Act 1909
- (d) Indian Council Act 1919

Q64.

When was the first train steamed off in India ?

- (a) 1848
- (b) 1853
- (c) 1875
- (d) 1880

Q65.

When was first telegraph line started in India ?

- (a) 1853
- (b) 1875
- (c) 1884
- (d) 1900

Q66.

The first telegraph line between Calcutta and Agra was opened in

- (a) 1852
- (b) 1853
- (c) 1854
- (d) 1855

Q67.

When was the first passenger train run in India ?

- (a) January 1848
- (b) April 1853
- (c) May 1857
- (d) April 1852

Q68.

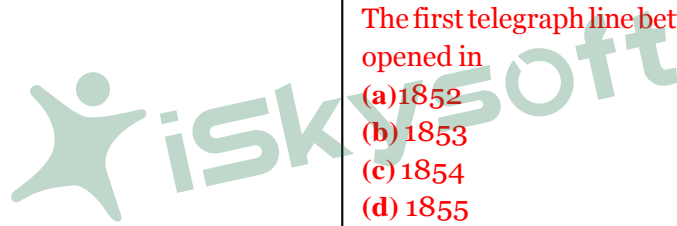
In which session of Indian National Congress the tricolour flag was unfurled for the first time ?

- (a) Calcutta Session 1920
- (b) Annual Session of Congress at Nagpur 1920
- (c) Lahore Congress 1929
- (d) Haripura Congress Conference 1938

Q69.

Which among the following regulations made English as a medium of education compulsory in government aided schools and colleges ?

- (a) Pitts India Act 1784



- (b) Educational Despatch 1854
- (c) Macaulay Minute 1835
- (d) Regulating Act 1773

Q70.

Which of the following events made the English East India Company the legitimate masters of the Bengal Suba ?

- (a) Battle of Buxar 1764
- (b) Battle of Plassey 1757
- (c) Farrukh Siyars Farman 1717
- (d) Ibrahim Khan ka Farmaan 1690

Q71.

In which of the following years 26th January was celebrated as an independence day ?

- (a) 1930
- (b) 1929
- (c) 1942
- (d) 1946

Q72.

Which of the following Acts gave representation to the Indians for the first time in legislation ?

- (a) Indian Councils Act 1909
- (b) Indian Councils Act 1919
- (c) Government of India Act 1919
- (d) Government of India Act 1935

Q73.

Which year did Bankini Chandra Chatopadhyay write Anand Math?

- (a) 1858
- (b) 1892
- (c) 1882
- (d) None of these

Q74.

In which year Salt Satyagraha took place ?

- (a) 1929
- (b) 1930
- (c) 1931
- (d) 1932

Q75.

Cabinet Mission came to India in the year

- (a) 1946
- (b) 1945
- (c) 1942
- (d) 1940

Q76.

Muslim League Was founded in the year

- (a) 1900
- (b) 1905
- (c) 1906
- (d) 1902

Q77.

Poona Swaraj (Complete Independence) was declared to be the goal of the Indian National Congress in its Session of

- (a) Lucknow 1916
- (b) Lahore 1929
- (c) Tripura 1939
- (d) Lahore 1940

Q78.

Which day was declared as the Direct Action Day by the Muslim League ?

- (a) 3rd September 1946
- (b) 6th August 1946
- (c) 6th May 1946
- (d) 4th December 1946

Q79.

When was Mahatma Gandhi arrested during the Quit India Movement of 1942 ?

- (a) 7th August 1942
- (b) 8th April 1942
- (c) 9th August 1942
- (d) 5th July 1942

Q80.

In which year Lala Lajpat Rai was deported to Mandalay for organising the agrarian movement in Punjab?

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1907
- (c) 1909
- (d) 1911

Q81.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad started an Urdu Weekly The Al-Hilal in 1912 but on its being banned by the Government he founded at Al-Balaghin

- (a) 1913
- (b) 1914
- (c) 1915
- (d) 1916

Q82.

The Cabinet Mission came to India in

- (a) 1943
- (b) 1944
- (c) 1945
- (d) 1946

Q83.

The split between the Extremists and Moderates came up in the open at the Surat Congress Session in the year

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1906
- (c) 1907
- (d) 1910

Q84.

Bhulabhai Desai's most memorable achievement was his defence of the Indian National Army (I.N.A.) personnel at the Red Fort Trial towards the end of

- (a) 1943
- (b) 1944
- (c) 1945
- (d) 1946

Q85.

When was the All India Women's Conference founded

- (a) 1924
- (b) 1925
- (c) 1926
- (d) 1927

Q86.

When did the British make English the medium of instruction in India?

- (a) 1813
- (b) 1833
- (c) 1835
- (d) 1844

Q87.

The communal electorate was introduced for the first time in India in

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1935
- (c) 1906
- (d) 1909

Q88.

In which year did Gandhiji start Satyagraha Movement?

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1927
- (c) 1934
- (d) 1942

Q89.

When was the Dandi March undertaken?

- (a) 1st December 1929
- (b) 2th March 1930
- (c) 5th April 1930

Q90.

When and which Governor General decided to make English the medium of instruction in India?

- (a) 1805 Lord Wellesley
- (b) 1845 Lord Hardinge
- (c) 1835 Lord William Bentinck
- (d) 1850 Lord Dalhousie

Q91.

The Portuguese built their first fort on Indian soil in the territory of the Raja of

- (a) 1911
- (b) 1914
- (c) 1917
- (d) 1919

Q92.

The Indian tricolour was unfurled for the first time by Jawaharlal Nehru

- (a) at the ramparts of the Red Fort in 1947
- (b) on the banks of Ravi at Lahore in 1929
- (c) when India became a democratic republic in 1950
- (d) when The Government of India Act was passed in 1935

Q93.

In which year did Gandhiji undertake the famous Dandi March?

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1930
- (c) 1925
- (d) 1935

Q94.

The Congress adopted the Quit India Resolution in the year

- (a) 1940
- (b) 1938
- (c) 1946
- (d) 1942

Q95.

The Azad Hind Fauj was formed in

- (a) 1937
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1943
- (d) 1945

Q96.

In which year did Gandhiji establish Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat?

- (a) 1916
- (b) 1917
- (c) 1918
- (d) 1929

Q97.

The Non-Cooperation Movement started in

- (a) 1870
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1921
- (d) 1942

Q98.

In which session of the Indian National Congress was the Poona Swaraj resolution adopted?

- (a) Lucknow Session in 1916
- (b) Belgium Session In 1924
- (c) Lahore Session in 1929
- (d) Karachi Session in 1931

Q99.

In which year did the Indian National Congress split between moderates and extremists?

- (a) 1907
- (b) 1908
- (c) 1909
- (d) 1910

Q100.

Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed on

- (a) March 10 1930
- (b) March 20 1931
- (c) March 12 1930
- (d) March 5 1931

Q101.

Which among the following chronology is correct regarding four samvatas?

- (a) Gupta Gregorian Hizri Saka
- (b) Gregorian Saka Hizri Gupta
- (c) Saka Gregorian Hizri Gupta
- (d) Hizri Gupta Gregorian Saka

Q102.

The home of Gargi and Kapila was at

- (a) Vidisha
- (b) Ujjain
- (c) Pataliputra
- (d) Mithila

Q103.

The Social System of the Harappan's was

- (a) Fairly egalitarian

- (b) Slave Labour based
- (c) Colour (Varna) based
- (d) Caste based

Q104.

Which of the following Vedas provides information about the civilisation of the Early Vedic Age?

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

Q105.

The university which became famous in the post Gupta Era was

- (a) Kanchi
- (b) Taxila
- (c) Nalanda
- (d) Valjajhi

Q106.

Banabhatta was the court poet of which emperor?

- (a) Vikramaditya
- (b) Kumaragupta
- (c) Harshavardhan
- (d) Kanishka

Q107.

The first Indian ruler who established the supremacy of Indian Navy in the Arabian Sea was

- (a) Raja Rajal
- (b) Raja Rajendra
- (c) Raja Dhiraj
- (d) Kulottungal

Q108.

Which statement on the Harappan Civilisation is correct?

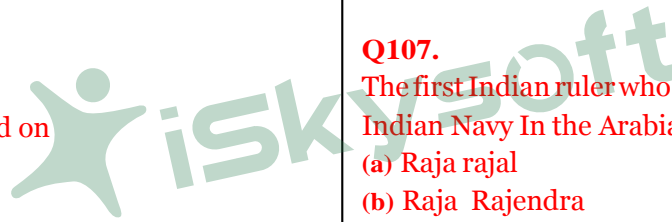
- (a) Horse sacrifice was known to them
- (b) Cow was sacred to them
- (c) Pashupati was venerated by them
- (d) The culture was not generally static

Q109.

Yavanika or curtain was introduced in Indian theatre by which of the following?

- (a) Shekas
- (b) Parthians
- (c) Greeks
- (d) Kushans

Q110.



Who started the Saka Era which is still used by the Government of India?

- (a) Kanishka
- (b) Vikramaditya
- (c) Samudra Gupta
- (d) Asoka

Q111.

What inspired the paintings of Ajanta?

- (a) Compassionate Buddha
- (b) Radha Krishan Leela
- (c) Jain Thirthankaras
- (d) Mahabharata encounters

Q112.

Who among the following was the first to invade India?

- (a) Xerxes
- (b) Alexander
- (c) Darius
- (d) Seleucus

Q113.

Which among the following is the oldest dynasty?

- (a) Maurya
- (b) Gupta
- (c) Kushan
- (d) Kanva

Q114.

With which of the following is the classic Jivaka Chintamani in Tamil associated?

- (a) Jainism
- (b) Buddhism
- (c) Hinduism
- (d) Christianity

Q115.

Where did Lord Buddha breathe his last?

- (a) Rajgir
- (b) Bodh Gaya
- (c) Samath
- (d) Kushinagar

Q116.

Who were the first kings to issue gold coins in India?

- (a) Mauryas
- (b) Indo Greeks
- (c) Guptas
- (d) Kushans

Q117.

In Tamil literature the glorious books Shilppadikaram and Manimekhalai are related to

- (a) Jainism
- (b) Buddhism
- (c) Hinduism
- (d) Christianity

Q118.

Who established Mahabalipuram?

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

Q119.

The Saka era commencing from A.D. 78 was founded by

- (a) Kanishka
- (b) Asoka
- (c) Chandragupta
- (d) Vikramaditya

Q120.

Ganhadra school of art came into existence in

- (a) Hinayanaset
- (b) Mahayanaset
- (c) Vaishnavaset
- (d) Shaivaset

Q121.

Who amongst the following also had the name Devanama Piya dassi?

- (a) Mauian King Ashoka
- (b) Mauryan King Chandragupta Maurya
- (c) Gautam Buddha
- (d) Bhagwan Mahavira

Q122.

Whose achievements are recorded in the Allahabad Pillar inscription?

- (a) Chandra Gupta Maurya
- (b) Samudra Gupta
- (c) Vikramaditya
- (d) Skand Gupta

Q123.

The essential feature of the Indus Valley Civilisation was

- (a) worship of forces of nature
- (b) organised city life
- (c) pastoral farming
- (d) caste society

Q124.

Name the capital of the Pallavas

- (a) Kanchi
- (b) Vatapi

- (c)Trichnapalli
(d)Mahabalipuram

Q125.

The word Veda means

- (a)knowledge
(b) wisdom
(c)skill
(d) power

Q126.

Which metal was first used by the Vedic people ?

- (a) Silver
(b) Gold
(c) Iron
(d) Copper

Q127.

Arabs were defeated in 738 A.D. by

- (a) Pratiharas
(b) Rashtrakutas
(c) Palas
(d) Chalukyas

Q128.

In Mauryan dynasty Kalinga war took place in the year

- (a) 260 BC
(b) 1BC
(c) 126 BC
(d) 232 BC

Q129.

The Seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram are a witness to the art patronised by the

- (a)Pallavas
(b)Pandyas
(c)Cholas
(d)Cheras

Q130.

Name the dan Buddha belonged to

- (a)Gnathrika
(b)Maurya
(c)Sakya
(d)Kuru

Q131.

Who was the author of the Kadambari a great romantic play ?

- (a)Banabhatta
(b)Harshavardhana
(c)Baskaravardhana
(d)Bindusara

Q132.

During which Gupta Kings reign did the Chinese traveller Fahien visit India ?

- (a)Chandra Gupta I
(b)Samudra Gupta
(c)Chandra Gupta II
(d)Kumara Gupta

Q133.

St. Thomas is said to have come to India to propagate Christianity during the reign of the

- (a) Cheras
(b) Parthians
(c) Pandyas
(d) Cholas

Q134.

The people of the Indus Valley Civilization usually built their houses of

- (a)Pucca bricks
(b)Stone
(c)Wood
(d)All of the above

Q135.

Who started the Saka Era and when ?

- (a)Kadphises in 58 BC
(b)Rudradaman in AD 78
(c)Vikramaditya in 58 BC
(d)Kanish kain AD 78

Q136.

In which state was the Nalanda University located in India?

- (a) Bengal
(b) Bihar
(c) Orissa
(d) Uttar Pradesh

Q137.

Which event brought about a profound change in Ashoka's administrative policy?

- (a) The third Buddhist Council
(b) The Kalinga War
(c) His embracing of Buddhism
(d) His sending of missionary to Ceylon

Q138.

The monk who influenced Ashoka to embrace Buddhism was

- (a) Vishnu Gupta
(b) Upa gupta

- (c) Brahma Gupta
(d) Badrinath

Q139.

Harshvardhan was defeated by
(a) Prabhakaravardhana
(b) Pulakesin II
(c) Narasimha svanna Pallava
(d) Sasanka

Q140.

Which of the following was NOT composed by Harshvardhana?
(a) Harshacharita
(b) Ratnavali
(c) Priyadarshika
(d) Nagananda

Q141.

Fahien visited India during the reign of
(a) Chandragupta II
(b) Samudragupta
(c) Ramagupta
(d) Kumaragupta

Q142.

The Greek ambassador sent to Chandragupta Mauryas Court was
(a) Kautilya
(b) Seleucus Nicator
(c) Megasthenes
(d) Justin

Q143.

Haven Tsang visited India during the reign of
(a) Chandragupta
(b) Chandragupta II
(c) Harshavardhan
(d) Rudradaman

Q144.

Which one of the following was the last Buddhist text produced in India?
(a) Divya Vandana
(b) Dohakosa
(c) Vajrachedika
(d) Vamsathapakasini

Q145.

Worship of Mother Goddess was associated with
(a) Aryan Civilization
(b) Mediterranean Civilization
(c) Indus Valley Civilization

(d) Later Vedic Civilization

Q146.

Alexander and Porus fought a battle at
(a) Hydaspes
(b) Jhelum
(c) Panipat
(d) Tarain

Q147.

Identify the Buddhist Literature from the following
(a) Tripitakas
(b) Upanishads
(c) Angas
(d) Aranyakas

Q148.

Seleucus Nicator was defeated by
(a) Asoka
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Bindu Sara
(d) Brihad ratha

Q149.

The striking feature of the Indus Valley Civilization was
(a) Urban Civilization
(b) Agrarian Civilization
(c) Mesolithic Civilization
(d) Paleolithic Civilization

Q150.

After Alexander's death the Eastern part of his empire came under
(a) Seleucus Nicator
(b) Menander
(c) Rudradaman
(d) Kanishka

Q151.

The early Buddhist scriptures were composed in
(a) Prakrit texts
(b) Pali texts
(c) Sanskrit texts
(d) Pictographically texts

Q152.

In Mohanjadaro the largest building is
(a) the great bath
(b) a granary
(c) the Pillared Hall
(d) a two storeyed house

Q153.

The caste system of India was created for

- (a)immobility of labour
- (b)recognition of the dignity of labour
- (c)economic uplift
- (d)occupational division of labour

Q154.

Monolithic Rathas of the Pallavas are found at

- (a)Kanchipuram
- (b)Puri
- (c)Mahabalipuram
- (d)Agra

Q155.

Poet Kalidasa lived in the court of

- (a)Chandragupta Maurya
- (b)Samudragupta
- (c)Chandragupta vikramaditya
- (d)Harsha

Q156.

Who is called as the Second Ashoka?

- (a)Samudra Gupta
- (b)Chandra Gupta Maurya
- (c)Kanishka
- (d)Harshavardhana

Q157.

The famous Kailasnath Temple at Kanchi was built by

- (a)Mahendra varman
- (b)Narasimha varman
- (c)Nandi varnan
- (d)Danti varman

Q158.

Where was tancho brocade developed ?

- (a) Varanasi
- (b) Dhaka
- (c) Surat
- (d) Tanjavur

Q159.

Who was the town planner of Chandigarh ?

- (a)Edward Lutyens
- (b)Charles Correa
- (c)Le Corbusier
- (d)Christopher Waren

Q160.

The film Mangal Pandey released in August 2005 deals with

- (a) Jallian wala Bagh tragedy

(b) Netaji Subash Boses fight against British occupation of India

(c)the first war of Indian Independence in 1857

(d)the partition of India and Pakistan

Q161.

The first Defence Minister of India was

- (a)K. M. Cariappa
- (b)Gopala swami iyer
- (c)Baldev Singh
- (d)Sardar Patel

Q162.

The first woman to become a Chief Minister of any State in India was

- (a)Nandini Satpathy
- (b)Dr. J. Jayalalitha
- (c)Sucheta Kripalani
- (d)Ms. Mayawati

Q163.

First Indian Commander in Chief was

- (a)Gen. K. S. Thimayya
- (b)Gen. K.M. Kariappa
- (c)S.H.F.J. Manekshaw
- (d)None of the above

Q164.

Who gave the concept of Total Revolution?

- (a)Jayaprakash Narayan
- (b)Mahatma Gandhi
- (c)Karl Marx
- (d)Lenin

Q165.

How many spokes are there in the Dharma Chakra of the National Flag?

- (a) 22
- (b) 24
- (c) 18
- (d) 14

Q166.

The methods of democratic socialism are

- (a)Revolution
- (b)General strike
- (c)Sabotage
- (d)Persuasion and propaganda

Q167.

What is the name of the era on which the National Calendar of India is based?

- (a) Vikram era

- (b) Kali era
- (c) Sak era
- (d) None of above

Q168.

Who is the creator of the piece titled Portrait of Françoise ?

- (a) Leonardo da Vinci
- (b) Paul Cezanne
- (c) Pablo Picasso
- (d) H. Rembrandt

Q169.

Which country offered its good office to resolve Indo-Pak conflict peacefully in the year 1966?

- (a) U.S.A
- (b) Britain
- (c) U.S.S.R
- (d) Japan

Q170.

After Independence Hyderabad the State of Nizam was taken over by the Indian Government through

- (a) police action
- (b) military action
- (c) persuasion
- (d) negotiations

Q171.

In Afghanistan two towering Buddha statues were destroyed at

- (a) Kandahar
- (b) Yakaolong
- (c) Bamiyan
- (d) Mazari Sharif

Q172.

Identify the UNESCO approved World Heritage site from the following.

- (a) Somnath Temple
- (b) Salaijung Museum
- (c) Khajuraho group of temples
- (d) Char Bagh Railway station

Q173.

Which of the following Gods are worshipped in the sanctum of Badrinath and Kedarnath temples respectively ?

- (a) Vishnu and Shiva
- (b) Shiva and Vishnu
- (c) Shiva and Parvati
- (d) Vishnu and Brahma

Q174.

Who discovered sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope?

- (a) Vasco di Gama
- (b) Amundsen
- (c) Christopher Columbus
- (d) John Cabot

Q175.

In which of the following countries were Buddhas idols disfigured and removed recently?

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Turkey
- (c) Afghanistan
- (d) Iran

Q176.

The first woman Governor of a State in free India was

- (a) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
- (b) Mrs. Such eta Kriplani
- (c) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- (d) Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

Q177.

Name the Pakistan Prime Minister who signed the Simla Agreement in 1972 ?

- (a) Ayub Khan
- (b) Yahya Khan
- (c) Z. A. Bhutto
- (d) Benazir Bhutto

Q178.

Which one of the following statements is not true in respect of A.O. Hume?

- (a) He was an ornithologist.
- (b) He was a member of the Indian Civil Service.
- (c) He founded the Indian National Congress
- (d) He presided over the Congress Annual Sessions twice.

Q179.

Which of the following movements saw the biggest peasant guerilla war on the eve of independence?

- (a) Noakhali Movement
- (b) Tebhaga Movement
- (c) Punnapra Vayalar Movement
- (d) Telangana Movement

Q180.

Gandhi's concept of Trusteeship

- (a) Recognizes right of private ownership of property
- (b) Transforms the capitalistic society into an egalitarian one

- (c) Excludes legislative regulation of the ownership and use of wealth
(d) Does not fix minimum or maximum income

Q181.

The Dandi March of Gandhi is an example of

- (a) Direct Action
(b) Boycott
(c) Civil Disobedience
(d) Noncooperation

Q182.

Which one of the following cities and the personalities associated with their establishment is wrongly matched ?

- (a) Pondicherry Francis Martin
(b) Ahmadabad Ahmad Shah I
(c) Madras Francis Day
(d) Calcutta Robert Clive

Q183.

For the annexation of which Indian Kingdom the Doctrine of Lapse was not followed ?

- (a) Satara
(b) Nagpur
(c) Jhansi
(d) Punjab

Q184.

Which was the earliest settlement of the Dutch in India ?

- (a) Masulipatnam
(b) Pulicat
(c) Surat
(d) Ahmadabad

Q185.

During British rule who was instrumental for the introduction of the Ryotwari system in the Madras Presidency ?

- (a) Macartney
(b) Elphinstone
(c) Thomas Munro
(d) John Lawrence

Q186.

Which one of the following novels was a source of inspiration for the freedom fighters in India?

- (a) Pariksha Guru
(b) Anandmath
(c) Rangbhoomi
(d) Padmarag

Q187.

Name three important forms of Satyagraha.

- (a) Noncooperation civil disobedience and boycott
(b) Boycott civil disobedience and rebellion
(c) Noncooperation revolution and referendum
(d) Revolution plebiscite and boycott

Q188.

When the East India Company was formed the Mughal emperor in India was

- (a) Jehangir
(b) Humayun
(c) Aurangzeb
(d) Akbar

Q189.

Which one of the following events did not take place during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon?

- (a) Establishment of the Department of Archaeology
(b) Second Delhi Durbar
(c) Founder of Indian National Congress
(d) Partition of Bengal

Q190.

Who among the following organized the All India Depressed Classes Association in colonial India?

- (a) M.K. Gandhi
(b) Jyotiba Phule
(c) Pandita Ramabai
(d) B.R. Ambedkar

Q191.

The sepoy mutiny of 1857 occurred during the Governor Generalship of

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
(b) Lord Lytton
(c) Lord William Bentinck
(d) Lord Canning

Q192.

Who coined the term Satyagraha?

- (a) Gandhi
(b) Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
(c) Rabindranath Tagore
(d) Ram Mohan Roy

Q193.

India became independent during the viceroyalty of

- (a) William Bentinck
(b) Wellesley
(c) Wavell
(d) Mountbatten

Q194.

The Ramakrishna Mission was founded by

- (a) Dayanand Saraswati
- (b) Keshab Chandra
- (c) Ram Mohari Roy
- (d) Vivekananda

Q195.

Socialism is essentially a movement of

- (a) intellectuals
- (b) the poor people
- (c) the middle classes
- (d) the workers

Q196.

Who among the following is the founder of the Azad Hind FauJ ?

- (a) Lala Har Dayal
- (b) Subash Chandra Bose
- (c) Vir Savarkar
- (d) Chandrashekhar Azad

Q197.

Who is known as the Father of Indian Unrest ?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (d) Bipin Chandrapal

Q198.

The first meeting of the Indian National Congress held in 1885 was presided by

- (a) Shri P.M. Mehta
- (b) Shri Womesh Chandra Banerjee
- (c) D.E. Wacha
- (d) S.N. Bannerjee

Q199.

The Gandhi's Dandi March was a part of

- (a) Noncooperation Movement
- (b) Home Rule League
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement

Q200.

Find the incorrect match among the

- (a) Sir Syed Murtza Khan Aligarh Muslim University
- (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University
- (c) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru University
- (d) Madan Mohan Malviya Banaras Hindu University

Q201.

The first country which discovered sea route to India was

- (a) Portugal
- (b) Dutch
- (c) French
- (d) Britain

Q202.

There are no politics devoid of religion is stated by

- (a) Nehru
- (b) Gandhi
- (c) Vinoba Bhave
- (d) Jaya Prakash Narayan

Q203.

The first woman President of Indian National Congress was

- (a) Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya
- (b) Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

Q204.

Who among the following was responsible for the revival of Hinduism in 19th century?

- (a) Swami Dayanand
- (b) Swami Vivekanand
- (c) Guru Shankaracharya
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Q205.

Who was the French Governor of Pondicherry who tried to make the French Company as a powerful company ?

- (a) Thomas Arthur Comte de Laky
- (b) Godeheu
- (c) La Bourdonnais
- (d) Joseph Francois Dupleix

Q206.

The first Mysore War fought between the British and Hyder Ali in 1767-69 A.D. came to an end by the

- (a) Treaty of Pondicherry
- (b) Treaty of Madras
- (c) Treaty of Mysore
- (d) Treaty of Aix la Chapelle

Q207.

The British Government intervened in the affairs of the Company and passed an Act in 1773 A.D. known as the

- (a) Regulating Act
- (b) Pitts India Act
- (c) Charter Act
- (d) Company Act

Q208.

Which rebellion in Bengal was highlighted by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in his novel Anand Math?

- (a) Chaur Uprising
- (b) Sanyasi Rebellion
- (c) Kol Uprising
- (d) Santhal Uprising

Q209.

Who founded The Gadar Party in San Francisco in the USA?

- (a) Lala Hardayal
- (b) Lala Lazpat Rai
- (c) Azad Singh
- (d) Bipin Chandra Paul

Q210.

Who was the founder of Satya Shodak Sabha in Maharashtra ?

- (a) Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar
- (b) Dr. Atmaram Pandurang
- (c) Gopal Baba Wala
- (d) Jyothiba Phule

Q211.

Cripps Mission came to India in

- (a) 1946
- (b) 1945
- (c) 1942
- (d) 1940

Q212.

Who was the governor-general during the Second Anglo Mysore War?

- (a) Lord Wellesley
- (b) Lord Cornwallis
- (c) Sir John Shore
- (d) Warren Hastings

Q213.

The founder of the Arya Samaj was

- (a) Annie Besant
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Dayanand Saraswati
- (d) Vivekananda

Q214.

Who among the following introduced Ryotwari system in Madras ?

- (a) Lord Hastings
- (b) Lord Wellesley
- (c) Sir Thomas Munro
- (d) Lord Cannemara

Q215.

Who was the ruler of Delhi when Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in the third Battle of Panipat in 1761 ?

- (a) Alamgiri
- (b) Muhammad Shah
- (c) Jahandar Shah
- (d) Shah Alam II

Q216.

Under whose leadership was the Chittagong Armory Raid organised ?

- (a) Sukhdev
- (b) Bhagat Singh
- (c) Surya Sen
- (d) Rajguru

Q217.

Who was the ruler of Delhi when Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in the third Battle of Panipat in 1761?

- (a) Alamgiri
- (b) Muhammad Shah
- (c) Jahandar Shah
- (d) Shah Alam II

Q218.

In 1939 Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as President of the Congress Party defeating

- (a) Pattabhi Sitharamayya
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) VB Patel

Q219.

Jalianwala incident took place at

- (a) Allahabad
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Surat
- (d) Amritsar

Q220.

Who founded the Indian National Party in Berlin during 1914?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) W.C. Banerjee
- (c) Surendra Nath Banerjee
- (d) Champakaraman Pillai

Q221.

During Quit India Movement Parallel Government was constituted at

- (a) Varanasi

- (b) Allahabad
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Balla

Q222.

The Poona Pact (1932) was an agreement between

- (a) Nehru and Ambedkar
- (b) Gandhi and Ambedkar
- (c) Malaviya and Ambedkar
- (d) Gandhi and Nehru

Q223.

What Satyagraha was held at Nagpur in 1923?

- (a) Salt Satyagraha
- (b) Individual Satyagraha
- (c) Ryots Satyagraha
- (d) Flag Satyagraha

Q224.

Who was the viceroy when Delhi became the capital of British India?

- (a) Lord Curzon
- (b) Lord Minto
- (c) Lord Hardinge
- (d) Lord Waveli

Q225.

Who established the Indian Civil Liberties Union in 1936 ?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Q226.

Which of the following was established first ?

- (a) Banaras Hindu University
- (b) University of Bombay
- (c) Aligarh Muslim University
- (d) University of Allahabad

Q227.

Who gave the title of Mahamana to Madan Mohan Mahrirya?

- (a) Dada Bhai Naurozi
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q228.

Who was the Viceroy at the time of Quit India Movement ?

- (a) Lord Mount baten

- (b) Lord Waveli
- (c) Lord LinUthgow
- (d) Lord Irwin

Q229.

Who was the other Congress leader who Joined with Motilal Nehru to start the Swaraj Party In 1923 ?

- (a) B.G. Tilak
- (b) Chittaranjan Das
- (c) M.K. Gandhi
- (d) G.K. Gokhale

Q230.

Who is known for establishing the Anand Van ?

- (a) Jubilant Buddha
- (b) H. N. Bahuguna
- (c) Baba Amte
- (d) Motilal Nehru

Q231.

Rowlatt Act 1919 was enacted during the period of

- (a) Lord Chelmsford
- (b) Lord William
- (c) Lord Minto
- (d) Lord Bentick

Q232.

Constituent Assembly of India was formulated on the recommendation of

- (a) Wave Plan
- (b) Cripps Mission
- (c) August Offer
- (d) Cabinet Mission

Q233.

Who said Truth is the ultimate reality and it is God ?

- (a) Swamy Vivekananda
- (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- (c) M.K.Gandhi
- (d) Radhakrishnan

Q234.

Which of the following tribes is associated with the Tana Bhagat movement ?

- (a) Uraon
- (b) Munda
- (c) Santhal
- (d) Kondadora

Q235.

Who founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha ?

- (a) B.C.Pal
- (b) G. Subramania Iyer

- (c) Sardar Bagat Singh
- (d) Rukmani Lakshmiipath

Q236.

The Narendra Mandal or Chamber of Princes was inaugurated in 1921 by

- (a) Lord Curzon
- (b) Lord Wellesley
- (c) Duke of Cannaught
- (d) Duke of Wellington

Q237.

Who is commonly known as the Iron Man ?

- (a) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (b) Vittal Bhai Patel
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

Q238.

Gandhiji withdrew the Non Cooperation Movement due to

- (a) Chauri Chaura Incident
- (b) Champaran Movement
- (c) Kakori Conspiracy
- (d) Bardoli Movement

Q239.

In 1912 an educational conference endorsing Gandhi's proposals for basic education through the vernacular medium was held at

- (a) Surat
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Ahmadabad
- (d) Wardha

Q240.

Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha was a part of

- (a) Champaran Satyagraha
- (b) Quit India Movement
- (c) Non Cooperation Movement
- (d) Civil Disobedience Movement

Q241.

The Peshwarship was abolished by the British at the time of Peshwa

- (a) Raghunath Rao
- (b) Narayan Rao
- (c) Madhav Rao II
- (d) Baji Rao

Q242.

Who expounded The Theory of Drain

- (a) Tilak

- (b) Dadabhai Nauroji
- (c) Gokhale
- (d) Govinda Ranade

Q243.

Bal Pal and Lal were the most prominent leaders of the

- (a) Swaraj Party
- (b) Militant National Party
- (c) Gadar Party
- (d) Congress Party

Q244.

The Governor General of India impeached by the House of Commons in England was

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Cornwallis
- (c) Wellesley
- (d) William Bentick

Q245.

What is the name of the Fort built by the English in Calcutta ?

- (a) Fort St. David
- (b) Fort St. Andrew
- (c) Fort William
- (d) Fort Victoria

Q246.

C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swaraj Party after

- (a) Swadeshi Movement
- (b) Non Cooperation Movement
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement

Q247.

What was Lala Lajpat Rai demonstrating against when he succumbed to police brutality?

- (a) Rowlatt Act
- (b) Minto Morley Reforms
- (c) Simon Commission
- (d) Pitts India Act

Q248.

The last Governor General of the East India Company and the first Viceroy under the crown was

- (a) Lord Elgin
- (b) Lord Canning
- (c) Lord Warren Hastings
- (d) Lord Dalhousie

Q249.

The first Governor General of Bengal was

- (a) Lord Clive

- (b) Lord Warren Hastings
- (c) Lord John Shore
- (d) Lord Cornwallis

Q250.

On April 12 1944 Subhash Chandra Bose hoisted the INA Flag in a town. In which State Union Territory is that town now ?

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (b) Tripura
- (c) Manipur
- (d) Mizoram

Q251.

Name the Political Guru of Mahatma Gandhi.

- (a) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Q252.

Who said that India's soul lives in villages ?

- (a) Vinoba Bhave
- (b) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q253.

What was the name of the Newspaper edited by Gandhiji till 1933?

- (a) Sarvodaya
- (b) Aiya
- (c) Times of India
- (d) Young India

Q254.

Who among the following revolutionaries was executed by the British?

- (a) Jatin Das
- (b) Chandra shekhar Azad
- (c) Rajguru
- (d) Kalpana Dutt

Q255.

Who among the following was the first Viceroy of India ?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Pitt
- (c) Lord Canning
- (d) Robert Clive

Q256.

Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 from

- (a) Sabarmati Ashram
- (b) Ahmadabad
- (c) Porbandar
- (d) Dandi

Q257.

Kesari the Newspaper was started by

- (a) G.K. Gokhale
- (b) B. G. Tilak
- (c) Sardar Patel
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Q258.

The Poona Swaraj resolution was adopted In the annual session of the Indian National Congress held at

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Lahore
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) Madras

Q259.

Whom did Bal Gangadhar Tilak refer to as his Political Guru ?

- (a) Swami Vivekananda
- (b) Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

Q260.

Who introduced doctrine of lapse

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

Q261.

The Lahore Conspiracy Case was registered against whom?

- (a) V.D. Savarkar
- (b) Bhagat Singh
- (c) Chandrashekhar Azad
- (d) Aurobindo Ghosh

Q262.

Who among the following was the founder of the Dravida Kazhagam?

- (a) Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- (b) Aehaiya Vinoba Bhave
- (c) C. Raja gopalachari
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q263.

Aurobindo was arrested in connection with

- (a) Allpore Bomb Case
- (b) Kolhapur Bomb Case
- (c) Lahore Conspiracy Case
- (d) Kakori Case

Q264.

The National Anthem was first sung in the year 1911 at the Annual session of the Indian National Congress held at

- (a) Pune
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) Lucknow

Q265.

Who is known as the Indian Bismarck?

- (a) Vallabhai Patel
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q266.

Which Party was established by Subhash Chandra Bose after he came out of Indian National Congress?

- (a) Indian National Army
- (b) Republican Party
- (c) Forward Block
- (d) Socialist Party

Q267.

The Rama Krishna Mission was established by

- (a) Vivekananda
- (b) Rama Krishna
- (c) M.G. Ranade
- (d) Keshab Chandra Sen

Q268.

Which was the main cause for starting of the Quit India Movement in 1942?

- (a) Severe unrest among the people
- (b) Report of Simon Commission
- (c) Failure of the Cripps Mission
- (d) British involvement in the World War II

Q269.

In which session of the Indian National Congress was Purna Swaraj adopted as its goal?

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) Lahore

Q270.

Give me blood I will give you freedom. These words are attributed to

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Khudiram Bose
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) Veer Savarkar

Q271.

Who was the first Indian Governor General after Lord Mountbatten?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Pattabi Sitaramayya

Q272.

India was granted freedom during the British Prime Minister

- (a) Clement Attlee
- (b) Winston Churchill
- (c) Ramsay MacDonald
- (d) William Pitt

Q273.

The Khilafath Movement was launched to protest against the humiliation of

- (a) The Turkish Caliph
- (b) Aga Khan
- (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (d) Abul Kalam Azad

Q274.

Who among the following founded the All India Muslim League?

- (a) Syed Ahmed Khan
- (b) Muhammad Ali
- (c) Aga Khan
- (d) Hamid Ali Khan

Q275.

The first Satyagraha of Gandhiji for the cause of indigo farmers was observed at

- (a) Champaran
- (b) Chauri Chauri
- (c) Bardoli
- (d) Sabarmati

Q276.

According to Gandhi the scope for class struggle and love for property can be reduced by

- (a) Decentralisation
- (b) Participatory democracy
- (c) Separation of Judiciary from Executive

(d) Trusteeship

Q277.

The battle of Plassey was fought between

- (a) East India Company and Shah Alam
- (b) East India Company and Shujaudaula
- (c) East India Company and Sirajuddaula
- (d) East India Company and Anwaruddin

Q278.

The Noncooperation Movement started in

- (a) 1870
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1921
- (d) 1942

Q279.

Who was the Nawab when Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856?

- (a) Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah
- (b) Wajid Ali Shah
- (c) Shujaud Daula
- (d) Alivardi Khan

Q280.

In the integration of Princely States the following played a major role.

- (a) Pannikar and Kunzru
- (b) S.K. Dhar and Fazal Ali
- (c) Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P. Menon
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel and Jawahar Lal Nehru

Q281.

Who among the following Viceroys became a victim of one of the convicts during his visit to the Andamans?

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

Q282.

The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between

- (a) the Marathas and the Afghans
- (b) the Marathas and the Mughals
- (c) the Mughals and the Afghans
- (d) the Marathas and the Rajputs

Q283.

Who termed Cripps proposals as a post-dated cheque on a crashing bank?

- (a) Ambedkar
- (b) Annie Besant
- (c) Patel

(d) Gandhi ji

Q284.

The State of Jhansi was made a part of the British Empire in India through

- (a) Doctrine of Lapse
- (b) Policy of Subsidiary Alliance
- (c) War against Rani Lakshmi Bai
- (d) None of the above

Q285.

Mahatma Gandhi started his Dandi March from

- (a) Dandi
- (b) Porbandar
- (c) Ahmadabad
- (d) Sabarmati Ashram

Q286.

Gandhi's Dandi March is associated with

- (a) Khilafat Movement
- (b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (c) Noncooperation Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement

Q287.

Who among the following is not a moderate?

- (a) Pherozeshah Mehta
- (b) Surendra Nath Banerjee
- (c) Womesh Chandra Bannerjee
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q288.

Permanent Settlement of Bengal was done by British Governor General

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Lord Minto
- (c) Lord Wellesley
- (d) Lord Warren Hastings

Q289.

Who gave the title of Sardar to Vallabhbhai Patel?

- (a) Rajaji
- (b) Gandhiji
- (c) Nehru
- (d) M.A. Jinnah

Q290.

Who was regarded by Gandhiji as his political Guru?

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Q291.

Which among the following movements was not led by Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Quit India Movement
- (b) Swadeshi Movement
- (c) Non Cooperation Movement
- (d) Civil Disobedience Movement

Q292.

Who among the following is known as the Father of the Indian Renaissance ?

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (d) Swami Vivekanand

Q293.

Who wrote the song Sare Jahan Se Accha Hindoostan Hamara ?

- (a) Ashaf aqullah Khan
- (b) Sahir Ludhianvi
- (c) Mohammad Iqbal
- (d) Ramprasad Bismil

Q294.

Who was called the Father of Local Self government in India?

- (a) Lord Ripon
- (b) Lord Hardinge
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Lytton

ANSWERS :

1 a	2 b	3 d	4 d	5 b	6 a
7 c	8 b	9 a	10 b	11 c	12 d
13 c	14 b	15 d	16 b	17 d	18 a
19 b	20 b	21 a	22 d	23 a	24 b
25 d	26 c	27 a	28 c	29 b	30 b
31 d	32 c	33 a	34 c	35 b	36 d
37 c	38 d	39 d	40 d	41 d	42 b
43 b	44 c	45 a	46 c	47 d	48 d
49 c	50 a	51 c	52 d	53 a	54 b
55 a	56 b	57 b	58 b	59 b	60 b
61 b	62 b	63 c	64 b	65 a	66 b
67 b	68 c	69 c	70 a	71 a	72 a
73 c	74 b	75 a	76 c	77 b	78 b
79 c	80 b	81 c	82 d	83 c	84 c
85 d	86 c	87 d	88 a	89 b	90 c
91 b	92 b	93 b	94 d	95 b	96 b
97 b	98 c	99 a	100 d	101 a	102 d
103 a	104 a	105 c	106 c	107 a	108 d
109 c	110 a	111 a	112 c	113 a	114 a
115 d	116 b	117 b	118 a	119 a	120 b

121 a	122 b	123 b	124 a	125 a	126 c
127 d	128 b	129 a	130 c	131 a	132 c
133 b	134 a	135 d	136 b	137 b	138 b
139 b	140 a	141 a	142 c	143 c	144 d
145 c	146 a	147 a	148 b	149 a	150 a
151 b	152 b	153 d	154 c	155 c	156 c
157 b	158 a	159 c	160 b	161 c	162 c
163 b	164 a	165 b	166 d	167 c	168 c
169 c	170 b	171 c	172 c	173 a	174 a
175 c	176 a	177 c	178 d	179 d	180 b
181 a	182 d	183 d	184 b	185 c	186 b
187 a	188 d	189 c	190 d	191 d	192 a
193 d	194 d	195 d	196 b	197 a	198 b
199 c	200 a	201 a	202 b	203 c	204 b
205 d	206 b	207 a	208 b	209 a	210 d
211 c	212 d	213 c	214 c	215 d	216 c
217 d	218 a	219 d	220 d	221 d	222 b
223 d	224 c	225 c	226 b	227 c	228 c
229 b	230 c	231 a	232 d	233 c	234 a
235 c	236 c	237 a	238 a	239 d	240 d
241 d	242 b	243 d	244 a	245 c	246 b
247 c	248 b	249 b	250 c	251 a	252 d
253 d	254 c	255 c	256 a	257 b	258 b
259 a	260 c	261 b	262 a	263 a	264 c
265 a	266 c	267 a	268 c	269 d	270 a
271 b	272 a	273 a	274 c	275 a	276 d
277 c	278 b	279 b	280 c	281 b	282 a
283 d	284 a	285 d	286 b	287 d	288 a
289 b	290 d	291 b	292 a	293 c	294 a