

FOR GENERAL STUDIES PAPER
QUESTIONS ON INDIAN HISTORY

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(Please note: Questions & Answers may be verified with prescribed text books,if any clarification is required)

- 1) మానవుడు వాడిన తొలి లోహం ఏది ? రాగి
- 2) ప్రాచీన మానవుడు మొదట దేన్నీ నేర్చుకున్నాడు ? నిప్పు తయారీ
- 3) కుండల తయారీ మొదట ప్రారంభమైన యుగం ఏది ? నవీన శిలా యుగం
- 4) ఐహోల్ రాతి శాసనం ఎవరిదీ ? రెండవ పులకేసి
- 5) రాజ తరంగిణి అనే పుస్తకం ఎవరు రాసారు ? కల్హణ
- 6) Angkor వాట్ దేవాలయాలు ఏ దేశం లో ఉన్నాయి ? Cambodia
- 7) క్రీస్తు శకం 7 వ శతాబ్దం లో చైనా నుండి భారత్ కు వచ్చిన యాత్రీకుడు ఎవరు ? ఇత్సింగ్
- 8) హరి సేనుడు ఏ రాజు కొలువులో ఉన్న ఆస్థాన కవి ? సముద్రగుప్త
- 9) Megasthenes ఏదేశ రాయబారి ? గ్రీక్
- 10) విక్రమ శకం ఎప్పుడు ప్రారంభమయ్యింది ? క్రీస్తు పూర్వం 58 సంవత్సరంలో
- 11) శక సంవత్సరం ఎప్పుడు ప్రారంభించారు ? క్రీస్తు శకం 78 సంవత్సరం లో
- 12) గుప్త యుగం ఎప్పుడు ప్రారంభించారు ? క్రీస్తు శకం 319 సంవత్సరం లో
- 13) నవీన శిలా యుగం లో మానవుడు మొదట మచ్చిక చేసుకున్న జంతువు ఏది ? కుక్క
- 14) సింధు నాగరికత ముద్రిక ల (SEALS) పై ఎక్కువగా కనిపించే జంతువు ఏది ? మూపురం లేని ఎద్దు (or) ఏక కొమ్ము ఎద్దు
- 15) గౌతమ బుద్ధుని మిత్రుడు ఎవరు ? ప్రసేన జిత్
- 16) Alexander భారత దేశం పై ఎప్పుడు దండయాత్ర చేసాడు ? క్రీస్తుపూర్వం 326 సంవత్సరం

- 17) అలార అండ్ ఉద్దక దేనికి ప్రధాన గురువులు, బుద్ధుడు నిర్యాణం చెందాక ? భౌద్ధ మతానికి
- 18) మహాయాన శాఖ ఎవరి కాలం లో రూపుదిద్దుకుంది ? అశోక
- 19) గౌతమ బుద్ధుని తండ్రి ఎవరు ? సుద్ధోదన
- 20) గౌతమ బుద్ధుని తల్లి ఎవరు ? యశోధరా
- 21) బుద్ధుని అసలు పేరు ? సిద్ధార్థ
- 22) బుద్ధుని కుమారుని పేరు ? రాహుల్
- 23) శ్రావణ బెల్లోల ఎక్కడుంది ? కర్ణాటక
- 24) మహావీరుడు నిర్యాణం చెందినది ఎక్కడ ? రాజగిహ
- 25) బుద్ధుడికి జ్ఞానోదయం అయ్యింది ఎక్కడ ? బుద్ధ్ గయా
- 26) అశోకుడు తనని 'దేవానం ప్రియ దర్శి' అని చెప్పుకున్న శిలా శాసనం ఎక్కడుంది ? మస్కి లో
- 27) అశోకుడి శిలా శాసనాలు ఎక్కువగా ఏ లిపి (script) లో ఉన్నాయి ? బ్రాహ్మీ లిపి
- 28) అశోకుని ధమ్మ చక్రం లో ఎన్ని ఆకులు (spokes) ఉన్నాయి ? 24
- 29) సాంచి స్తూపం దేని తో నిర్మించారు ? ఇటుకల తో
- 30) Megasthenese రాసిన పుస్తకం ఏది ? ' Indica '

1. Match list I with list II—

List I List II

(Attributes) (Bodhisattvas)

(a) Pot carrier 1. Vajrapani

(b) Thunderbolt carrier 2. Avalokiteshwar

(c) Lotus-bearer 3. Maitreya

(d) Sword holder 4. Amitabha

5. Manjushri

Codes:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 4 1 2 3

(B) 3 1 4 5

(C) 3 1 2 5

(D) 4 5 3 1

Ans. (C)

2. Jivaka mentioned in the early Buddhist literature was a —

(A) Boddhisatva

(B) Kirg

(C) Merchant

(D) Physician

Ans. (D)

3. Religion-wise the sculptures found at Kankali Tila in Mathura are—

(A) Buddhist

(B) Jama

(C) Shakta

(D) Vaishanava

Ans. (B)

4. Which one of the following philosophies is associated with Jainism?

(A) Syadvada

(B) Yogachara

(C) Madhyamika

(D) Sunyavada

Ans. (A)

5. 'Kumarsambhavam' describes the story of birth of—

(A) Sanatkumara

(B) Kartikeya

(C) Pradyumna

(D) Abhimanyu

Ans. (B)

6. Megasthenese was succeeded as ambassador to the Mauryan court by—

(A) Hegesander

(B) Deimachos

(C) Athenaeus

(D) Nearchus

Ans. (B)

7. Which one of the following is a commentary on the 'Arthashastra'?

(A) Aparajitaprachchha of Bhuvanadeva

(B) Samaranganasutradhara of Bhojadeva

(C) Prabandhachintamani of Merutunga

(D) Pratipada Panchasika of Bhattasvamin

Ans. (D)

8. The planning of the capital in the Arthashastra clearly indicates that the industrial and commercial classes were—

(A) Not given any consideration

(B) Provided specific quarters in the township

(C) Allotted space outside the township

(D) Allotted space inside and outside the township

Ans. (B)

9. During the reign of Ashoka Kumaras were stationed at—

- (A) Takshashila, Tosali and Ujjayani
- (B) Takshashila, Ujjayani and Junagarh
- (C) Takshashila, Tosali and Sopara
- (D) Ujjayani, Mathura and Yerragudi

Ans. (A)

10. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- (A) Uraiyur: Spices
- (B) Korkai: Pearl
- (C) Vanji: Silk
- (D) Kanchi: Ivory

Ans. (B)

11. Which of the following were donated by the term Kutumbin occurring in epigraphical source?

- 1. Landowners
- 2. Artisans
- 3. Kinsmen of rural officials
- 4. Category of persons sometimes transferred with land

(A) 1 & 3

(B) 1, 2 & 3

(C) 1 & 4

(D) 2, 3 & 4

Ans. (D)

12. In ancient and early medieval India the uncultivated and untaxed land was called—

- (A) Situ
- (B) Kharvataka
- (C) Khilakshetra
- (D) Sitadhyaksha

Ans. (C)

13. The term 'Brahmadeya' occurs for the first time in—

- (A) Early Vedic texts
- (B) Early Buddhist texts
- (C) Pre-Gupta inscription
- (D) Post-Gupta inscription

Ans. (C)

14. Which one of the following inscriptions provides the earliest epigraphical evidence regarding sati?

- (A) Mathura inscription of Huvishka
- (B) Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta
- (C) Junagarh inscription of Skanda Gupta
- (D) Eran Pillar inscription of Bhanu Gupta

Ans. (D)

15. The head of a guild in ancient and early medieval India was called—

- (A) Achipati
- (B) Gahapati
- (C) Jetthaka
- (D) Adhikari

Ans. (C)

16. Svayamvara was a special form of—

- (A) Gandharva marriage
- (B) Paisach marriage

- (C) Rakshasa marriage
 - (D) Bralima marriage
- Ans. (A)

17. Which one of the following is a toll, tax mentioned in early Tamil literature?

- (A) Paduporul
- (B) Iduporul
- (C) Ulgu
- (D) Uruporal

Ans. (C)

18. Which of the following believed in the worship of the Yakshas and, Yakshinis?

1. Brahmanism
2. The Kalamukha sect
3. Buddhism
4. Jainism

- (A) 1, 2 & 3
- (B) 1, 2 & 4
- (C) 1, 3 & 4
- (D) 2, 3 & 4

Ans. (D)

19. The concept of the Eight fold path forms the theme of—

- (A) Dharma Chakra Pravartana sutta
- (B) Divyavadana
- (C) Dipavamsa
- (D) Mahaparinibban sutta

Ans. (A)

20. Purvasailas were a branch of—

- (A) The Sthaviravada sect of Buddhism
- (B) The Mahasanghika sect of Buddhism
- (C) The Shwetamber sect of Jainism
- (D) Purva-Mimamsakas

Ans. (B)

21. Biographies of Jaina Tirthankaras are found in—

- (A) Bhagvati sutra
- (B) Kalpa sutra
- (C) Niryavali sutra
- (D) Uvasagadasao

Ans. (B)

22. Among the Panchviras who belonged to the Vrisbni clan, samba was the son of—

- (A) Rohini
- (B) Rukmani
- (C) Jambavati
- (D) Devaki

Ans. (C)

23. Who among the following were the Kushana rulers whose coins bear either Shiva, Shiva & bull or one of the emblems of Shiva?

1. Huvishka
2. Kanishka I
3. Kujula Kadphisas
4. Vim Kadphises

- (A) 1, 2 & 3
- (B) 2, 3 & 4
- (C) 1, 3 & 4
- (D) 1, 2 & 4

Ans. (D)

24. Gopis (cowherd girls) became an important part of the Krishana legend in art and literature in—

- (A) The Sutiga period
- (B) The Kushana period
- (C) The Gupta period
- (D) The early medieval period

Ans. (D)

25. The official credited with the construction of the sudarshana lake in saurashtra during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya was —

- (A) Yavanaraga Tusaspha
- (B) Parnadatta
- (C) Pallava suviakha
- (D) Vaisya Pushya Gupta

Ans. (D)

1. Among the four dynasties listed below which ones minted coins made of lead?

- 1. Mauryas
- 2. Satvahanas
- 3. Western Kshatriyas
- 4. Guptas

- (A) 1 & 2
- (B) 1, 2 & 4
- (C) 2, 3 & 4
- (D) 3 & 4

Ans. (C)

2. According to the periplus, sea, voyages to India were undertaken in the month of Epiphi or—

- (A) October
- (B) July
- (C) June
- (D) December

Ans. (C)

3. Which one of the following is not matched correctly?

- (A) Angula: Unit of linear measure
- (B) Veli: Unit for measuring space
- (C) Kamal: Unit for liquid measure
- (D) Kalanju: Unit of weight

Ans. (D)

4. Which one of the following is oldest smriti?

- (A) Vishnu Dharmashastra
- (B) Manu smriti

- (C) Yajnavalkya smriti
- (D) Narada Smriti

Ans. (B)

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer—

List I List II

- (a) Prattharas 1. Suvarnagiri
- (b) Chaulukyas 2. Chandravati
- (c) Chahamanas 3. Anahilapataka
- (d) Paramaras 4. Kanyakubj

5. Kalyani

Codes:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) 2 3 4 1
- (B) 4 3 1 2
- (C) 1 2 4 5
- (D) 3 5 2 4

Ans. (D)

6. The name of Ekanta Ramayya is associated with—

- (A) Srivaishnavism
- (B) Kalamukha sect
- (C) Virashaivism
- (D) Jainism

Ans. (A)

7. Which one of the following regions is known for painting that are manuscript illustrations in miniature executed palm-leaf during the period A.D. 1100-1300?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Deccan
- (C) The Chola kingdom
- (D) Western India

Ans. (D)

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer—

List I List II

- (a) Appayya 1. Dwaita
- (b) Kasivilasa kriya shakti 2. Adwaita
- (c) Vedanta Desika 3. Kalamukha
- (d) Vyasraya 4. Visishtadwaita

5. Kapalika

Codes:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) 2 3 5 4
- (B) 4 2 1 3
- (C) 3 4 2 5
- (D) 2 3 4 1

Ans. (C)

9. The term Nadukul mentioned in the sangam literature—

- (A) Is a reference to a Velir chief
- (B) Means memorial stone
- (C) Was a tax on nadus

(D) Was an item of export in Indo-Roman

Ans. (A)

10. Mahakachchayana, traditionally the founder of the Theravada sect, hailed from—

- (A) Simhala
- (B) Avanti
- (C) Gandhara
- (D) Magadha

Ans. (D)

11. Which one of the following was a Buddhist sect which held that constituents of phenomena were not wholly momentary, but existed forever in a latent form?

- (A) Sautrantika
- (B) Sthaviravadins
- (C) Sarvastivadin
- (D) Sammitiya

Ans. (C)

12. Which of the following are true of Jainism?

1. It has affinity with the Vedanta system of philosophy.
2. It has affinity with the Samkhya system of philosophy.
3. It completely rejected the concept of the
4. According to it the world consists of two eternal categories, viz, conscious (jiva) and unconscious (ajiva).

- (A) 1 & 3
- (B) 2 & 3
- (C) 3 & 4
- (D) 2 & 4

Ans. (D)

13. The historical site wherein an early inscription referring to the five heroes of the Vrishnis is found is —

- (A) Ghoshundi
- (B) Besnagar
- (C) Dwarka
- (D) Mathura

Ans. (D)

14. Salaka-purusha is a concept associated with the—

- (A) Pasupatas
- (B) Jainas
- (C) Bauddhas
- (D) Bhagvatas

Ans. (B)

15. The Kharosthi script was derived from—

- (A) Pictograph
- (B) Cuniform script
- (C) Aramaic
- (D) Brahmi

Ans. (C)

16. Official stamping of weights and measures and their periodical inspection are prescribed by —

- (A) Manu
- (B) Narada

- (C) Brihaspati
- (D) Parasara

Ans. (A)

17. Which one of the following denoted a series of coins?

- (A) Gajasataka
- (B) Godhiya
- (C) Hiranyadama
- (D) Katishama

Ans. (B)

18. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (A) Kshauma: Textile
- (B) Pada: Coin denomination
- (C) Adhaka: Architectural fragment
- (D) Drona: Measure of rainfall

Ans. (D)

19. "No one is allowed to marry outside his own caste, or to exchange one profession of trade for another or to follow more than one business." This observation was made by—

- (A) Megasthenese
- (B) Fa-Hien
- (C) Hiuen-Tsang
- (D) Ai-Biruni

Ans. (A)

20. Malatimadhava of Bhavabhuti is an important source for the study of the —

- (A) Digambara jainas
- (B) Kapalikas
- (C) Buddhist Tantriks
- (D) Bhagavatas

Ans. (B)

21. The celebrated author Kshemendra lived in—

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Kashmir
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Gujarat

Ans. (B)

22. Mahakshapatalika was an official in charge of—

- (A) Chariots
- (B) Navy
- (C) Accounts
- (D) Infantry

Ans. (C)

23. Which one of the following statements regarding the stupa is incorrect?

- (A) It has an umbrella at the top
- (B) It has a sanctum sanctorum
- (C) It has a circumambulatory path (Pradakshinapatha)
- (D) It has a fence surrounding it

Ans. (B)

24. Who among the following is said to be the founder of the pasupata cult?

- (A) Basava

- (B) Lakulisa
- (C) Kusika
- (D) Gorakhnatha

Ans. (B)

25. The early images of the Buddha were made almost simultaneously at—

- (A) Gandhara and Ajanta
- (B) Mathura and Amaravati
- (C) Mathura & Gandhara
- (D) Ajanta & Amaravati

Ans. (C)

1. The subject matter of Tol Kappiyam is —

- (A) Epic story
- (B) Drama
- (C) Grammar
- (D) Battle

Ans. (C)

2. How many incarnations of Vishnu according to Bhagvatism?

- (A) 6
- (B) 8
- (C) 10
- (D) 12

Ans. (C)

3. The sung rulers were followers of—

- (A) Bhagvatism
- (B) Saivism
- (C) Buddhism
- (D) Jainism

Ans. (A)

4. The first Christian missionaries came into India in the?

- (A) 1st century B.C.
- (B) 1st century A.D.
- (C) IInd century A.D.
- (D) III century A.D.

Ans. (B)

5. Give the chronological order—

1. Kautilya
2. Jayadeva
3. Banabhatta
4. Harisena

- (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
- (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (C) 4, 2, 1, 3
- (D) 3, 2, 1, 4

Ans. (B)

5. Barabar caves are associated with—

- (A) A Buddhist
- (B) Ajivikas
- (C) Svetambaras

(D) Digambaras

Ans. (B)

6. Whom did Ashoka send for the propagations of Buddhism to foreign countries—

(A) Menandra

(B) Mogaliputta tissa

(C) Sanghmitra

(D) None of these

Ans. (C)

7. Dadmani system refers to—

(A) Millitary system

(B) Agreement on loans & repayment

(C) Agreements on lands

(D) Repayment of irrigation loans

Ans. (B)

8. Place in correct sequence—

(1) Yajnavalkya

(2) Manusmriti

(3) Mitakshara

(A) 1, 2, 3

(B) 3, 2, 1

(C) 2, 1, 3

(D) 2, 3, 1

Ans. (C)

9. 'Tol Kappiyam' is a book on—

(A) Politics

(B) Grammar

(C) Religion

(D) Logic

Ans. (B)

10. 'Uttaramerur' inscription refers to—

(A) Draw by lots

(B) Village revenue

(C) Devdasi system

(D) Sangam

Ans. (A)

11. Match the following—

(A) Ptolemy

(B) Pliny

(C) Arian

(D) Periplus of the Erythrian sea

1. Geography

2. Natural History

3. Indika

4. Unknown

Codes:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 1 2 3 4

(B) 2 1 3 4

(C) 3 1 2 4

(D) 4 2 3 1

Ans. (A)

12. Match the following—

(a) Vidisha

(b) Mammalpuram

(c) Ajanta

(d) Sarnath

1. Stupa

2. Garud Pillar

3. Paintings

4. Monolithic structures

Codes:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 4 2 3 1

(B) 3 4 2 1

(C) 2 4 3 1

(D) 1 2 3 4

Ans. (A)

13. Match the following—

(a) Bharukaccha 1. Narmada

(b) Arailcamaidu 2. Pondicherry

(c) Taniralipti 3. Bihar

(d) Muziriz 4. Kerala

Codes:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 4 3 2 1

(B) 3 1 2 4

(C) 2 1 3 4

(D) 1 2 3 4

Ans. (D)

14. The Bharukuccha port lies near—

(A) Narmada river

(B) Ganga

(C) Indus

(D) Saraswati

Ans. (A)

15. 'Shankara' was a saint.

(A) Bhakti

(B) Buddhist

(C) Jaina

(D) Sufi

Ans. (A)

16. The date of Sangam age is—

(A) 5th century & 6th century B.C.

(B) 400 A.D. to 500 A.D.

(C) 300 B.C.

(D) 600AD.to700AD.

Ans. (B)

17. The fourth Buddhist council held under the patronage of emperor Kanishka in Kashmir was presided over by—

- (A) Asanga
- (B) Nagarjuna
- (C) Vasumitra
- (D) Aryadeva

Ans. (C)

18. Arrange in Chronological order—

1. Harshavardhana
2. Chandragupta Vikramaditya
3. Samudragupta
4. Chandragupta Maurya

(A) 1, 2, 4, 3

(B) 4, 2, 1, 3

(C) 4, 3, 2, 1

(D) 3, 4, 2, 1

Ans. (C)

19. During the Gupta age, the caste system was—

- (A) Made further rigid
- (B) As usual
- (C) Further liberalised
- (D) none of these

Ans. (C)

20. Which of the following books mention Bindusara as an anointed Kshatraya?

- (A) Dipavamsa
- (B) Mahavamsa
- (C) Divyavadana
- (D) None of these

Ans. (C)

21. Which of the following was not responsible for the spread of Buddhism?

- (A) Language of the people was used
- (B) No caste barriers
- (C) Non-existence of sound
- (D) Too much stress on morality

Ans. (D)

22. Which among the following remained immune from the impact of the invasion of the Greeks on the North-west of India?

- (A) Polity
- (B) Economy
- (C) Sociality
- (D) None of these

Ans. (B)

23. Sangam age literature is in language—

- (A) Tamil
- (B) Hindi
- (C) Telugu

(D) Kannada

Ans. (A)

24. Dipavamsa was written in—

(A) Prakrit

(B) Pali

(C) Tamil

(D) Sanskrit

Ans. (A)

25. During the sangam age the northern boundary of the Tamil country extended upto—

(A) Kudoor

(B) Kanchipuram

(C) Vengadam

(D) Yerragudi

Ans. (C)

26. Which of the following is not true of both Buddhism & Jainism?

(A) They are atheist

(B) They are welcomed by the vaishyas

(C) They advocated ahimsa

(D) They believed in rigorous asceticism

Ans. (D)

27. Under which of the following set of ruler were organised the 1st three Buddhist councils?

(A) Bimbisara, Ashoka, Dasarath

(B) Prasenjit, Bimbisara, Ajatshatru

(C) Ashoka, Kanishka, Harsha

(D) Ajatshatru, Kalashok, Ashok

Ans. (D)

28. Which was the earliest text that tried to explain caste system according to ones abilities & inclinations?

(A) Manusmriti

(B) Bhagavad-Gita

(C) Ramayana

(D) Yajnavalkyay smriti

Ans. (A)

29. Gandhara art all but one of the following was different from the West. Which was it?

(A) Foldings of the robe

(B) Depicting the physiognomy

(C) Iconography

(D) Style

Ans. (C)

30. Which of the following is called 'Yavanpria'?

(A) Pepper

(B) Silk

(C) Cotton

(D) Gold

Ans. (A)

31. Which of the following sect of Buddhism was primarily responsible for the spread of Buddhism outside the frontiers of India?

(A) Vajrayana

- (B) Mahayana
- (C) Hinyana
- (D) None of these

Ans. (B)

32. When Alexander attacked India in the Northwest India there existed?

- (A) Only republican states •
- (B) Only monarchical states
- (C) Both monarchical & republican states
- (D) None of these

Ans. (C)

33. Buddha preached acceptance of existence of four noble truths (Aryasatyas) which were?

- (A) Right speech, right action, right exertion, right mindedness
- (B) Right meditation, right resolution, right view & right means livelihood
- (C) Dukham (Misery) Dukh samudaya (thirst, attachment etc.) Nirodha (end of worldly existence) & Marga (Patha)
- (D) All of above

Ans. (C)

34. Vidisha was on the bank of river—

- (A) Chambal
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Yumuna
- (D) Godavari

Ans. (A)

35. The first Tamil sangam is said to have been instituted by—

- (A) Tiruvalluvar
- (B) Parshurama
- (C) Mamulanar
- (D) Agastya

Ans. (D)

36. Which one of the following pairs of ancient ports & places of their location is correctly matched?

- (A) Arikamedu — Choromandal
- (B) Nelcynda — Malabar
- (C) Masalia — Konkan
- (D) Colchi (Korkai) — Pandya country

Ans. (A)

37. Which of the following is/are true regarding Buddhism?

1. It did not reject Varna & Jati
2. It challenged highest social ranking of Brahmana Varna.
3. It regarded certain crafts as low

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below—

- (A) 1 & 2
- (B) 2 & 3
- (C) 1, 2 & 3
- (D) None

Ans. (A)

38. The term Nirgrantha is associated with—

- (A) Ajivikas
- (B) Charvakas

- (C) Jainas
- (D) Pashupatas

Ans. (C)

39. The Besnagar inscription of Heliodorus refer to—

- (A) Samkarshana & Vasudeva
- (B) Samkarshana, pradyumna & Vasudeva
- (C) Vasudeva only
- (D) All the panchviras

Ans. (C)

40. What is the significance of 'Kayavarohan' in the history of shaivism?

- (A) It is the same as pasupasa simokshana one of the principal characteristics of the Pasupata sect
- (B) It was the birth place of Lakulisa
- (C) It was one of the vratas of the Kapalikas
- (D) It was a ritual prescribed for those adhering to the Kalamukha sect

Ans. (D)

41. Which of the following terms denote monastic establishments of different religious affiliations?

1. Vihara
2. Matha
3. Basadi
4. Mandapa

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below —

- (A) 1 & 2 only
- (B) 2 & 3 only
- (C) 3 & 4 only
- (D) 1, 2 & 3

Ans. (D)

42. Match list I with list II & select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists—

List I List II

- (a) Nyay 1. Jaimini
- (b) Vaisheshik 2. Kapila
- (c) Samkhya 3. Kanad
- (d) Mimamsa 4. Gautama

Codes:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) 3 4 2 1
- (B) 2 3 1 4
- (C) 4 3 2 1
- (D) 4 1 3 2

Ans. (C)

43. The earliest Indian coins are not earlier than—

- (A) 7th century B.C.
- (B) 5th century B.C.
- (C) 3rd century B.C.
- (D) 2nd century A.D.

Ans. (B)

44. Which one of the following was not an item of export from India to the west during the early centuries of the Christian era?

- (A) Pearls
- (B) Five textiles
- (C) Precious stones
- (D) Silver

Ans. (D)

45. Which one among the following has different kind of connotation from the other three?

- (A) Sabha
- (B) Nagaram
- (C) Bhakti
- (D) Ur

Ans. (C)

46. Which one of the following is true regarding 'apad-dharma' mentioned in the smritis?

- (A) It meant dereliction of duty
- (B) It was permitted only to the Kshatriyas
- (C) It meant special sacrifices done by Brahmanas for kings
- (D) It meant duties permitted to different 'varnas' at times of distress

Ans. (D)

47. In ancient Indian social structure the term 'anirvasta' related to—

- (A) Brahmanas & Kshatriyas
- (B) Vaisyas & Sudras
- (C) Sudras only
- (D) People outside the Varna classification

Ans. (C)

48. What was considered as Varna-Samsakara?

- (A) Illegitimate birth
- (B) Revolt against the Varna system
- (C) Transgression of Varna boundaries for marriage
- (D) Championing the varnashram dharma

Ans. (A)

49. Which one of the following was not a port during the sangam age?

- (A) Arikamedu
- (B) Uraiyar
- (C) Karkai
- (D) Alangulam

Ans. (B)

50. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Dynasties Rulers

- (A) Chera : Karikala
- (B) Chola : Simuka
- (C) Pandya : Nedunchezhan
- (D) Satavahana : Senguttuvan

Ans. (C)

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Free Online Test Questions Indian History

Free Indian History 25 Questions For UPSC IAS and other Exams Which Contain MCQ Questions on Indian History

1. Mahatma Gandhi undertook fast unto death in September 1932 because —

- (A) He wanted to expedite the declaration of complete independence for India

- (B) There was disidence in the Congress
- (C) There was a communal riot
- (D) He disapproved of the provision of separate electorates for the depressed classes in the British Prime Minister's Communal Award

Ans. (D)

2. The Cabinet Delegation consisted of —

- (A) Lord Pethic Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander
- (B) Lord Wavell, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander
- (C) Lord Wavell, Lord Pethic Lawrence and Mr. Alexander
- (D) Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Wavell and Lord Pethic Lawrence

Ans. (A)

3. Which one of the following events helped Gandhi who had returned from South Africa in 1915 more directly to emerge as the undisputed leader of the Indian National Congress ?

- (A) Edwin Montagu's announcement on 20 August 1917 in the House of Commons that the policy of the British Government would be the gradual development of self governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India
- (B) Annie Besant became almost overnight a pro-Raj supporter after Montagu's promise of responsible government in India
- (C) B. G. Tilak departed for England in September 1918 to fight a libel suit against Valentine Chirol
- (D) The British Raj passed the Rowlatt Act on 18 March 1919 to suppress the revolutionary movements against it

Ans. (D)

4. The immediate cause which led to the launching of the Non-co-operation Movement was the —

- (A) Khilāfat wrong
- (B) Rowlatt Act
- (C) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (D) Dissatisfaction with the Government of India Act, 1919

Ans. (A)

5. The Congress Nationalist Party was formed act as a powerful pressure group within the Congress by —

- (A) Motilal Nehru and Tej Bahadur Sapru
- (B) Mrs Annie Besant and C.P. Ramaswami Iyer
- (C) Madan Mohan Malaviya and M.S. Aney
- (D) Surendranath Banerjee and C.R. Das

Ans. (C)

6. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following?

1. The founding of the Ghadar Party
2. The Chauri-Chaura incident
3. The execution of Khudiram Bose
4. Moplah Rebellion in Malabar

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below —

- (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
- (B) 2, 1, 4, 3
- (C) 3, 4, 1, 2

(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

Ans. (D)

7. Which one of the following adumbrated principles and Constitutional provisions which were later incorporated in the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms?

- (A) Nehru Report
- (B) Wavell Plan
- (C) Lucknow Pact
- (D) Poona Pact

Ans. (C)

8. In 1946 there was a muting of Indian naval ratings in —

- (A) Calcutta
- (B) Madras
- (C) Visakhapatnam
- (D) Bombay

Ans. (D)

9. In the elections of 1937 the Muslim League's electoral performance in the Muslim majority provinces such as Sindh, Punjab and NorthWest Frontier had been —

- (A) Extremely good
- (B) Very good
- (C) Good
- (D) Very poor

Ans. (D)

10. During the later half of the nineteenth century, the Indian intelligentsia started protesting against the policies of the colonial rule by various means. Which one of the following was not a part of that protest?

- (A) Writing books and articles on the subject
- (B) Publishing newspapers for articulating their views
- (C) Forming societies, associations and organisations to voice their grievances
- (D) Resorting to armed resistance

Ans. (D)

11. "We have now an open conspiracy to free the country from foreign rule and you, Comrades and all our countrymen and countrywomen are invited to join it." Who among the following made this declaration?

- (A) M.N.Roy
- (B) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (C) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. (B)

12. Consider the following individuals —

1. N.M. Joshi
2. Dewan Chamanlal
3. Shiva Rao
4. V.V. Giri

Which movement amongst the following, were all of the above associated with?

- (A) Communist Movement
- (B) Kisan Sabha Movement

- (C) Trade Union Movement
- (D) State People's Movement

Ans. (C)

13. Consider the following events:

1. August Offer
2. Poona Pact
3. Third Round Table Conference
4. Communal Award

The correct chronological sequence of these events is —

- (A) 4, 3, 2, 1
- (B) 4, 2, 3, 1
- (C) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (D) 3, 2, 1, 4

Ans. (C)

14. 'Malfuz' is a class literature dealing with —

- (A) Social life
- (B) Economic life
- (C) Political life
- (D) King's life

Ans. (D)

15. Who said, "The Hindus believed that there is no country like theirs, no nation like theirs, no king like theirs, no religion like theirs, no science like theirs."

- (A) Alberuni
- (B) Firdausi
- (C) Farishta
- (D) Utbi

Ans. (A)

16. "The interests of Mohammad Ghori were not however confined to India." Who said so?

- (A) Dr. Tarachand
- (B) Dr. Ishwari Prasad
- (C) Dr. V.A. Smith
- (D) Moreland

Ans. (C)

17. Which Bhakti Saint is known as the bridge between north and south?

- (A) Chaitanya
- (B) Kabir
- (C) Nanak
- (D) None of these

Ans. (A)

18. What was the specific motive of Mahmud Ghaznavi's attack on India?

- (A) Political
- (B) Social
- (C) Economic
- (D) Religious

Ans. (D)

19. One of the notable early writers of Hindi was —

- (A) Chandabardai

- (B) Amir Khusrau
- (C) Namadeva
- (D) Nanak

Ans. (A)

20. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (A) Mutamid Khan — Alamgirnama
- (B) Amir Khusrau — Shahnama
- (C) Shah Jahan — Shahjahanama
- (D) Iswar Das — Muntkhab-ul-labab

Ans. (B)

21. Sufi Saints and the saints of Hindu Bhakti movements differed on —

- (A) Unity of God
- (B) Devotion to God
- (C) Need of a Guru or Pir to attain God
- (D) Family saint

Ans. (C)

22. Sankara was a saint.

- (A) Bhakti
- (B) Buddhist
- (C) Jaina
- (D) Sufi

Ans. (A)

23. Which of the following is the chronological order?

1. Vallabhacharya
2. Ramananda
3. Madhvacharya
4. Ramanuja

- (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
- (B) 4, 3, 2, 1
- (C) 2, 4, 1, 3
- (D) 4, 1, 3, 2

Ans. (B)

24. 'Bijak' was written by —

- (A) Dadu
- (B) Guru Nanak
- (C) Chaitanya
- (D) Kabir

Ans. (D)

25. The chief ideas of worship during the Rajput age were —

- (A) Rama and Krishna
- (B) Vishnu and Siva
- (C) Brahma and Sun
- (D) Brahma and Ganesha

Ans. (B)

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Solved indian history objective test

Indian History – General Knowledge Questions and Answers

Indian history solved objective questions

1. Buddhism & Jainism were totally against

- (a) The caste system
- (b) The Vedas
- (c) Good old rituals
- (d) Supremacy of Brahmins

Ans. (b)

2. Ziggurat was a temple in the city of

- (a) Lagash
- (b) Ur
- (c) Eridu
- (d) Akkad

3. Cuneiform script was shaped

- (a) Pictographic
- (b) Phonetic
- (c) Wedged shaped
- (d) Calligraphic

Ans. (b)

4. The earliest literate in India was in Sanskrit— it was learnt by

- (a) Writing
- (b) Orally
- (c) Memorizing
- (d) Singing

Ans. (b)

5. Mesopotamians had the best system of

- (a) Canal irrigation
- (b) Transport
- (c) Boat
- (d) Ships

Ans. (c)

6. Vedic Math was highly developed and had the knowledge of an important theorem

- (a) Tables
- (b) Arithmetic
- (c) Pythagoras theorem
- (d) Algebra

Ans. (c)

7. The Han dynasty arose in the year

- (a) 202 BC
- (b) 203 BC
- (c) 204 BC
- (d) 205 BC

Ans. (a)

8. Mesopotamians were the first to make

- (a) Copper ware
- (b) Bronze ware
- (c) Glass ware
- (d) Silver ware

Ans. (c)

9. The greatest Chinese teacher philosopher was

- (a) Huien Tsang
- (b) Confucius
- (c) Fa Hem
- (d) LaoTse

Ans. (b)

10. Writing had first developed in

- (a) Assyria
- (b) Akkad
- (c) Sumer
- (d) Iran

Ans. (c)

11. Scholar officials in Iron age of China were known as

- (a) Students
- (b) Philosophers
- (c) Mandarins
- (d) Officers

Ans. (c)

12. Mesopotamians divide the sky into

- (a) 16 parts
- (b) 12 parts
- (c) 10 parts
- (d) 9parts

Ans. (d)

13. The Great Wall of China built by the Chinese rulers has the length

- (a) 2400 kms and 6 meters
- (b) 2500 kms
- (c) 2600 kms
- (d) 2700 kms

Ans. (a)

14. Mesopotamian civilization ended in

- (a) 650 BC
- (b) 750 BC
- (c) 850 BC
- (d) 950 BC

Ans. (a)

14. Taoism was a religion introduced by

- (a) Confucius
- (b) Lao Tse
- (c) Han rulers
- (d) Huien Tsang

Ans. (b)

15. The Iron Age Chinese explained the astronomical phenomenon called

- (a) Constellations
- (b) Eclipses
- (c) The solar system
- (d) 12 division of the sky

Ans. (b)

16. Chinese contributed to the field of science by giving the world

- (a) Seismography
- (c) Oceanography
- (b) Calligraphy
- (d) Astronomy

Ans. (a)

17. Mesopotamian math's was called sexagesimal because they counted

- (a) Counting by 10s
- (b) Counting by 20s
- (c) Counting by 30s
- (d) Counting by 60s

Ans. (d)

18. The Mesopotamian calendar was

- (a) Solar
- (b) Lunar
- (c) Solar lunar
- (d) Gregorian

Ans. (a)

19. Ardashir ruled over the Sassanad Empire in

- (a) AD 224
- (b) AD 225
- (c) AD 226
- (d) AD 228

Ans. (c)

20. Iranian learnt the game of chess from

- (a) India
- (b) China
- (c) Egypt
- (d) Iraq

Ans. (a)

21. Egypt is called the gift on the Nile because

- (a) Without Nile it would be a desert
- (b) It would not develop
- (c) It would not be fertile
- (d) No transport was possible

Ans. (a)

22. The Greeks were also known as

- (a) Ionians
- (b) Doreans
- (c) Hellenes
- (d) Corianths

Ans. (a)

23. The Egyptians were religious believing in

- (a) Life after death
- (b) Soul living after death
- (c) Migration of soul
- (d) Rebirth

Ans. (c)

24. The military state of Greece was

- (a) Athens
- (b) Sparta
- (c) Thebes
- (d) Macedonia

Ans. (a)

25. The Egyptian Kings were all called the

- (a) Kings
- (b) Monarchs
- (c) Pharaohs
- (d) Czars

Ans. (c)

26. The pyramid of Gizeh was built by

- (a) Cheops
- (b) Tutankhamen
- (c) Rameses II
- (d) Thebes

Ans. (a)

27. Egyptians were the first people in the world to build

- (a) Temples
- (b) Pyramids with mummies
- (c) Palaces
- (d) Megaliths

Ans. (b)

28. UNESCO uplifted the Abu Simbel Temple in the year

- (a) 1930
- (b) 1940
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1960

Ans. (b)

29. The Egyptian calendar was a

- (a) Lunar
- (b) Solar
- (c) Solar lunar
- (d) Religious calendar

Ans. (a)

30. The sphinx was carved out of

- (a) Rocks
- (b) Piece of stone
- (c) Minerals
- (d) Gold

Ans. (a)

31. Arabs conquered Iran by

- (a) AD 657
- (b) AD 650
- (c) AD 652
- (d) AD 658

Ans. (a)

32. The well known literature of Iran was written by

- (a) Eyrus
- (b) Scylax
- (c) Ziathustra
- (d) Hamurabi

Ans. (c)

33. The temple at Konark has a number of columns

- (a) 110
- (b) 130
- (c) 140
- (d) 150

Ans. (b)

34. Homer, the great poet wrote

- (a) Illiad
- (b) Odefus rex
- (c) Electra
- (d) Odyssey

Ans. (b)

35. Hieroglyphic script meant

- (a) Sacred script
- (b) Religious script
- (c) Sumerian script
- (d) Iraqi script

Ans. (c)

36. The Romans were famous for fights between man-man and man-animal which took place in

- (a) Arenas
- (b) Amphy theatres
- (c) Open areas
- (d) Stadiums

Ans. (a)

37. Egyptians were highly skilled in the art of

- (a) Science
- (b) Medicine
- (c) Surgery
- (d) Astronomy

Ans. (b)

38. Egyptian empire came to an end in the

- (a) 900 BC
- (b) 1000 BC
- (c) 2000 BC
- (d) 3000 BC

Ans. (c)

39. Chinese made very fine china called

- (a) Pottery
- (b) Porelain
- (c) china-bone-glazed
- (d) Lily china

Ans. (c)

40. The city of Athens gave the world

- (a) Autocracy
- (b) Democracy
- (c) Dictatorship
- (d) Oligarchy

Ans. (b)

41. Chinese script was

- (a) Ideographic
- (c) Hieroglyphic
- (b) Pictographic
- (d) Phonetic

Ans. (a)

42. Oracles foretold the

- (a) past
- (b) Present
- (c) Future
- (d) Death

Ans. (c)

43. Alexander the great defeated Porus in the year

- (a) 324 BC
- (b) 325 BC
- (c) 326 BC
- (d) 327 BC

Ans. (a)

44. The Chinese calendar was

- (a) Solar
- (b) Lunar
- (c) solar-lunar
- (d) Gregorian

Ans. (a)

45. Seleucus, the general of Alexander, was defeated by

- (a) Chandra Gupta Maurya
- (b) Samudra Gupta
- (c) Chandra Gupta
- (d) Ashoka the great

Ans. (c)

46. Herodotus has been called the father of

- (a) Arts
- (b) History
- (c) Geography
- (d) Metallurgy

Ans. (b)

47. The Greeks gave the world the idea of

- (a) communism
- (b) Socialism
- (c) Democracy
- (d) Oligarchy

Ans. (c)

48. Socrates, the greatest Greek philosopher, was put to death by

- (a) Hanging
- (b) Drinking poison
- (c) Shot dead
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (a)

49. Male Spartans lived in military barracks from the age of

- (a) 7 to 60
- (b) 9 to 50
- (c) 8 to 70
- (d) 10 to 80

Ans. (b)

50. Ptolemy built the best museum in

- (a) Palestine
- (b) Phoenicia
- (c) Alexandria
- (d) Egypt

Ans. (b)

Free India History mcq questions test

Indian history Quiz multiple Choice questions

objective questions and answers on indian history

1. The Harappa had trade relations with a number of countries such as

- (a) China, Japan
- (b) Persia and Afghanistan
- (c) Rome, China
- (d) Greece, Turkey

Ans. (b)

2. The Huns (barbarians) attacked India in

- (a) 3rd century AD
- (b) 4th century AD
- (c) 5th century AD
- (d) 6th century AD

Ans. (a)

3. The Indus valley civilization ended in

- (a) 1000 BC
- (b) 1200 BC
- (c) 1500 BC
- (d) 1300 BC

Ans. (c)

4. Agriculture was the main occupation of the

- (a) Aryans
- (b) Kushans
- (c) Guptas
- (d) Kushanas

Ans. (a)

5. The great bath was excavated in the great city of

- (a) Mohanjodaro

- (b) Harappa
- (c) Kalibangan
- (d) Bhrigukaccha

Ans. (a)

6. The first dockyard in the world was excavated in

- (a) Mohanjodaro
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Lothal
- (d) Ropar

Ans. (c)

7. Kshatriyas were the people entrusted with

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Learning
- (c) Fighting
- (d) Ruling

Ans. (c)

8. Gautam Buddha was the founder of

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

Ans. (a)

9. By 600 BC important towns developed in India

- (a) Magadha
- (b) Taxila-Vaishali
- (c) Patliputra
- (d) Vaishali

Ans. (b)

10. The Indus valley civilization was the first

- (a) Urban civilization
- (b) Rural civilization
- (c) Semi urban
- (d) Semi rural as Heading

Ans. (a)

11. Lord Mahavira was the last of the Tirthankaras of

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

Ans. (b)

12. Hammurabi was the greatest king of

- (a) Akkad
- (b) Agade
- (c) Babolon
- (d) Iran

Ans. (a)

13. The greatest Sanskrit grammarian was

- (a) Vishnu Gupta

- (b) Brahma Gupta
- (c) Paninu
- (d) Aryabhatta

Ans. (c)

14. The moon god, Nannar was the patron god of the city of

- (a) Akkad
- (b) Agashe
- (c) Ur
- (d) Lagash

Ans. (a)

15. The earliest language of the Aryans. was

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

Ans. (a)

16. Shakuntalum was written by

- (a) Ka1idasa
- (b) Bhasa
- (c) Ashvagosha
- (d) Kamban

Ans. (a)

17. The first law giver of the world was

- (a) Sheba
- (b) So1onon
- (c) Hamurabi
- (d) Nannr

Ans. (b)

18. The Gandhara school of art depicted

- (a) Indo-Greek art
- (b) Indo-Roman art
- (c) Indo-European art
- (d) Indo-African art

Ans. (a)

19. The script of Indus valley has been

- (a) Deciphered (translated)
- (b) Not deciphered
- (c) About to be deciphered
- (d) Difficult to be deciphered

Ans. (b)

20. Dramas were written in India by 2nd century AD by the greatest poets of India

- (a) Ashvagosha
- (b) Kalidasa
- (c) Bhasa
- (d) Kamban

Ans. (b)

21. The word Mesopotamia means the land

- (a) Between two rivers

- (b) Between two oceans
- (c) Between two mountains
- (d) Between two islands

Ans. (a)

22. Ancient Indian society was

- (a) Matriarchal
- (b) Patriarchal
- (c) Rigid
- (d) Narrow

Ans. (b)

23. Mesopotamians were the first to make

- (a) Iron
- (b) Copper
- (c) Bronze items
- (d) Gold

Ans. (c)

24. The great Indian king who helped spreading Buddhism in Asia was

- (a) Harsha Vardhan
- (b) Chandra Gupta Maurya
- (c) Ashoka, the Great
- (d) Chandra Gupta I

Ans. (c)

25. The Mesopotamian society was divided into

- (a) Three groups
- (b) Four groups
- (c) Five groups
- (d) Six groups

Ans. (a)

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For KBC history solved questions

Solved history questions for KBC preparation

History Quiz KBC Quiz

1. The famous conversation between Uddaka Aruni & his son Svetaketu regarding the identity of the Brahman & the Atman figures in the—

- (A) Svetasvatra upnishad
- (B) Chhandogya upnishad
- (C) Mundak upnishad
- (D) Mandukya upnishad

Ans. (B)

2. To which of the following castes did Gautam Buddha belong?

- (A) Brahmana
- (B) Kshatriya
- (C) Vaisya
- (D) None of these

Ans. (B)

3. Nilalohita, a type of earthenware mentioned in the Vedic texts, may be identified with—

- (A) Painted grey ware

- (B) Redware
- (C) Black & Redware
- (D) Northern Black polished ware

Ans. (A)

4. Birth place of Buddha is—

- (A) Lumbini
- (B) Bodh-Gaya
- (C) Sarnath
- (D) Patna

Ans. (A)

5. The term used to refer to barren land in the vedic text is —

- (A) Vraja
- (B) Kulya
- (C) Suyavas
- (D) Khilva

Ans. (B)

6. Yadu & Turvasu referred to the Rigveda were —

- (A) Two Generals
- (B) Two Brothers
- (C) Two kings
- (D) Two tribes

Ans. (D)

7. Theravada school is associated with—

- (A) Jams
- (B) Lingayatas
- (C) Buddhist
- (D) Bhagvatas

Ans. (C)

8. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Rigvedic God Indra?

- (A) He was fond of feasting & drinking soma juice
- (B) He was the destroyer of puras
- (C) The largest number of hymns are addressed to Kim
- (D) He was the upholder of the cosmic order

Ans. (D)

9. Which of the following is not correct about Mahavira?

- (A) Performed rigorous penance
- (B) Left house at 40 and became enlightened 20 years later
- (C) Believed in non-violence
- (D) None of these

Ans. (B)

10. Match List I with List II & select the correct answer—

List I List II

(Ancient names of rivers) (Modern Names)

- (a) Sarasvati 1. Ravi
- (b) Parushni 2. Beas
- (c) Shutudri 3. Sutlej
- (d) Vipasa 4. Jhelum

5. Ghaggar-Hakra

Codes:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 3 2 4 1

(B) 5 1 3 2

(C) 3 1 2 4

(D) 5 4 3 1

Ans. (B)

11. Buddhist scriptures were written in—

(A) Pali

(B) Sanskrit

(C) Kharosthi

(D) Marathi

Ans. (A)

12. "A bard am I, my father is a leech & my mother grinds corn." this passage occurs in the—

(A) Rigveda

(B) Yajurveda

(C) Dhammapada

(D) Mrichchhakatilcam

Ans. (A)

13. Buddhist doctrines are contained in—

(A) Jatakas

(B) Satapathas

(C) Upanishadas

(D) Dhammapada

Ans. (D)

14. During the period of sutras, the Brahmanas were allowed to marry—

(A) Only Brahman girls

(B) Brahman & Kshatriya girls

(C) Brahman, Kshatriya & Vaisya girls

(D) Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya & Shudra girls

Ans. (D)

15. The four virtues which Buddha emphasized for practicing were—

(A) Truth, non-violence, compassion and toleration

(B) Truth, compassion, toleration and love

(C) Truth, love, sacrifice and generosity

(D) Love, compassion, elation at others success and equanimity towards all beings

Ans. (D)

16. Sudas, the victor of the battle of Ten kings belonged to the tribe of the—

(A) Anus

(B) Druhyus

(C) Bharatas

(D) Sivas

Ans. (C)

17. Which among the following was not a cause of the decline of Jainism?

(A) Lack of religious preaches

(B) Absence of royal patronage

(C) The division of Jainism in two strong sects

(D) Attack of foreigners

Ans. (D)

18. The expression anyavrata (following other practices) is used in the Rigveda with reference to the—

- (A) Dasas
- (B) Dasyus
- (C) Mlecchas
- (D) Yadus

Ans. (B)

19. Which of the following was not responsible for the spread of Buddhism?

- (A) Language of the people was used
- (B) No caste barriers
- (C) Non-existence of sound
- (D) Too much stress on morality

Ans. (D)

20. There was no regular tax from land in the early vedic period, because—

- (A) The people were not settled permanently in one locality
- (B) The expenditure of the government was low
- (C) The king was not considered as the proprietor of the land
- (D) The people were not accustomed to paying land tax

Ans. (A)

21. Kushinagar, where Buddha died was then a part of which Kingdom—

- (A) Ajatshatru's empire
- (B) Hill kingdom
- (C) Licchavi kingdom
- (D) Kamarupa kingdom

Ans. (C)

22. The four varnas are mentioned for the first time in the—

- (A) Prithvi sukta
- (B) Purusha sukta
- (C) Taittiriya samhita
- (D) Vajasaneyi samhita

Ans. (B)

23. Which one of the following is not true of both Buddhism and Jainism?

- (A) They were atheists
- (B) They were welcomed by the vaisyas
- (C) They advocated ahimsa
- (D) They believed in rigorous asceticism

Ans. (D)

24. The chief form of property in the Rigveda was —

- (A) Gold
- (B) Cattle wealth
- (C) House
- (D) Land

Ans. (B)

25. Buddha preached acceptance of existence of four noble truths (Aryasatyas) which were—

- (A) Right speech, right action, right exertion and right mindfulness
- (B) Right meditation, right resolution, right view and right means of livelihood
- (C) Dukham (Misery), Samudaya (Thirst, attachment etc.). Nirodh (End of worldly existence) and Marg

(Path)
Ans. (C)

.....
Indian history sample paper

History Sample Paper for IAS exam

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER OBJECTIVE QUIZ HISTORY

1. The leader who contacted Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the Peasant Unrest in Bihar at the Lucknow Congress of 1916

was —

- (A) Raj Kumar Shukla
- (B) Rajendra Prasad
- (C) Ras Bihari Bose
- (D) Pt. Nehru

Ans. (A)

2. In October 1943, Subhash Chandra Bose established the Arzee Humimati Hind at —

- (A) Singapore
- (B) Rangoon
- (C) Germany
- (D) Japan

Ans. (B)

3. The Non-co-operation Movement remained relatively weak in —

- (A) Gujrat
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Andhrapradesh

Ans. (C)

4. Subhash Chand Bose was elected President of the Indian National Congress in —

- (A) 1937
- (B) 1938
- (C) 1939
- (D) Both (B) & (C)

Ans. (D)

5. In July 1921, the All India Khilafat Committee passed a resolutions declaring that no Muslim should serve in the —

- (A) British Indian Army
- (B) British Indian Administration
- (C) British Indian Navy
- (D) All of the above

Ans. (A)

6. Gandhiji was arrested before he could offer Satyagraha and Make salt at the Government Depot at —

- (A) Dandi
- (B) Dharasana
- (C) Khera
- (D) Bardoli

Ans. (B)

7. Which writer (s) blame Gandhiji for paralyzing and demoralizing the Non-co-operation Movement?

- (A) Nationalist
- (B) Marxist

- (C) Imperialist
- (D) (A) & (B) Both

Ans. (D)

8. 1932—33 was perhaps the last year of British rule in India which the flames of orthodox terrorism leapt high and were then practically extinguished by repression particularly in —

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Punjab
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Maharashtra

Ans. (C)

10. Who among the following was selected by Gandhiji to be the 1st leader to offer Individual Civil Disobedience in 1940?

- (A) Vinoba Bhave
- (B) Sundar Lal Bahuguna
- (C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (D) Acharya Kriplani

Ans. (A)

11. Which was not one of the cardinal principles of Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of Satyagraha?

- (A) Non-violence
- (B) Truthfulness
- (C) Fearlessness
- (D) Abstinence

Ans. (D)

12. Who among the following was/were in a group known as 'responsivists'?

- (A) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (B) Madan Mohan Malavia
- (C) N.C. Kelkar
- (D) All of these

Ans. (D)

13. In March 1925, who among the following became the President of the Central Legislative Assembly?

- (A) Motilal Nehru
- (B) Madan Mohan Malviya
- (C) Jayakar
- (D) Vitthal Bhai Patel

Ans. (D)

14. At which place the All India Khilafat Conference was held in 1919?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Aligarh
- (D) Deoband

Ans. (A)

15. The Quit India Resolution (1942) proposed the starting of a Non-violent Mass Struggle on the widest possible scale. The Mantra

'Do or Die' was given by —

- (A) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

(D) Jawahar Lal Nehru

Ans. (B)

16. Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly influenced by —

(A) Leo Tolstoy

(B) Bernard Shaw

(C) Karl Marx

(D) Lenin

Ans. (A)

17. Who was elected as President of the All India Khilafat Conference in 1919?

(A) Shaukat Ali

(B) Mahatma Gandhi

(C) M.A. Jinnah

(D) None of these

Ans. (B)

18. Swadeshi Movement started after —

(A) Dandi March

(B) Civil Disobedience Movement

(C) Non-co-operation Movement

(D) Partition of Bengal

Ans. (D)

19. Who did not participate in the First Round Table Conference?

(A) The Hindu Mahasabha

(B) The Indian National Congress

(C) The Muslim League

(D) All of these

Ans. (B)

20. Gandhiji started the renowned 'Dandi March' from Sabarmati Ashram on the 12th. March, 1930, for breaking the salt laws along with —

(A) Seven hundred followers

(B) Seventy-five hundred followers

(C) Seventy-five followers

(D) Seventy-five thousands followers

Ans. (C)

21. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 came into force on —

(A) February 20, 1947

(B) June 3, 1947

(C) July 18, 1947

(D) August 15, 1947

Ans. (C)

22. Which of the following are correctly matched?

1. Chitto Pandey : Quit India Movement

2. Lakshmi Swaminathan : INA

3. Sasibhushan Ray Chudhri : Non-cooperation Movement

4. Gurdit Singh : Anushilan Party

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below —

(A) 1 and 2

(B) 1 and 3

(C) 2 and 4

(D) 3 and 4

Ans. (A)

23. Which of the following were included in Gandhi Irwin Pact?

1. Invitation to Congress to participate in the Round Table Conference
2. Withdrawal of ordinances promulgated in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement
3. Acceptance of Gandhi's suggestion for inquiry into police excesses
4. Release of only those prisoners who were not charged with violence

Select the correct answer from the Codes given belows —

(A) 1, 2 and 3

(B) 1, 3 and 4

(C) 2, 3 and 4

(D) 1, 2 and 4

Ans. (D)

24. Of the four events mentioned below, which one was chronologically the last to take place?

(A) Simla Conference

(B) Election of July 1946

(C) The offer of the Cabinet Mission Plan

(D) Muslim League joining the Interim Government

Ans. (D)

25. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists

List-I

(Resolutions of the Indian National Congress and the All Parties Conference)

(a) Attainment of Swaraj by all peaceful and legitimate means

(b) Promotion by constitutional means for the interest and well-being of the people of the India Empire

(c) Attainment of Dominion Status

(d) Complete National Independence

List-II

(Sessions and Dates of Adoptions)

1. Adopted at Lucknow session in 1899

2. Adopted at the special session in Calcutta, September 1920

3. Adopted in the Madras session, 1927

4. Adopted by the All Parties convention, 1928

Codes:

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) 4 3 2 1

(B) 3 4 1 2

(C) 2 1 4 3

(D) 1 2 3 4

Ans. (C)

.....-.....
Indian history objective test

Free Indian History Online Practice Test

Free Exam Model Paper Indian History Objective Test

1. The Zamindari in Mughal India was not—

(A) A saleable right

(B) Hereditary

(C) Ownership of land

(D) Mortgageable

Ans. (A)

2. During the period of the Sutras the brahmanas were allowed to marry—

- (A) Only Brahmana girls
- (B) Brahmana and Kshatriya girls
- (C) Brahmana, Kshatriya and Vaisya girls
- (D) Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra girls

Ans. (D)

3. Sudas, the victor of the battle of Ten kings belonged to the tribe of the—

- (A) Anus
- (B) Druhyans
- (C) Bharats
- (D) Sivas

Ans. (C)

4. A very important source for the political structure and social condition of Gujarat from the 9th to 13th centuries is the text known as —

- (A) Rajatarangini
- (B) Panchtantra
- (C) Lekhapaddhati
- (D) Sukraniti

Ans. (C)

5. Match the temples in List-I built by the Chola monarchs with the places in List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists

List-I List-II

- (a) The Koranganatha temple 1. Tiruvalisvaram
- (b) The Rajarajeswara temple 2. Dharasuram
- (c) The Airavatesvara temple 3. Srinivasanallur
- (d) The Shiva temple 4. Tanjore

Codes:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) 3 4 1 2
- (B) 3 4 2 1
- (C) 4 3 2 1
- (D) 4 3 1 2

Ans. (B)

6. Rigvedic people invoked Indra for—

- (A) Acquisition of knowledge
- (B) A life after death
- (C) Release from the cycle, of births and deaths
- (D) Material comforts and victory

Ans. (D)

7. Which of the following were epics in early Tamil Literature?

- (A) Tolkappiyam and Tirukkural
- (B) Ahananuru and Purananuru
- (C) Padirrupattu and Maduraikkanchi
- (D) Silappadikaram and Manimekhalai

Ans. (D)

8. Which of the following are characteristics ascribed to Buddhism?

1. Rejection of the authority of the Vedas
2. Emphasis on the role of the individual
3. Belief in the categories of Jiva and Ajiva
4. Choose of Prakriti and Purusha

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (A) 1and 2
- (B) 1,3and4
- (C) 2and3
- (D) 3and4

Ans. (A)

9. Monopoly of the East India Company to trade with China was abolished by the Charter Act of—

- (A) 1793
- (B) 1813
- (C) 1833
- (D) 1853

Ans. (C)

10. Which one of the following Act strengthened the unitary character of the Government of India by establishing a general control over the finances of India by the Governor- General?

- (A) The regulating Act of 1773
- (B) Pitt's India Act of 14
- (C) The Charter Act of 1813
- (D) The Charter Act of 1833

Ans. (D)

11. The system of competitive examination for Civil Service was accepted in principle in the year—

- (A) 1833
- (B) 1853
- (C) 1858
- (D) 1882

Ans. (B)

12. Which one of the following Buddhist sects insist on the 'necessity of the monastic life, worship of the relics of Lord Buddha, attainment of-salvation by one-self alone and in the belief that Lord Buddha will no more be born?

- (A) Hinayan4
- (B) Mahayana
- (C) Vajrayana
- (D) Lamaism

Ans. (A)

13. Who among the following leaders of the Revolt of 1857 wrote to the French emperor "The acts of injustice and perjury of the English Government blaza on all sides like the rays of the sun?"

- (A) Nana Sahib
- (B) Bahadur Shah
- (C) Tatyán Tope
- (D) Birjis Qadr

Ans. (A)

14. Which one of the following events immediately followed the Revolt of the Sepoys in 1857?

- (A) Santhal Insurrection

- (B) Kuki Rebellion
- (C) Peasant agitation against the indigo planters in Bengal
- (D) Agitation against reduction of age-limits for entry into Civil Service

Ans. (C)

15. Who was the first President of All India Trade Union Congress?

- (A) V.V.Giri
- (B) S. A.Dange
- (C) Jawahar La! Nehru
- (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans. (D)

16. The British Government introduced Portfolio system for the first time in—

- (A) 1853
- (B) 1858
- (C) 1861
- (D) 1892

Ans. (C)

17. Given below are two statements. One labelled is Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)

—

Assertion (A): Despite initial victory the Sepoy Mutiny could not succeed in overthrowing the Raj.

Reason (R): The rising middle class sided with the Raj. In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false but (R) is true

Ans. (B)

18. The Moplah Rebellion (1912) took place in—

- (A) Telengana
- (B) Malabar
- (C) Marathawada
- (D) Vidarbha

Ans. (B)

19. Baba Ram Chandra organised peasants in—

- (A) Oudh
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Bengal
- (D) Andhra

Ans. (A)

20. Who among the following defined a sovereign or sovereignty as farr-i izdi in contrast to the concept of zil al-Allah?

- (A) Badauni
- (B) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi
- (C) Abul Fazl
- (D) Shaikh Abdul Haq Muhaddis

Ans. (C)

21. Which of the following regions were well-known during the seventeenth century for simultaneous production of saltpetre, indigo and opium?

- (A) Burhanpur and Sindh

- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Bengal and Orissa
- (D) Bihar

Ans. (D)

22. The rulers of which of the following was/ were called tarafdar by the Mughal Monarchs?

- (A) Bijapur and Golconda
- (B) Golconda
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Ahmadnagar

Ans. (A)

23. Under the supervision of which one of the following European trading companies the town of Qasimbazar produced the largest amount of silk yarn during the seventeenth century?

- (A) Danes
- (B) English
- (C) Dutch
- (D) French

Ans. (C)

24. Which one of the following iqta was held by Sultan Iltutmish as its Muqta immediately before his accession?

- (A) Kalpi
- (B) Lakhnauti
- (C) Kalinjar
- (D) Badaun

Ans. (D)

25. The title Sultan-us-Sharq was assumed by the ruler of—

- (A) Assam
- (B) Bengal
- (C) Jaunpur
- (D) Orissa

Ans. (C)

.....
Quiz on Indian History Ancient india rigvedic period

History of India, History of Ancient India objective test

Ancient Indian History Quiz – India

1. In reference of ancient India, what was Gandharva?

- (A) God
- (B) Goddess
- (C) A division of vrihattar Bharat
- (D) None of these

Ans. (C)

2. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—

List I

- (a) Telugu, Tamil, Kannadas
- (b) Kohistani, Lahanda, Pastos
- (c) Muda and Mantmekhar
- (d) Tibbatians

List II

- 1. Aryan's language family
- 2. Dravidian's language family
- 3. Shabar Pulinda's language family
- 4. Kirath's language family

Codes:

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
(A)	2	1	3	4
(B)	3	2	1	4
(C)	4	3	2	1
(D)	1	2	3	4

Ans. (A)

3. Consider the following archaeological sites —

- (1) Damdama
- (2) Kumool caves
- (3) Tekkala Kota
- (4) Naikunda

Ans. (C)

Their correct sequence in order of their antiquity is—

- (A) 2,3,3,1
- (B) 3,1,2,4
- (C) 2,1,3,4
- (D) 3,4,2,1

Ans. (C)

4. Excavations at which one of the following sites give evidence of continuous habitation and cultural evolution from the Stone Age to the Harappan culture?

- (A) Kalibangan
- (C) Mehargarh
- (B) Dholavira
- (D) Allahdino

Ans. (C)

5. In Neolithic age, the image of an animal or a plant as a symbol for a clan, or group of families living together was called?

- (A) Jhum
- (B) Meglithis
- (C) Totem
- (D) Microliths

Ans. (C)

1. The original home of the Aryan, according to Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak, was—

- (A) Central Asia
- (B) Tibet
- (C) Arctic region
- (D) Kashmir

Ans. (C)

6. Which of the following is correct?

- (A) During the Rigvedic period varnas were hereditary

- (B) During the Rigvedic period untouchability was common
- (C) During the Rigvedic period inter-varna marriages were forbidden
- (D) During the Rigvedic period interdining among the varnas was allowed

Ans. (D)

7. Which of the following cultures practiced the use of urns and phallus worship?

- (A) Palaeolithic age
- (B) Mesolithic age
- (C) Neolithic age
- (D) Chalcolithic age

Ans. (C)

8. During the later Vedic age the centre of Aryan civilization was —

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Afghanistan
- (D) The territory between the rivers Saraswati & Ganga

Ans. (D)

9. Which is not related to prehistoric culture?

- (A) Point
- (B) Borer
- (C) Chopper and Chopping tools
- (D) Razor

Ans. (D)

10. Which of the following is correct?

- (A) According to the Vedic thinkers, monarch was the ultimate source of law
- (B) According to the Vedic thinkers, People were the ultimate source of law
- (C) According to the Vedic thinkers, the nature was the ultimate source of law
- (D) According to the Vedic thinkers, Dharma which sustained the world as the ultimate source of law

Ans. (D)

11. Which one of the following parts of India does not have the signs of Palaeolithic age?

- (A) Indo-Gangetic plain
- (B) The Deccan Plateau
- (C) North-Eastern India
- (D) North-Western India

Ans. (A)

12. Which of the following is correct?

- (A) The upnishadas deny the existence of a supreme god
- (B) The upnishadas deny the existence of individual souls
- (C) The upnishadas believe in the theory of Karma
- (D) The upnishadas believe in the theory of rebirth

Ans. (C)

13. Which of the following are reasons for the identification of the reflected in the later Vedic texts with the painted grey ware culture? Select the correct answer—

- (1) Material culture of the two corresponds
 - (2) Geographical distribution of the two corresponds -
 - (3) Chronological span of the two corresponds
 - (4) Both evolved locally
- (A) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 1,3and4
(B) 1, 2, and 4
(D) 2,3and4

Ans. (C)

14. In post Vedic period, the republics were known as—

- (A) Sabha
- (B) Jana
- (C) Samiti
- (D) Ur

Ans. (B)

15. The earliest 'Man Like Creature' which racially differed from Homosapiens is generally known is—

- (A) Hominid
- (B) Pithe Canthropus
- (C) Sinanthropus
- (D) Eoanthropus

Ans. (B)

16. Marriage between man & woman of same caste in Ancient India was known as —

- (A) Pratiloma
- (B) Anuloma
- (C) Ghandharva
- (D) Niyoga

Ans. (B)

17. The term 'Yavan priya' refers to—

- (A) Peppar
- (B) Clove
- (C) Muslin
- (D) Silk

Ans. (A)

18. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using by the codes—

List I

- (a) Pandu Rajar Dhibbi
- (b) Ahar
- (c) Maski
- (d) Eran

List II

1. West Bengal
2. Rajasthan
3. Karnataka
4. Madhya Pradesh

Codes:

- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (A) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (B) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (D) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Ans. (C)

19. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using by the codes—

List I

- (a) Pandu Rajar Dhibbi
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1. West Bengal
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|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (A) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (B) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (D) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Ans. (C)

20. Negrito race is the earliest people of India; this race now survives in the people of—

- (A) Andaman Islands
- (B) Chhota Nagpur Plateau
- (C) Nagaland region
- (D) None of the above

Ans. (A)

21. The early Aryans came to India from—

- (A) Central Asia
- (B) Iran
- (C) Europe
- (D) Asia Minor

Ans. (A)

22. The Mesolithic age is marked by the wide use of small tools known as—

- (A) Megalithic
- (B) Microliths

- (C) Neoliths
 - (D) Chalcoliths
- Ans. (B)

23. 'The Battle of Ten Kings' was fought on the land—

- (A) Both the sides of Yamuna
- (B) The land between Ganga & Yamuna
- (C) Eastern Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Punjab

Ans. (B)

24. The paintings of Palaeolithic age have not been found in—

- (A) Sangapur
- (B) Kaimur range
- (C) Mirzapur District
- (D) Maski

Ans. (D)

25. The Vedic Aryans did not worship—

- (A) Indra
- (B) Maruta
- (C) Agni
- (D) Kartikeya

Ans. (D)

26. The term 'Pre-history' was first used by—

- (A) Tournal
- (B) Henry Christy
- (C) Lewis Henry Morgan
- (D) William Robertson

Ans. (A)

27. The Rigvedic god of thunder was —

- (A) Indra
- (B) Marut
- (C) Dyaus
- (D) Varuna

Ans. (A)

28. What was the normal form of government during the Rigvedic age?

- (A) Direct Democracy
- (B) Hereditary monarchy
- (C) Military dictatorship
- (D) Aristocratic republic

Ans. (B)

29. Pottery having six fabrics from kot-diji are—

- (A) Bronze Metal
 - (B) Copper Metal
 - (C) Wheel Made
 - (D) Hand Made
- Ans. (C)

30. The name of the king to whom all the early Aryan dynasties traced their origin was —
- (A) Krishna-Vasudeva
 - (B) Mandhata
 - (C) Manu-Vaivasvat
 - (D) Yudisthira
- Ans. (C)

31. Consider the following pairs—
- (1) Settlement site: Chirand
 - (2) Grave site: Porkalam
 - (3) Settlement and Grave site: Piklihal
- Which of these pairs are correctly matched?
- (A) 1 and 2
 - (B) 1 and 3
 - (C) 2 and 3
 - (D) 1, 2 and 3
- Ans. (B)

32. Which of the following is incorrect?
- (A) Widow marriage was allowed among the Rigvedic Aryans
 - (B) The Parda system did not exist among the Rigvedic Aryans
 - (C) Sati custom was common among the Rigvedic Aryans
 - (D) Rigvedic women had a right to participate in religious ceremonies
- Ans. (C)

33. What was the historical name of Ancient India?
- (A) Aryavritta
 - (B) India
 - (C) Bharat
 - (D) Bharatvarsha
- Ans. (D)

34. Which Technique was known as prepared core technique?
- (A) Clactonian Technique
 - (B) Levalloisean technique
 - (C) Stratigraphy technique
 - (D) Tool types technique
- Ans. (B)

35. Which of the following is correct?
- (A) During the later Vedic age women enjoyed the right to upanayana ceremony

- (B) During the later Vedic age there was no polygamy among aryaans
- (C) During the later Vedic age women were allowed to attend political assemblies
- (D) During the later Vedic age the system of sati did not exist

Ans. (D)

36. The Rigvedic Aryans first used

- (A) Rice (Vribhi)
- (B) Barley (Vajra)
- (C) Wheat (Godhuma)
- (D) Maize

Ans. (A)

37. Boghazkai Inscription refers to—

- (A) Indra & Varuna
- (B) Indra, Varuna & Mitra
- (C) Indra & Mitra
- (D) Indra, Varuna, Mitra, Nats

Ans. (B)

38. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists—

List I

- (a) Madhyadesha
- (b) Tamilnadu
- (c) Vindhya belt (Mekhla)
- (d) North-Eastern Himalayans Ranges

List II

- 1. Kiraths
- 2. Aryans
- 3. Shaber and Pulindas
- 4. Dravidian

Codes:

- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (A) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (B) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (C) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (D) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

Ans. (A)

39. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- (A) The castes were not hereditary during the later Vedic age
- (B) Inter dining among different castes was not forbidden during the later Vedic age
- (C) Inter-marriages among these upper castes were in vogue during the Vedic age
- (D) Untouchability was common during later Vedic age

Ans. (D)

40. Which of the following known as 'Jnani Manav' —

- (A) Primates
- (B) Homeorachy
- (C) Homeosapians
- (D) Africany

Ans. (C)

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1. Which of the following are the three landmarks of Dalhousie's administration?

- 1. Indian Railways
 - 2. Public Works Department
 - 3. English as a medium of instruction
 - 4. Telegraph
- (a) 1,2,3
 - (b) 1,3,4
 - (c) 2, 3,4
 - (d) 1,2,4

Ans:-D

2. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis -Subsidiary System
- (b) Lord Rippon -Local Self Government
- (c) Holt Mackenzie -Mahalwari Settlement in Northern India
- (d) Thomas Munro-Ryotwari System

Ans:-A

3. Who gave the motto 'Back to the Vedas'?

- (a) Ramakrishna Paramhansa
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (d) Swami Vivekananda

Ans:-C

4. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Kesari – B. G. Tilak
- (b) New India – M. K. Gandhi
- (c) Young India – Annie Besant
- (d) Yugantar – Aurobindo Ghosh

Ans:-A

5 The Luck now Pact of 1916 was made between

- (a) The moderates and extremists
- (b) The British and the Indians
- (c) the Hindus and the Muslims
- (d) The Congress and the Muslim League

Ans:-D

6. Who was the Chairman of Boundary Commission to define the boundaries of the dominions under the Indian Independence Act of 1947?

- (a) Lord Wavell
- (b) Stafford Cripps
- (c) Lord Mountbatten
- (d) Cyril Radcliffe

Ans:-D

7. Which of the following universities was not established by Lord Dalhousie?

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

Ans:-B

8. When was the Cooperative Societies Act first passed in India?

- (a) 1900
- (b) 1902
- (c) 1904
- (d) 1906

Ans:-C

9. The Forward Bloc was formed by

- (a) P. C. Joshi
- (b) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (c) B. R. Ambedkar
- (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans:-D

10. The President of the Indian National Congress at the time of Indian Independence was

- (a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) J. B. Kripalani
- (c) Jawahar1a1 Nehru
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Ans:-B

11. Non Cooperation Movement started in:

- (a) 1870
- (b) 1921
- (c) 120
- (d) 1942

Ans:-C

12. Consider the following events:

1. Hunter Commission
2. Charles Wood's Despatch
3. Sadler Commission
4. Raleigh Commission

Their correct chronological sequence is

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

Ans:-B

13. Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed during the Viceroyalty of

- (a) Ripon
- (b) Curzon

- (c) Minto
- (d) Lansdowne

Ans:-B

14. Who said, "I therefore want freedom immediately, this very night, before dawn if it can be had"?

- (a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Annie Besant

Ans:-C

15. Who was called by the British rulers as 'the leader of Indian unrest'?

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (b) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) M. K. Gandhi

Ans:-C

16. Which of the following Acts was described by Jawaharlal Nehru as 'Charter of Slavery'?

- (a) Government of India Act, 1919
- (b) Government of India Act, 1935
- (c) Regulation Act
- (d) Vernacular Press Act.

Ans:-B

17. The British Governor General , who formulated the policy of Subsidiary Alliance with regard to Indian powers was

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

Ans:-C

18. Where did Mahatma Gandhi first try the weapon of Satyagraha?

- (a) South Africa
- (b) Champaran
- (c) Bardoli
- (d) Dandi

Ans:-A

19. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Karsondas Mulji | 1. Tartvabodhini Patrika |
| B. Dadabhai Naoroji | 2. Young Bengal |
| C. Debendernath Tagore | 3. Fight for legal status to Parsi women |
| D. Henry Vivian Derozio | 4. Peasant movement |
| 5. Movement for widow remarriage in Gujarat. | |

ABC D

- (a) 4 2 3 1
- (b) 5 3 1 2
- (c) 2 3 1 4
- (d) 5 1 4 2

Ans:-B

20. Why did Rabindranath Tagore renounce his knighthood?

- (a) He wanted to join the Congress Party and become its President.
- (b) He was not satisfied with the constitutional reforms introduced by the Govt. of India Act, 1919.
- (c) His heart lay torn with anguish over the atrocities of the British government in Punjab especially the massacre of innocent people by Dyer at Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- (d) He wished to participate in the Satyagraha movement started by Mahatma Gandhi.

Ans:-C

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