

100 Important History Questions for AAI JE ATC 2023 Exam

Q1. The language of discourses of Gautama Buddha was?

- (a) Bhojpuri
- (b) Magadhi
- (c) Sanskrit
- (d) Pali

Q2. The trident-shaped symbol of Buddhism does not represent

- (a) Nirvana
- (b) Sangha
- (c) Buddha
- (d) Dhamma

Q3. The term Nirgrantha is associated with?

- (a) Ajivikas
- (b) Charvakas
- (c) Jains
- (d) Pasupatas

Q4. Which factor influenced most to eliminate caste-system in India?

- (a) Rationalism
- (b) Job Opportunities
- (c) Legislations
- (d) Liberal Education

Q5. Which of the following ruler is called as "Rangeela"?

- (a) Muhammad shah
- (b) Bahadur shah
- (c) Akbar II
- (d) Ahmad shah

Q6. Who built the city of Nagalapuram?

- (a) Bukka I
- (b) Devaraya I
- (c) Krishnadeva Raya
- (d) Virupaksha

Q7. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, who led the 'Red Shirts' of North-Western India?

- (a) Abdul Kalam Azad
- (b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (d) Shaukat Ali

Q8. The issue on which the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 was launched was__

- (a) Equal employment opportunities for Indians
- (b) The proposed execution of Bhagat Singh
- (c) Salt monopoly exercised by the British Government
- (d) Complete freedom

Q9. The date March 12, 1930 is known in Indian History for—

- (a) Dandi March by Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) First Round Table Conference
- (c) Gandhi – Irwin Pact
- (d) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

Q10. The famous vedic saying "war begins in the minds of men" is contained in the

- (a) Mundakopanishad
- (b) Mahabharata
- (c) Rig Veda
- (d) Atharva Veda



Q11. The philosophical essence, “The world is but God manifest and God is my own soul” may be traced to the

- (a) Vedas
- (b) Upanishadas
- (c) Puranas
- (d) Manusmriti

Q12. In the Rigveda the term Dasas and Dasyus refers to

- (a) robbers
- (b) tribals
- (c) non-Aryans
- (d) menials

Q13. The largest administrative division in the Vijayanagar empire was

- (a) Nadu
- (b) Mandalam
- (c) Rajya
- (d) Kottam

Q14. Guru Arjan Dev transferred the headquarters to

- (a) Agra
- (b) Amritsar
- (c) Karachi
- (d) Allahabad

Q15. Guru Gobind Singh was the son of

- (a) Tegh Bahadur
- (b) Arjan Dev
- (c) Har Gobind
- (d) Nanak

Q16. The lady Congress leader who went underground during the Quit India Movement was—

- (a) Sucheta Kripalani
- (b) Vijay Laxmi Pandit
- (c) Aruna Asaf Ali
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

Q17. Who of the following Prime Ministers sent Cripps Mission to India?

- (a) James Ramsay MacDonald
- (b) Stanley Baldwin
- (c) Neville Chamberlain
- (d) Winston Churchill

Q18. Who among the following were official Congress negotiators with Cripps Mission?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel
- (b) Acharya J. B. Kripalani and C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) Pandit Nehru and Maulana Azad
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai

Q19. Mahatma Gandhi’s remark, ‘A post-dated cheque on a crumbling bank’ is regarding the proposals of__

- (a) Simon Commission
- (b) Cripps Mission
- (c) Cabinet Mission
- (d) Wavells Plan

Q20. The local name of Mohenjodaro is:

- (a) Mound of Living
- (b) Mound of Survivor
- (c) Mound of Dead
- (d) Mound of Great

Q21. Codes of conduct of the Vedic Society are laid down in

- (a) Puranas
- (b) Vedas
- (c) Brahmanas
- (d) Smritis

Q22. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Jahangir : William Hawkins
- (b) Akbar : Sir Thomas Roe
- (c) Shah Jahan : Tavernier
- (d) Aurangzeb : Manucci

Q23. In the Mughal period the registers of the agricultural lands were maintained by

- (a) Kotwal
- (b) Qanungo
- (c) Amin
- (d) Krori

Q24. Who among the following did not attend the First Round Table Conference?

- (a) MK Gandhi
- (b) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
- (c) Dr Ambedkar
- (d) C V Chintaman

Q25. Provincial Autonomy was one of the important features of the Act of__

- (a) 1935
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1909
- (d) 1858

Q26. In 1617 the British East India Company was given permission by _____ to trade in India.

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

Q27. The decision of Partition of Bengal was announced in 1905 by?

- (a) Lord William Bentinck
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) Warren Hastings
- (d) Lord Curzon

Q28. In which year did the Kakori conspiracy case take place?

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

Q29. Which script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions?

- (a) Brahmi
- (b) Devanagiri
- (c) Gurmukhi
- (d) Sanskrit

Q30. Aryabhatta and Kalidasa were in the court of which Gupta Emperor?

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

Q31. Which is the biggest building at Mohenjodaro?

- (a) Great Bath
- (b) Great Granary
- (c) Assembly Hall
- (d) Rectangular Building

Q32. Who among the following was the court physician of Kanishka?

- (a) Vasumitra
- (b) Nagarjuna
- (c) Charaka
- (d) Patanjali

Q33. Whom did Akbar defeat in the 2nd battle of Panipat in 1556?

- (a) Genghis Khan
- (b) Nader Shah
- (c) Hemu Vikramaditya
- (d) Bajirao I

Q34. Battle of Kanauj in 1540 was fought between Sher Shah and _____.

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

Q35. Who built Jama Masjid in Delhi?

- (a) Guru Ramdas
- (b) Shah Jahan
- (c) Rao Jodhaji
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q36. Battle of Haldighati was fought in the year _____.

- (a) 1764
- (b) 1526
- (c) 1576
- (d) 1857

Q37. Who founded the Sabarmati Ashram?

- (a) Arivindo Ghosh
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Ravindra Nath Tagore
- (d) Gopal Das Mehta

Q38. After the Chauri-Chaura incident, Gandhiji suspended the -

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Khilafat Movement
- (c) Non Co-operation Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement

Q39. After the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement, Gandhiji laid emphasis on

- (a) compromise with the British
- (b) limited use of Violence
- (c) constructive programme
- (d) None of the above

Q40. Dandi March Started from _____ in 1930.

- (a) Surat
- (b) Sabarmati Ashram
- (c) Delhi Durbar Hall
- (d) Vedaranyan

Q41. Which among the following is not correctly paired?

- (a) Shivaji - Afzal Khan
- (b) Nurjahan - Mahabat Khan
- (c) Akbar - Rana Pratap
- (d) Babar - Bairam Khan

Q42. Abul Fazal was the son of which Sufi saint?

- (a) Sheikh Mubarak
- (b) Hazarat Kwaja
- (c) Nasiruddin Chirag
- (d) Baba Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki

Q43. The foreign traveller who visited India during the reign of Shahjahan was _____.

- (a) Thomas Roe
- (b) William Hawkins
- (c) Ibn Batuta
- (d) Manucci

Q44. Who was the first ruler to adopt the title of Maharaja-adhiraja?

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Chandragupta
- (c) Tipu Sultan
- (d) None of them

Q45. A 'Sabha' in the Vedic period was a/an

- (a) Institution of professional men in villages
- (b) Royal Court
- (c) Mantri Parishad
- (d) Assembly of all Citizens

Q46. Who founded "MATHAS" in the four corners of India?

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

Q47. Who among the following wrote the book 'A nation in making'?

- (a) Dinbandhu Mitra
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Surendra Nath Banerjee
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Q48. Who was the author of the book 'My Experiments with Truth'?

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) M.K. Gandhi
- (d) Vinoba Bhave



Q49. The Maratha Chief, Sambhaji, was executed during the reign of

- (a) Aurangzeb
- (b) Mahabat Khan
- (c) Jehangir
- (d) Shahjahan

Q50. In Rig Vedic period, the most important functionary after the king was

- (a) Purohita
- (b) Senani
- (c) Law Officer
- (d) Tax Collector

Q51. Match List-I with List-II and select correct answer from the code given below:

List-I List-II

- A. Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti 1. Suhrawardiya
- B. Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi 2. Qadiriya
- C. Dara Shukoh 3. Chishtiya
- D. Shaikh Shahabudin 4. Naqshbandiya

A B C D

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

Q52. Prem vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, was composed by:

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

Q53. Purna Swaraj was declared as the goal of the Congress in the Congress session held at Lahore under the Presidentship of-

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) CR Das
- (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) G K Gokhale

Q54. Who gave the slogan first 'Inquilab Zindabad'?

- (a) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Md Iqbal
- (d) Chandra Shekhar Azad

Q55. Match the following popular movements with the regions where they took place:

List-I

- A. Wahabi
- B. Kuka
- C. Moplah
- D. Phadke

List-II

- (i) Punjab
- (ii) North-West Frontier Province
- (iii) Maharashtra
- (iv) Kerala (Malabar)

Codes:

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

Q56. Dyarchy was first introduced in India under—

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) Morley – Minto Reforms
- (c) Mont – Ford Reforms
- (d) Simon Commission Plan

Q57. The script of the Indus Valley Civilization was

- (a) Dravidian
- (b) Persian
- (c) Sanskrit
- (d) Undecipherable

Q58. Which of the following was common to both the Harappan society and the Rigvedic society?

- (a) Female deities
- (b) Urban centres
- (c) Iron implements
- (d) None of these

Q59. River Chenab was known in ancient times as

- (a) Parushni
- (b) Satudri
- (c) Himadri
- (d) Asikni

Q60. Who among the following were painters in court of Mughal Emperor Jahangir?

- 1. Abdus Samad
 - 2. Abul Hasan
 - 3. Aqa Riza
 - 4. Mir Sayyid Ali
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 3 and 4
 - (d) 4 and 1

Q61. The Dhrupad singers included in the reign of Akbar was/were

1. Tansen
2. Harias
3. Surdas
4. Vilas Khan

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

Code :

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) All the four

Q62. Arrange the following four foreign invasions in chronological order and find the correct answer from the code given below:

1. Ahmad Shah Abdali
2. Genghis Khan
3. Nadir shah
4. Timur

Code

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

Q63. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists:

List-I List-II

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| A. Battle of Haldighati | 1. Babur |
| B. Battle of Bilgram | 2. Akbar |
| C. Revolt of Khusrau | 3. Humayun |
| D. Battle of Khanwa | 4. Jahangir |

A B C D

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

Q64. Narendra Mandal was inaugurated by Duke of Connaught in the year

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1921
- (c) 1931
- (d) 1910

Q65. Montagu who toured in India in 1917 was a-

- (a) Member of Privy Council
- (b) Member of Viceroy's Council
- (c) Secretary of State for India
- (d) Viceroy of India

Q66. A Royal Commission on the Public Service was appointed in the year

- (a) 1912
- (b) 1915
- (c) 1910
- (d) 1918

Q67. Al Hilal was a

- (a) Mosque
- (b) Journal
- (c) Madarsah
- (d) Garden

Q68. The number of Vedas is

- (a) Eight
- (b) Four
- (c) Ten
- (d) Two

Q69. The Vedic deity Indra was the God of

- (a) fire
- (b) rain and thunder
- (c) eternity
- (d) wind

Q70. The term 'nishka' which meant an ornament in the Vedic period was used in later times to denote a/an—

- (a) Weapon
- (b) Agricultural implement
- (c) Script
- (d) Coin

Q71. Write the correct chronological order of the following:

1. Foundation of Swaraj Party
2. Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy
3. Congress-Muslim League Pact
4. Chauri-Chaura incident

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

Q72. Where was the first Peasant Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Bardoli
- (b) Dandi
- (c) Champaran
- (d) Wardha

Q73. With reference to Indian freedom struggle, consider the following statements____

1. C.R. Das and Moti Lal Nehru formed the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party.
2. In 1919, Gandhiji was elected President of the Khilafat Conference.
3. The Communist Party of India was banned by the Government in 1934.

Which of the statement is/are correct?

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

Q74. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

List-I List-II

- A. Firuz Tughluq 1 Diwan-i-Riyasat
B. Balban 2. Nauroz
C. Alauddin 3. Construction of Canals
D. Jahangir 4. Sir Thomas Roe

A B C D

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

Q75. The Pallava king who adopted the epithet of Vichitrachitta or curious minded was

- (a) Mahendravarman I
- (b) Narasimhavarman I
- (c) Narasimhavarman II
- (d) Simhavishnu

Q76. Which of the following is called The Bible of Tamil?

- (a) Tolkappiyam
- (b) Silappadikaram
- (c) Manimekalai
- (d) Thirukkural

Q77. Where is the famous Virupaksha temple located?

- (a) Bhadrachalam
- (b) Hampi
- (c) Chidambaram
- (d) Srikalahasti

Q78. The official language of the Satvahanas was

- (a) Prakrit
- (b) Sanskrit
- (c) Apabhramsa
- (d) Telugu

Q79. The jain monk who stayed for a few years in the Court of Akbar and was honoured with the title of jagadguru was

- (a) Hemachandra
- (b) Hari Vijay Suri
- (c) Jinasena
- (d) Umaswati

Q80. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Akbar's Tomb - Sikandara
- (b) Jahangir's Tomb - Lahore
- (c) Tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti - Fatehpur Sikri
- (d) Tomb of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya - Ajmer



Q81. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the List:

List-I (Monument) List-II (Builders)

A. Alai Darwaza, Dehi 1. Alauddin Khalji

B. Buland Darwaza 2. Akbar

C. Moti Masjid, Agra 3. Shah Jahan

D. Moti Masjid, Delhi 4. Aurangzeb

A B C D

(a) 4 3 2 1

(b) 1 4 2 3

(c) 1 2 3 4

(d) 4 2 3 1

Q82. Assertion (A): During the Indian Freedom struggle, the Non Co-operation Movement was called off by the Congress Working Committee in its meeting at Bardoli.

Reason (R): Mob violence occurred at Chauri-Chaura in 1922.

(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

Q83. The Swarajya party was formed following the failure of-

(a) Non-Co-operation Movement

(b) Civil Disobedience Movement

(c) Quit India Movement

(d) Champaran Satyagraha

Q84. Who did not oppose the Non-cooperation resolution?

(a) C R Das

(b) Madan Mohan Malviya

(c) Mrs Besant

(d) J.L Nehru

Q85. The earliest evidence of silver in India is found in the—

(a) Harappan culture

(b) Chalcolithic cultures of Western India

(c) Vedic texts

(d) Silver punch marked coins

Q86. The entry port for trade between the Indus trading centres and Mesopotamia was?

(a) Elam

(b) Oman

(c) Bahrain

(d) Afganistan

Q87. Which was the only Indus city without a citadel?

(a) Kalibangan

(b) Harappa

(c) Mohenjodaro

(d) Chanhudraro

Q88. Arrange the following in their chronological order:

1. Rukn-ud-din

2. Mubarak Khan

3. Firuz Shah Tughluq

4. Alam Shah

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 2,1, 4, 3

(b) 1, 2, 4, 3

(c) 1, 2, 3, 4

(d) 2, 1, 3, 4

Q89. In which battle did Maharana Sanga defeat Ibrahim Lodi?

(a) Battle of Khatoli

(b) Battle of sarangpur

(c) Battle of Siwana

(d) Battle of Khanua

Q90. The 'Ashta Diggajas' were associated with which of the following rulers?

(a) Shivaji

(b) Krishnadeva Raya

(c) Rajendra-I

(d) Yashovarmam

Q91. Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal of the Congress in the Congress session held at Lahore under the Presidentship of

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru

(b) CR Das

(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

(d) Gokhale

Q92. Consider the following events in the history of Indian freedom struggle

- (1) Champaran Satyagraha
- (2) Bardoli Satyagraha
- (3) Ahmedabad Mill Workers Strike
- (4) Chauri-Chaura Incident

Which one of the following is a correct chronological sequence of the above events starting from the earliest?

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

Q93. Who attend the Congress of Oppressed Nationalist at Brussels in 1927, on behalf of the National Congress?

- (a) Dr Ansari
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (d) Moti Lal Nehru

Q94. What is the name of the preaching mudra or gesture, in which the Buddha is depicted delivering his first sermon?

- (a) Abhaya
- (b) Dharmachakra
- (c) Dhyana
- (d) Bhumisparsha

Q95. The word Jina from which the Jainism has originated stands for

- (a) Great
- (b) Detached
- (c) Non-violence
- (d) Conqueror of senses

Q96. Who of the following saints were sufi-

- 1. Rahim
- 2. Nizamuddin Auliya
- 3. Muinuddin Chishti
- 4. Raskhan

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

Q97. Zabti system was introduced by-

- (a) Ghiyasuddin Tughluq
- (b) Sikandar Lodi
- (c) Sher shah
- (d) Akbar

Q98. Gandhiji movement of boycotting the foreign goods aimed at-

- (a) Full independence
- (b) Creating anti-British sentiment
- (c) Promotion of cottage industry
- (d) Promotion of welfare state

Q99. Assertion (A) : Rabindra Nath Tagore relinquished the Knighthood.

Reason (R) :The Jallianwala Bagh massacre caused deep anguish in the heart of Rabindra Nath Tagore and that prompted him to relinquish the Knighthood.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R is 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

Q100. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the given events?

- (a) Partition of Bengal-Surat Split of Congress-Lucknow Pact
- (b) Partition of Bengal-Lucknow Pact-Surat Split of Congress
- (c) Surat Split of Congress-Partition of Bengal-Lucknow Pact
- (d) Surat Split of Congress-Lucknow Pact -Partition of Bengal

Solutions

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Pali is a Prakrit language native to the Indian subcontinent. It is widely studied because it is the language of much of the earliest extant literature of Buddhism

S2. Ans.(a)

Sol. The trident shaped symbol does not represent to NIRVANA, because in Buddhism trident shaped symbol is a reference to the triple gem: buddha, dhamma, sangha. While as Nirvana (nibbana) literally means "blowing out" or "quenching."

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. The term Nirgrantha is associated with Jains.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Rationalism thinking mostly influenced to eliminate caste system. A self-respecting rationalist will readily realize that caste system has been stifling self-respect and therefore he will strive to get rid of this menace.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. Muhammad Shah was a great patron of the arts, including musical, cultural and administrative developments. His pen-name was Sada Rangila ("ever joyous") and he is often referred to as "Muhammad Shah Rangila".

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. Nagalapuram is a village in Chittoor district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is built by Krishnadeva Raya.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Red Shirt movement, byname of Khudai Khitmatgar in support of the Indian National Congress, an action started by Abdul Ghaffar Khan of the North-West Frontier Province of India in 1930.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. On March 12, 1930, Indian independence leader Mohandas Gandhi begins a defiant march to the sea in protest of the British monopoly on salt, his boldest act of civil disobedience is against British and complete freedom.

S9. Ans.(a)

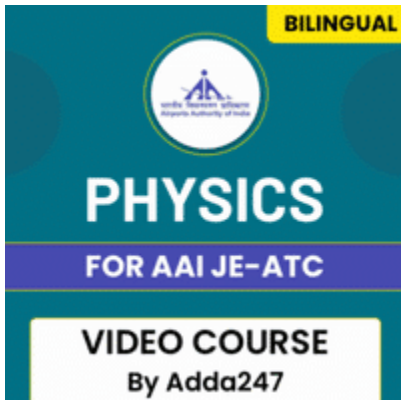
Sol. Dandi March was started in India on 12th of March in 1930 under the leadership of the Mahatma Gandhi as an important element to the Indian independence movement. This march was started in India as a direct action campaign against the tax over by the British Rule.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Atharva Veda is the "knowledge storehouse of atharvāṇas, the procedures for everyday life". The text is the fourth Veda, but has been a late addition to the Vedic scriptures of Hinduism. The Atharvaveda is composed in Vedic Sanskrit, and it is a collection of 730 hymns with about 6,000 mantras, divided into 20 books. The vedic saying "war begins in the minds of men" is contained in it.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. The given philosophical essence is from Upanishads. The Upanishads are a collection of ancient Sanskrit texts that contain some of the central philosophical concepts and ideas of Hinduism, The Upanishads played an important role in the development of spiritual ideas in ancient India, and they marked a transition from Vedic ritualism to new ideas and institutions. The Upanishads are commonly referred to as Vedānta.



S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. Just like the word "Arya", several other words are mentioned in Rigveda that are about the people of that time. Dasas, Dasyus and Panis: They were called "Anarya" (un-arya) because they didn't believe in the rituals of yajna that the vedic aryaans.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Vijayanagar Empire was established by Harihar and Bukka in 1336 AD. The kingdom was divided into provinces known as Mandalam, headed by 'mandaleshwar'.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Guru Arjan was the first martyr of the Sikh faith and the fifth of the ten Sikh Gurus, who compiled the first official edition of the Sikh scripture called the Adi Granth, he transferred the headquarters to Amritsar.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. Gobind Singh was the only son of Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Sikh guru, and Mata Gujri. He was born in Patna, Bihar in the Sodhi Jatt family.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. Aruna asaf Ali was a freedom fighter and is widely remembered for hoisting the Congress flag at Bombay during the Quit India Movement. She is known as the 'Grand Old Lady' of the Independence Movement.

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Cripps mission was an attempt in late March 1942 by the British government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. The mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, a senior left-wing politician and government minister in the War Cabinet of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. Cripps Mission was sent by the British Government in March 1942 to India with key objective to secure Indian cooperation and support for British War Efforts. Headed by Sir Stafford Cripps, this mission sought to negotiate an agreement with Indian leaders.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mahatma Gandhi's remark, 'A post-dated cheque on a crumbling bank' is regarding the proposals of Cripps mission.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mohenjodaro is an archaeological site in the province of Pakistan. Built around 2500 BCE, it was one of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley civilization. Mohenjo-daro, the modern name for the site, has been variously interpreted as "Mound of the Dead Men" in Sindhi.

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. Vedic literature is primarily of two types, sruti and smriti. The Veda is called sruti and is the highest authority. Other texts are called smritis, and they derive authority from the sruti.

S22. Ans.(b)

Sol. In January 1615, Sir Thomas Roe presented his credentials to the emperor Jahangir as the Ambassador of the King of England.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Qanungo was an officer who maintain the registers of the agricultural lands.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. MK Gandhi attended second round table conference. First Round Table Conference attended by B. R. Ambedkar, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Muhammad Ali Jinnah etc.

S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. Government of India Act 1935 was passed by British Parliament in August 1935. Salient Features of the Government of India Act 1935 were Abolition of provincial dyarchy and introduction of dyarchy at centre and Abolition of Indian Council and introduction of an advisory body in its place.

S26. Ans.(d)

Sol. In 1617, the British East India Company was given permission by Jahangir to trade in India.

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. The decision of the Partition of Bengal was announced on 19 July 1905 by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon. The partition took place on 16 October 1905 and separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place between Kakori near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government. The robbery was organised by the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).

S29. Ans.(a)

Sol. Brahmi script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. Aryabhatta and Kalidasa were in the court of Chandragupta II.

S31. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mohenjo-Daro was the largest city of the Indus valley civilization. A granary has been found which is the largest building of the Mohenjo-Daro.

S32. Ans.(c)

Sol. Charak was the court physician of Kanishka I. He was one of the principal contributors to the ancient art and science of Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India. He is sometimes referred to as the Father of Indian Medicine.

S33. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on November 5, 1556, between the forces of Hemu, the Hindu general and Chief Minister of Adil Shah Suri, and the army of the Mughal emperor, Akbar.

S34. Ans.(b)

Sol. Battle of Kannauj was fought between Sher Shah Suri and the king Humayun in 1540.

S35. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Masjid-i Jahān-Numā commonly known as the Jama Masjid of Delhi, is one of the largest mosques in India. It was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.

S36. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Battle of Haldighati was a battle fought on 18 June 1576 between cavalry and archers supporting the Rana of Mewar, Maharana Pratap; and the Mughal emperor Akbar's forces, led by Man Singh I of Amber.

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sabarmati Ashram is located in the Sabarmati suburb of Ahmedabad, Gujarat, adjoining the Ashram Road, on the banks of the River Sabarmati, four miles from the town hall. It was founded by Mahatma Gandhi.

S38. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Non-Cooperation Movement was a significant phase of the Indian independence movement from British rule launched on 1st August, 1920. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi. The non-cooperation movement was withdrawn because of the Chauri Chaura incident.

S39. Ans.(c)

Sol. Constructive programme.

S40. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Salt March, also known as the Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha, was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India initiated by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi to produce salt from the seawater in the coastal village of Dandi. Gandhi led the Dandi March from his base, Sabarmati Ashram, near the city of Ahmedabad.

S41. Ans.(d)

Sol. All except Babur-Bairam Khan are contemporary to each other.

S42. Ans.(a)

Sol. Abul Fazal was one of the Navratnas of Emperor Akbar as well as younger brother of Faizi. He was son of sufi saint Sheikh Mubarak.

S43. Ans.(d)

Sol. Niccolo Manucci was an Italian writer and traveller. He worked in the Mughal court during Shah Jahan rule.

S44. Ans.(b)

Sol. Chandragupta was the first ruler who adopted the title of maharaja-adhiraja.

S45. Ans.(d)

Sol. The term Sabha denotes both the assembly (in early Rig-Vedic) and the assembly hall (Later Rig-Vedic). Women who were called Sabhavati also attended this assembly. It was basically a kin-based assembly and the practice of women attending it was stopped in later-Vedic times.

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. Adi Shankaracharya wished to grace the Indian subcontinent by establishing four major mathas in the four corners of the peninsula in north (Jyothirmath), south (Sringeri), east (Puri), west (Dwaraka) to propagate the philosophy of advaita vedanta and to promulgate the concept of Sanatana dharma.

S47. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sir Surendranath Banerjee was one of the earliest Indian political leaders during the British Raj. He went on to write the widely acclaimed "A Nation in Making" published in 1925.

S48. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Story of My Experiments with Truth is the autobiography of Mohandas K. Gandhi, covering his life from early childhood through to 1921. It was written in weekly installments and published in his journal Navjivan from 1925 to 1929.

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sambhaji was the second ruler of the Maratha Kingdom. He was the eldest son of Shivaji, the founder of Maratha Empire. In 1689, Sambhaji was captured, tortured and executed by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb.

S50. Ans.(a)

Sol. Purohita is official title in vedic times for priest. Priests of the Vedic religion are officials for rituals and sacrifices. He was most important functionary after King.

S51. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correctly matched list is as follows:

Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti - Chishtiya
Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi - Naqshbandiya
Dara Shukoh - Qadiriya
Shaikh Shahabuddin - Suhrawardiya

S52. Ans.(c)

Sol. Raskhan was a poet and follower of Lord Krishna born around 1548 A.D. His real name was Sayyad Ibrahim. 'Prem Vatika' is a poetry text written in Braj language by Raskhan. 'Sujan Raskhan' is also one of the famous texts written by Raskhan.

S53. Ans.(a)

Sol. In the Lahore session of December 1929, Congress passed the Poorna Swaraj resolution. It was the same session in which Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as president of the Congress.



S54. Ans.(a)

Sol. Inquilab Zindabad is an Urdu phrase which translates to "Long live the revolution!" The poet, journalist, scholar and independence activist Maulana Hasrat Mohani (born 1875) coined this slogan in 1921 in protest against the British.

S55. Ans.(b)

Sol. Moplah – Kerala

Kuka - Punjab

Wahabi - North west frontier province

Phadke -Maharashtra

S56. Ans.(c)

Sol. Dyarchy was first introduced in India under Montagu-Chelmsford reforms also known as Mont-Ford Reforms in 1919.

S57. Ans.(d)

Sol. The earliest specimen of harappan script was noticed in 1853 and complete script discovered in 1923 but script has not yet deciphered so far.

S58. Ans.(a)

Sol. Worship of Female deities was common to both the Harappa and Rigvedic society.

S59. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Chenab River is a major river of India and Pakistan. It forms in the upper Himalayas in the Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh, India, and flows through the Jammu region of Jammu and Kashmir into the plains of the Punjab. The ancient times River Chenab was known as **Asikin**.

S60. Ans.(b)

Sol. Abul Hasan, Ustad Mansur Farrukh Beg, Bishan Das, Aqa Riza, Muhammad Nadir, Muhammad Murad, Manohar, Govardhan were the main artists of Jahangir period. Mir sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad laid the foundation of the Mughal painting the period of Humayun.

S61. Ans.(a)

Sol. Tansen and Swami Haridas were the main dhrupad singers during Akhar's reign. Vilas Khan was the main singer during the reign of Jahangir.

S62. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct sequence of the foreign invasions is Genghis Khan, Timur, Nadir shah and Ahmad shah abdali. Genghis khan attacked during the reign of Iltutmish (1210-1236), Timur invaded during the reign of Nasiruddin Mahmud in 1398. Nadir shah invaded during the reign of Muhammad shah in 1739 and the year of invasion of Ahmad shah Abdali was 1748-61 A.D.

S63. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correctly matched list is as follows-
Battle of Haldighati - Akbar (against Rana Pratap)
Battle of Bilgram - Humayun (against Sher Shah)
Revolt of Khusrau - Humayun
Battle of Khanwa - Jahangir

S64. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) was an institution established in 1921 by a royal proclamation of King-Emperor George V to provide a forum in which the rulers of the princely states of India could voice their needs and aspirations to the colonial government of British India.

S65. Ans.(c)

Sol. Edwin Montagu became Secretary of State for India in June 1917. In late 1917, Montagu went to India to meet Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India, and leaders of Indian community, to discuss the introduction of limited self-government to India, and the protection rights of minority communities.

S66. Ans.(a)

Sol. A comprehensive examination of India's Civil Service system was undertaken in 1912 when the British Government in London appointed what was called the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India Competitive examination for public recruitment.

S67. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Al-Hilal was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by the Indian leader Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and used as a medium for criticism of the British Raj in India. The first issue came out on 13 July 1912. The newspaper also espoused the cause of the Indian independence movement and exhorted Indian Muslims to join the movement.

S68. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Vedas are the four holiest books of the Hindu religion are Rigveda , Yajurveda , Samaveda and Atharvaveda.

S69. Ans.(b)

Sol. Indra is a Vedic deity in Hinduism, In the Vedas, Indra is the king of Svarga (Heaven) and the Devas. He is the god of lightning, thunder, storms, rains and river flows. Indra is the most referred to deity in the Rigveda.

S70. Ans.(d)

Sol. Nishka is a type of coin during vedic period.

S71. Ans.(c)

Sol. Congress-Muslim League Pact-1916
JallianwallaBagh Tragedy- 1919
Chauri-Chaura incident-1922
Foundation of Swaraj Party-1923

S72. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917, in the Champaran district of Bihar, India during the period of the British Raj, was the first Peasant movement inspired by Mohandas Gandhi and a major revolt in the Indian Independence Movement.

S73. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Congress-Khilafat Swarajaya Party, was a political party formed in India in January 1923 after the Gaya annual conference in December 1922 of the National Congress. Mahatma Gandhi was elected as president of All India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in 1919. On 23rd July, 1934 the Government banned all the activities of Communists as they feared that they could bring up mass revolution against the British Raj.

S74. Ans.(b)

Sol. Alauddin Khalji had established the department 'Diwan-i-Riyasat' for looking after the financial matters. Firuz Tughluq had built up 5 Canals. Balban had had introduced Nauroz festival in the court of Delhi. British ambassador Thomas Roe came to India during the period of Jahangir.

S75. Ans.(a)

Sol. Mahendravarman I a pallavan king adopted title Vichitrachitta.He was a Pallava king who ruled the Northern regions of what forms present-day Tamil Nadu in India in the early 7th century.

S76. Ans.(d)

Sol. Thirukkural, or shortly the Kural, is a classic Tamil text consisting of 1330 couplets or kurals, dealing with the everyday virtues of an individual. It was authored by Valluvar, also known in full as Thiruvalluvar.

S77. Ans.(b)

Sol. Virupaksha Temple is located in Hampi 350 km from Bangalore, in the state of Karnataka in southern India. It is part of the Group of Monuments at Hampi, designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The temple is dedicated to Virupaksha, a form of Shiva.

S78. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Satavahanas were an ancient Indian dynasty based in the Deccan region and their language is prakrit.



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S79. Ans.(b)

Sol. Hari Vijay Suri was the jain monk who stayed for a few years in the court of Akbar and was honoured with the title of jagadguru. In 1582, Emperor Akbar invited Hari Vijay Suri to explain the principles of Jainism.

S80. Ans.(d)

Sol. The tomb of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya is in Delhi not in Ajmer. He died 1325 and was buried at Ghiyaspur (Delhi). Hence, option (d) is not the correct answer. Amir Khusrau and Hasan Muhammad Dehlavi were eminent disciples of Auliya. Other pairs are correctly matched.

S81. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correctly matched list is as follows:

(Mounment) (Builders)
Alai Darwaza, Delhi - Alauddin Khalji
Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri - Akbar
Moti Masjid, Agra - Shah Jahan
Moti masjid, Delhi - Aurangzeb

S82. Ans.(a)

Sol. Congress Working Committee on 12 February 1922 popularly known as the Bardoli resolution took decision to call off the Non-violence movement. Gandhiji withdraw the movement in response to the violence at Chauri Chaura incident on 5th February 1922.

S83. Ans.(a)

Sol. The sudden withdrawal of the Non Cooperation Movement left congress with no other such programmes lead CR Das to resigned from the presidentship of the Congress and along with Moti Lal Nehru, N C Kelkar they launched their own political outfit called "Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party" or simply the "Swarajya Party" in January 1923.

S84. Ans.(d)

Sol. J.L.Nehru did not opposed the Non-cooperation resolution.

S85. Ans.(a)

Sol. The earliest evidence of silver in India is found in the Harappan culture.

S86. Ans.(c)

Sol. It is an island country consisting of a small archipelago centered around Bahrain Island, situated between the Qatar peninsula and the north eastern coast of Saudi Arabia.

S87. Ans.(d)

Sol. Chanhu Daro is situated 130 kms south of Mohenjo-Daro in Sindh and there has been found a single mound. It was discovered by N G Majumdar in 1931. Chanhu Daro is the only harappan city which does not have a citadel.

S88. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bairam Khan also Bayram Khan was an important military commander, later commander-in-chief of the Mughal army, a powerful statesman and regent at the court of the Mughal emperors Humayun and Akbar. He was also guardian, chief mentor, adviser, teacher and the most trusted ally of Akbar.

S89. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rana Sanga fiercely defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the Battle of Khatoli.

S90. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ashta Diggajalu is the group of 8 Telugu poets courted by Sri Krishna Deva Rayalu in his Vijayanagar Empire.

S91. Ans.(a)

Sol. Poorna Swaraj was declared as the goal of the Congress in the Congress session held at Lahore under Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

S92. Ans.(c)

Sol. Champaran Satyagraha -1917
Ahmedabad Mill Workers Strike -1918
Chauri-Chaura Incident -1922
Bardoli Satyagraha -1928

S93. Ans.(c)

Sol. In February 1927, Jawaharlal Nehru on behalf of the National Congress attended the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities at Brussels organised by political exiles and revolutionaries from the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America suffering from economic or political imperialism.

S94. Ans.(b)

Sol. In Buddhism, Dharmachakra mudra expresses the continuous energy (symbolized by a wheel/chakra) of the cosmic order. This mudra is associated with Buddha's first sermon, or teaching.

S95. Ans.(d)

Sol. Followers of Jainism are called "Jains", a word derived from the Sanskrit word jina ('victor') and connoting the path of victory in crossing over life's stream of rebirths through an ethical and spiritual life.

S96. Ans.(c)

Sol. Khwaja Nizamuddin and Muinuddin Chishti were the saints of Chishti Silsila. Chishti Silsila first preached in India by Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti. He made Ajmer the center of his activities. Nizamuddin Auliya was also famous by the name of Mehboob-i-Ilahi for his generous and tolerant attitude. He also adopted the method of Yoga and was called 'Yogasiddha.' Rahim and Raskhan were the poets of Hindi literature during the medieval devotional period. 'Premvatika' is the famous book of Raskhan.

S97. Ans.(d)

Sol. Zabti system was introduced for levy land revenue in the reign of Akbar which was based on schedules of Dustur-ul-Amal and Zabti Khasre for land survey and land revenue determination. Most of the area was based on this system.

S98. Ans.(c)

Sol. Gandhi was not in favour of large scale industrialisation, as it was responsible for many socio-economic evils. He believed that large scale use of machinery led to drudgery and monotony. He was in favour of decentralised economy so he promote cottage industry.

S99. Ans.(a)

Sol. Rabindranath Tagore received the news of the massacre by 22 April 1919. He tried to arrange a protest meeting in Calcutta and finally decided to renounce his British knighthood as "a symbolic act of protest".

S100. Ans.(a)

Sol. Partition of Bengal - 1905
Surat split - 1907
Lucknow pact - 1916

