



INDIAN HISTORY

Ancient History

PREHISTORIC TIMES AND HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

1. How were the streets of cities in Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Wide and Straight (b) Narrow and Unhygienic
(c) Slippery (d) Narrow and Curved.

Ans. (a) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- The streets were wide and straight in Indus Valley civilization. Here the roads from east to west and north to south going down, were cut at right angles.

2. The Ruins of Harappa and Mohanjodaro were found on which of the following river bank?

- (a) Ravi (b) Indus
(c) Beas (d) a and b both

Ans. (d) [SSC Stenographer (grade D) Exam 2010]

Expl:- Harappa was located on the bank of the Ravi while Mohanjodaro was located on the bank of Indus.

3. Which is the script of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Tamil (b) Kharshthi
(c) Unknown (d) Brahmi

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Around Sixty four original sign in the Indus script, from 250 to 450 characters which were found on the rectangular seals of selkdi and copper pellet. This script was symbolic. This script has not read yet.

4. Which was the only city of the Indus without fortification?

- (a) Kalibangan (b) Harappa
(c) Mohanjodaro (d) Chanhudaro

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Chanhudaro was the only city of Indus without fortification. It was situated on the left bank of Indus river. The large quantity of cosmetics was found here. This was an industrial city. An impressive workshop recognised as Bead making factory, was found at chanhudaro which included a furnace.

5. Which was the biggest building in Mohanjodaro?

- (a) Great Bath (b) Granary
(c) Huge Hall (d) Two Story Building

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Ans. (b)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- The Granary of Mohanjodaro was 45.71 meter long and 15.23 meter wide and that was the biggest building there. The length of the great bath from north to south was 11.88 m and breadth from east to west was 7.01 m.

6. The Great bath was found at -

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

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of the above question.

7. Whose statue was an important creation of the people of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Natraj (b) Dancing Girl
(c) Buddha (d) Narasimha

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Dancing Girl is a bronze statue dating around 2500 BC from The Mohenjo-Daro site of the Indus Valley Civilization.

8. The worship of Mothergoddess was related to -

- (a) With the Aryan Civilization
(b) With the Mediterranean Civilization
(c) With the Indus Valley Civilization
(d) With the Vedic Civilization

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- The Worship of Mothergoddess was the specific characteristic of Indus Valley Civilization. Archocology evidences prove this fact.

9. Which was the part of Indus Valley Civilization?

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

Ans. (b)

Expl:- Lothal is close to Saragwala village that's in Ahmedabad district. In between 1955 and 1962, it was excavated in the direction of S.R. Rao, where the remain of a town two miles inhabited received. It was divided in 6 parts. The ruins of Defence ramparts, roads and houses and elevated platforms were found here. Here the most valuable achievement was a large size caroon (214×3 cm) which was made up of pared brick. Rao said this 'the ships dock'. Hence lothal was a port city. It was situated on the banks of bhoguva river. Two different mounds are not found in Lothal. The entire along was surrounded by a single wall.

10. At a place called Lothal, artificial dockyard was from which civilization-

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

Ans. (a) [SSC section officer, Exam 2006]

Expl:- Artificial Dockyard of Indus Valley civilization was at Lothal.

11. What was the strength of Indus economy-

- (a) Agriculture (b) Business
(c) Pattery (d) Crockery

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- The economic base of Indus civilization was agriculture and animal husbandary cotton was first cultivated by the people of Indus civilization. In addition, they used to produce wheat, barley and rice. The Evidences of cow, ox, buffalo, camel, sheep, goat, pig, and dog etc. are found there. But Indus people didn't know about horses. These people were expert in business and craft industry.

12. Which of the following has not been found in the excavation in Terracotta of Indus Valley sites?

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

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2015]

Expl:- There is no evidences of cow in terracotta in Indus civilization.

VEDIC AGE

1. The staple food of Vedic Aryans was -

- (a) Barley and Rice (b) Milk and its Products
(c) Rice and Pulses (d) Vegetables and Fruits

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam 2008]

Expl:- The vedic economy revolved around cow and dairy products, which was clear from the references found in the Rig Veda. Cheese and barley pudding is mentioned in Rig Veda. A food called 'Karambh' was cooked with barley and curd. Rice and salt is not Mentioned in Rig Veda.

2. Which of the following grain was first used by humans?

- (a) Barley (b) Oats
(c) Rye (d) Wheat

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL (Tier 1) Exam 2012]

Expl:- First grain used by humans was barley.

3. What was the first metal used by Vedic People?

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

Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- The first metal used by Vedic People was copper. 'Aayas' Metal is mentioned in Rig Veda but it's identity is suspectable. Some scholars suggest this metal as copper, bronze or iron. But Rig Vedic Aryans were not familiar with iron.

4. What the meaning of 'Veda'?

- (a) Knowledge (b) Intelligence
(c) Efficient (d) Power

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2007]

Expl:- The word 'Veda' means knowledge.

5. The Aryans succeeded in their conflicts with the Pre-Aryans because-

- (a) They used elephants on a large scale.
(b) They were taller and stronger.
(c) They were from an advanced urban culture.
(d) They used chariots driven by horses.

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2010]

Expl:- In the early Vedic period Varna system was based on Occupations. In the 9th mandal (chapter) of Rig Veda, it's mentioned That my father is a doctor, my mother is a miller and I am an poet.

6. The Rig - Vedic Aryans were a pastoral people which barne out by the fact that -

- (a) There were many references to the cow in the Rig Veda.
(b) Most of the Wars were fought for the sake of cows.
(c) Gifts made to priests were usually cows and mode, never land.
(d) All of the above.

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- We can say Rig - Vedic Aryans were a pastoral cow in the Rig - Veda. There are 176 references in the Rig - Veda about cows. Cow was known as perfect wealth. Gifts made to priests were usually cows and made, never land. They used land for Cultivation, to leveling of field, seed, implements but land was Not their own property.

7. Who was the first European to say that "Aryans are the one"?

- (a) Sir William Johns (b) H.H. Wilson
(c) Max Muller (d) General Cunningham

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Middle Asia, Rhodes & Bactria are believed Aryan Countries by Max Muller. According to Maxmuller, Indo-Iranian people migrated to Punjab (in east) and Mesopotamia (in west) from Pamir mountain (Roof of the World).

8. Where is the oldest settlement of Aryan Tribes?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Bengal
(c) Sapta Sindhu (d) Delhi

Ans. (*)

[SSC CHSL (Tier 1) 2014]

Expt:- The oldest settlement of Aryan tribes was Sapta Sindhavah Which was extended to the Ganga river from Indus river.

9. Which one of the following tribal assembly was included in the Election of Tribal Chief (sardar)?

- (a) Committee (Samiti) (b) Sabha
(c) Gana (d) Vidatha

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL (Tier 1) Exam 2014]

Expt:- 'Samiti' is mentioned in Rig Veda, Samiti is called an institution of expression and public voice of the world. It Contributed significantly to the election and re-election of king (Head of tribal society)

10. The tax, which was buied on people by the king, was called-

- (a) Bali (b) Vidatha
(c) Varman (d) Tax

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expt:- The tax, which was levied on people was called, Bali. The Officers, who collected tax were called 'Bhagduth'. While Treasurers were called 'Sangrahita'.

11. From where the famous 'Gayatri Mantra' has been taken-

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

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expt:- The famous 'Gayatri Mantra' has been taken from 3rd mandal of Rigveda. It is dedicated to the 'SUN'.

12. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' in the state Emblem of India were taken from?

- (a) Rigveda (b) Matsya Purana
(c) Bhagvad Gita (d) Mundaka Upanishad

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- "Satyameva Jayate" (Truth Alone Triumphs) is a mantra from the ancient Indian scripture Mundaka Upanishad-

13. Which one of the following scholar, challenged Invincible Yajnavalkya for debate?

- (a) Ghosha (b) Apala
(c) Maitreyi (d) Gargi

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Gargi challenged Yajnavalkya for debate. It is mentioned in Brihadaranyakapanishad.

BUDDHIST AND JAIN

1. Gautama Buddha was born at-

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

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Ans. (d)

Expt:- Lumbini is a Buddhist pilgrimage site in the Rupandehi district of Nepal. It is the place where Queen Mayadevi gave birth to Siddhartha Gautama, who as the Buddha Gautama founded the Buddhist tradition. The Buddha lived between roughly 563 and 483 BC.

2. Gautama Buddha's birthplace is marked by which of the following?

- (a) Rummindei Pillar of Ashoka Maurya
(b) Sculpture
(c) Banyan Tree
(d) Buddhist Monastery

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL (Tier 1) Exam 2014]

Expt:- The site of birth of Gautama Budha is marked by a Rummindei Pillar of 'Ashoka the Great'. Ashoka built the Sarnath Pillar to preaching of Lord Buddha. He reduced tax to 1/8th part because Gautama Buddha was born there.

3. Name the clan of Buddha belonged to-

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

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL (Tier 1) Exam, 2008]

Expt:- Mahatma Buddha was belonged to Shakya Clan. The most Famous Shakya was Gautama Buddha, a member of the ruling Gautama clan of Lumbini, who is also known as "Shakyamuni Buddha".

4. Where was the first Buddhist council held?

- (a) Vaishali (b) Kashmir
(c) Rajgriha (Rajgir) (d) Pataliputra

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expt:- The first Buddhist council was held at Rajgriha (Rajgir) or Rajgir During the reign of Ajatshatru. It was presided by Mahakassapa.

5. Who organized the fifth Buddhist council?

- (a) Ashoka (b) Kanishka
(c) Harsha (d) Bindusara

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The fifth Buddhist Council was held at Kannaj during the Reign of Harsha, while third was during the reign of Ashoka and fourth was held during the reign of Buddha.

6. 'Buddha' means-

- (a) The Enlightened One
(b) The Religious Preacher
(c) The Genius
(d) The Powerful

Ans. (a)

[SSC Section Off. Exam 2006]

Expl:- After six years of practice at the age of thirty-five, in the full Moon Light, Siddhartha attained enlightenment under a Pipal Tree. Later, he was known as the Buddha. So the word "Buddha" means 'Enlightened One'.

7. Identify the Buddhist Literature from the following-

- (a) Tripitaka (b) Upanishads
(c) Angas (d) Aranyakas

Ans. (a) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Tripitaka is a part of Buddhist literature. A Tripitaka traditionally contains three 'baskets' of teachings: a Sutra Pitaka, a Vinaya Pitaka and an Abhidharma Pitaka.

8. Buddhism made an important impact by allowing two sections of society into its fold. They were -

- (a) Merchants and Priests
(b) Moneylenders and Slaves
(c) Warriors and Traders
(d) Women and Sudras

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Buddhism made an important impact by allowing Women and Sudras into its fold. The Buddhist scriptures were available to all men and women. Buddhism encouraged abolition of distinctions in society and strengthened the Principle of Social Equality.

9. Buddha gave his first religious message at-

- (a) Vaishali (b) Pataliputra
(c) Gaya (d) Sarnath

Ans. (d) [SSC Exam 2008]

Expl:- Buddha gave his first religious message at Sarnath. Buddha taught the Dharma in Pali Language and the first Sermon of Buddha called as "Dhammacakkapavattana Sutta."

10. Which of the followings are beliefs of Buddhism?

1. The world is full of sorrows
2. People suffer on account of desires.
3. If desires are conquered, nirvana will be attained
4. The existence of God and soul must be recognised.
(a) 1, 2, 3, and 4 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2, 3, and 4

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2011]

Expl:- Buddhism believes in atheism. According to it, the world is Full of sorrows, People suffer on account of desires. If desires are conquered, Nirvana will be attained.

11. The first metal coins appeared in -

- (a) Harappan Period
(b) Later Vedic Age
(c) During the time of Buddha

(d) During the time of Mauryan

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2010]

Expl:- The first metal coins appeared in the time of Buddha and they are called 'Punchmark' and 'Aahat'. Those mainly are made up of silver but some are of copper also. They are called Aahat because many symbols are inscribed on them. Such coins are Found in all over the country from Taxila to Magadha to Mysore.

12. In which language were the 'Early Buddhist Texts' composed?

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

Ans. (b) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Early Buddhist Texts were composed in Pali language. At that time, Pali was the language of general people. Later, Buddhist Texts were written in Sanskrit also.

13. Which language was mostly used for the propagation of Buddhism?

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

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2010]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

14. Which among the followings is the sacred book of the Buddhists?

- (a) Upanishad (b) Vedas
(c) Tripitaka (d) Jatakas

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Tripitaka is the sacred book of Buddhist. Tripitaka contains three baskets of teachings, a Sutra Pitaka, a Vinaya Pitaka and An Abhidharma Pitaka. Union of monks and their daily life are certain facts that are mentioned in Vinaya Pitaka.

15. Which one of the followings was the last Buddhist text produced in India?

- (a) Divya Vandana (b) Dohakosa
(c) Vajrachedika (d) Vamsathapakasini

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2011]

Expl:- Vamsathapakasini is among the last Buddhist text produced in India. It gives us information about the origin of the Mauryas. It was composed in 10th century.

16. In Buddhism, 'Bull' is related to what incident of Buddha's life?

- (a) Birth (b) Mahabhiniskramana
(c) Enlightenment (d) Mahaparinirvana

Ans. (a) [SSC tax assist Exam, 2006]

Expl:- In Buddhism, Lotus and Bull is related to Birth, Horse is related to Mahabhiniskramana, Banyan tree is related to Nirvana (enlightenment) and Stupa is related to Death.

17. The ancient university of India was established at -

- (a) Varanasi (b) Gaya
(c) Nalanda (d) Taxila

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2005]

Expl:- In India, Nalanda university was established in 5th century by Kumar Gupta first (415-455 AD). The famous Chinese Traveller Hsuan Tsang lived there and studied for 18 months. At that time 'Sheel Bhadra Yajee' was the chancellor of Nalanda university. The famous scholars of this university were 'Chandragomina', 'Shantirakshit' and Kashmiri monk 'Padmasambhava'.

18. Where did the Buddha attain enlightenment?

- (a) Samath (b) Bodhi Gaya
(c) Kapilvastu (d) Rajgriha

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Buddha attained enlightenment in Bodhi Gaya.

19. Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha together are known as.

- (a) Triratna (b) Trivarga
(c) Trisarga (d) Trimurti

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Triratna of Buddhism are Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha. Sangha has important place in Buddhism. After giving his first sermon in Samath, Buddha established 'Sangha' with Five Brahmin disciples.

20. "Desire is the cause of all sufferings". Which religion promoted this?

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

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Buddhist believes that Desire is the cause of all sufferings.

Four noble truths of Buddhism are (a) Sorrow (b) sorrow Community (c) sorrow detention and (d) eight fold path.

21. Hemispherical Dome structure that's built on the sacred ruins of Buddhist is called -

- (a) Cavin (Stupa) (b) Religious Order
(c) Pillar (d) Monolith

Ans. (a)

[SSC Multi Tasking Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The spherical dome structure is built on the sacred ruins of Buddhist is called 'Stupa' (cairn). This stupa is called 'Chaitya' also.

22. Which one of the following ruler was not contemporary to 'Buddha' -

- (a) Udayin (b) Bimbisara
(c) Ajat Shatru (d) Mahapadmananda

Ans. (d)

[SSC multitasking Exams 2013]

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Expl:- Ajat Shatru, Bimbisara and Udayin were contemporary to Buddha. Mahapadmananda was not contemporary ruler to Buddha.

23. In which year Budha died-

- (a) 483 B.C. (b) 438 B.C.
(c) 453 B.C. (d) 468 B.C.

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL (Tier 1) Exam 2014]

Expl:- Gautam Buddha died at Kushinagar in 483 B.C., this is called Mahaparinirvana in Buddhism.

24. In which one of the following era, Kshatriya had their specific Identity?

- (a) In the Times of Buddha
(b) In Mauryan's Era
(c) Later Mauryan's Times
(d) Gupta's Period

Ans. (a)

Expl:- Kshatriya had their specific identity in Buddha's times. Mahatma Buddha and Mahavira swami, both were related to Kshatriya's clan. There is a list of Mahajanapadas in Buddhist Texts 'Angutarnikaya' whose maximum ruler was related to Kshatriya's Clan.

25. Who was Mahavira?

- (a) 21st Tirthankara (b) 24th Tirthankara
(c) 23rd Tirthankara (d) 22nd Tirthankara

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL (Tier 1) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Mahavira was the 24th Tirthankara of Joins and original Founder of Jainism. The 23rd tirthankar of Jains was Parsvanath.

26. Who was the founder of Jainism in India?

- (a) Gautama (b) Mahavira
(c) Chandra Gupta (d) Ashoka

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- In India, the first Tirthankara of Jainism was Rishabh Dev or Aadinath. And his name is mentioned with 22nd tirthankara in 'Rig Veda'. Till the time of 23rd Tirthankara 'Parsvanath' Followers of Jainism was known as 'Nirgranthan'. Later When Mahavira spreaded his views, it was called 'Jainism'

27. Which of the following is Parinirvana place of Mahavira?

- (a) Pava (b) Samath
(c) Vaishali (d) Shravanalelagola

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:- God Mahavira got 'Parinirvan' in the capital of Mallas Mahajanapadas 'Pava' or 'Parapuri'. Pavapuri is situated in Nalanda district of Bihar. Mahavira swami was 24th tirthankara of Jainism. The first tirthankara was Aadinath and 23rd was Parsvanath.

28. Jain literature is called —

- (a) Tripitaka (b) Veda
(c) Aaryasutra (d) AGAMAS

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Jain literature is called 'AGAMAS (Principles). It consists of 12 Angas, 12 upangas, 10 prakirnas, 6 ched sutras, 4 mool sutras And anuyaga sutras. The Boddha literature is known as 'Tripita.

29. Who was the last ruler of India that adopted Jainism in his last days?

- (a) Samudra Gupta (b) Bidusara
(c) Chandra Gupta (d) Aashoka

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Chandragupta Maurya adopted Jainism in his last days. He went to South India (Shravanabelogola, near Mysore, Karnataka), under the leadership of Bhadrabahu, where he died observing Fast.

30. The famous Jain centre in South India is situated at—

- (a) Rameshvaram (b) Kanchi
(c) Madurai (d) Shravanabelogola

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The famous Jain centre is Shravanabelogola, which is situated in Mysore (Karnataka), there is a statue of Gommateshwara, which is Built by Chavrendaray.

INDIA - AFTER - 6TH CENTURY BC

1. In India, Ancient Iron Age is attached with-

- (a) Gray pottery
(b) Black and Red Pottery
(c) Ocher Coloured Pottery
(d) Northern Black Polish Pottery

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2008]

Expl:- The antiquity of iron is confirmed by archocological evidences. The remains of iron age was found from Atranjikheda, Aalamgirpur, Mathura, Roper, shravasti etc. The people of this used a specific kind of utensils, which was called gray pottery.

2. Which one of the following was in great stock before the 6th century B.C.—

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

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- Iron was in great stock before 6th century B.C.

3. Which of the following ruler was responsible for the rise of Magadha?

- (a) Bindusara (b) Ajatshatru

- (c) Bimbisara (d) Vasudeva

Ans. (c). [SSC CHSL Exam 2008]

Expl:- Bimbisara was the ruler of Magadha in 545 B.C. He built Rajgriha and made it its capital. He was the follower of Buddhism. And he sent his Rajvaidya 'Jeevak' to Chandapadyota (Ruler of Avanti) for his service. Bimbisara was killed by his son Ajatsatru. Bimbisara was responsible for rise of Magadha.

4. Which was the first site to use elephants in their battles?

- (a) Kaushala (b) Magadha
(c) Champa (d) Avanti

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- Magadha used elephants in their battle for the first time in The forests of Magadha, elephant's population were high.

5. Who was the teacher of Alexander the Great?

- (a) Darius (b) Cyrus
(c) Socrates (d) Arastu (Aristotle)

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam 2015]

Expl:- Aristotle was the teacher of Alexander the great, Alexander attacked on India in 326 B.C. and he conquered the Northern-West areas on India.

6. What was the suitable language for source material in ancient times?

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

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2016]

Expl:- In the ancient times, Sanskrit was the most suitable language for source materials.

7. Herodotus is considered as —

- (a) Father of History (b) Father of geography
(c) Father of politics (d) Father of philosophy

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2006]

Expl:- Herodotus is considered as Father of History.

8. Alexander fought with Porus at—

- (a) Hydaspes (b) Jhelum
(c) Panipat (d) Jaraiyn

Ans. (*) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- According to greek sources, alexandar battle with Porus happened on the bank of Hydaspes river. Alexander defeated Porus in this battle, but he befriended him and returned his state Because he was impressed by his braveness. Jhelum river is called 'Hydaspes' in Greek language. Hence option (a) and (b) both are correct.

9. Who faced greek ruler Alexander on the bank of Jhelum?

- (a) Bindusara (b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Porus (d) Dhanananda

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of the above question.

10. The Religious lessons of 'Jews' are called—

- (a) Gnome Collection (Sukti sangraha)
- (b) Musa Sanhita (Torah)
- (c) Tripitaka
- (d) Tend Alesta

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Religious lessons of Jews are called Torah. And their place of Worship is known as Synagogue. Tribitaka is the sacred text of Buddhist and 'Zend Avesta' is of Parsians.

11. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order—

- I) Nanda II) Shishunaga
- III) Maurya IV) Haryanka
- (a) IV, II, III and I (b) II, I, IV and III
- (c) IV, II, I and III (d) III, I, IV and II

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Chronological order of Magadhi Dynasties are Haryak Dynasty (544 BC – 412 B.C), Shishunaga dynasty (412 B.C to 345 B.C), Nanda Dynasty (345 BC to 322 BC), Maurya Dynasty (322 BC to 184 BC). Hence the correct option is (c).

12. Mahabhasya was written by—

- (a) Gargi (b) Manu
- (c) Bana (d) Patanjali

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- Patanjali was the creature of Mahabhasya. Maurayan rulers sold status to overcome financial crisis, this is mentioned in Mahabhasya.

13. Recognise the medicinal trio of ancient India from the following options.

- (a) Charaka, Sushruta, and Bharata
- (b) Charak, Sushruta and Patanjali
- (c) Charak Sushruta, and Banabhatta
- (d) Charak, Vatsyayana, and Banabhatta.

Ans. (c)

[SSC C.P.O Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Charak, Sushruta, and Banabhatta are known as medicinal trio Of ancient India. The three of them were expert in Ayurveda.

14. What was the suitable language for source material in Ancient Times?

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

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2016]

Expl:- Sanskrit was the main language for source material in Ancient Times.

MAURYAN DYNASTY

Questions asked in Exams (2005-2015)

1. Who took the throne after Chandra Gupta Maurya?

- (a) Bimbisara (b) Ashoka
- (c) Bindusara (d) Vishnugupta

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Bindusara took the throne after Chandra Gupta Maurya.

2. Who exiled Greeks from India?

- (a) Chandra Gupta Maurya
- (b) Chandra Gupta Vikramaditya
- (c) Ashoka Bindusara

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The credit of banishment of Greeks goes to Chandra Gupta Maurya. In 305 BC, A battle took place between greek ruler Seleucus Nicator and Chandra Gupta Maurya. After being defeated, Seleucus Nicatar married his daughter Helana to Chandra Gupta Maurya and gave him his states 'Jedrosiya' and Peripemisdai in dowry.

3. Where were the riots during Bindusara's time?

- (a) Ujjain (b) Pushkalavati
- (c) Taxila (d) Rajgriha

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- During the time of Chandra, Gupta Maurya's son Bindusara, There was some riots in Taxila. Bindusara sent Ashoka to taxila for suppressing revolt Ashoka not only suppressed revolt there but also won trust and love of the people.

4. Chandra Gupta Maurya spend his last days here—

- (a) Kashi (b) Pataliputra
- (c) Ujjain (d) Shravanabelagola

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Chandra Gupta Maurya spend his last days in Shravanabelagola (Near Mysore, Karnataka). He went there under the leadership of Jain Guru 'Bhadrabahu', where he died observing fast. This is called Sanlekha or Santhara.

5. Which one of the following description is best suitable for Ashoka's Monarchy—

- (a) Illuminated Voluntarily Reign
- (b) Centralised Monopoly
- (c) Oriental Voluntarily Reign
- (d) Direct Democracy.

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2006]

Expl:- Mauryan monarchism was based on centralized monopoly During Ashoka's reign.

6. Ashoka changed his administrative policy due to which incident?

- (a) Third Buddhist Council
- (b) Kalinga Battle
- (c) Adopted Buddhism
- (d) Sent Missionary to Ceylon

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2016]

Expl:- Ashoka changed his administrative policy after Kalinga battle. After Kaling war, Ashoka left the policy of Bherighosh and Adopted Dhammaghosh.

7. Which one of the following person was also known as Devanama Priyadassi (Priyadarshi)?

- (a) Mauryan king Ashoka
- (b) Mauryan king Chandra Gupta Maurya
- (c) Gautam Buddha
- (d) God Mahavira

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2002, 2012]

Expl:- In Ashoka Inscriptions, he is called as 'Devanampriya', 'Devanampriyadarshi' and 'King etc. He is also named as 'Ashokavardhan' in mythologies.

8. Who is famous as 'Devanampriya'?

- (a) Chandra Gupta Maurya
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Samundra Gupta
- (d) Harshavardhana

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- see the explanation of above question.

9. Which one of the following remarked the king Ashoka's conversion?

- (a) Rock Edict II (b) Rock Edict IV
- (c) Rock Edict VI (d) Rock Edict XIII

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Info about Ashoka's conversion is marked by rock-edict XIII (13). This incident happened in 261 B.C. During 8th years of Ashoka's Reign he expressed his sorrow and remorse by this Rock - edict.

10. In which inscription, Ashoka announced Bherighosh and mentioned about the people who suffered in battle?

- (a) Maski Inscription (b) Rock - Edict 13
- (c) Rock Edict 11 (d) Rock Edict 10

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Ashoka announced Bherighosh and mentioned about the People in Rock - edict 13.

11. Who was the greek ambassador that come to Chandra Gupta Maurya's court -

- (a) Kautilya (b) Seleucus Nicatar
- (c) Megasthenes (d) Jastin

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Megasthenes was the first who come to India. Megasthenes was the ambassador of Greek ruler Seleucus Nicatar. He wrote a book 'Indica' in which he wrote about Mauryan society and administration.

12. Who wrote the Indica?

- (a) Tsing (b) Megasthenes
- (c) Fahiyen (d) Hwen Ts'ang

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Megasthenes was an ancient Greek historian, diplomat and Indian ethnographer and explorer in the Hellenistic period, author of the work Indica.

13. Who was the greek ambassador in Mauryan court?

- (a) Alexander (b) Megasthenes
- (c) Plato (d) Aristotle

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Megasthenes was the greek ambassador in Mauryan court.

14. Ashoka adopted Buddhism under whose influence?

- (a) Vishnugupta (b) Upagupta
- (c) Brahmagupta (d) Brihadratha

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Ashoka adopted Buddhism under the influence of 'Upagupta' (Buddhist monk).

15. The famous teacher Chanakya was related to which university?

- (a) Taxila (b) Nalanda
- (c) Vikramshila (d) Vaishali

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Chanakya was the teacher of Chandragupta Maurya and he was related to Taxila University.

16. Kalinga war happened in which year?

- (a) 261 B.C. (b) 263 B.C.
- (c) 232 B.C. (d) 240 B.C.

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Ashoka attacked Kaling in 261 B.C. During the eighth year of his reign clear evidences of this is in rock Edict XIII.

17. The effect of Kalinga war on Ashoka appeared at-

- (a) Inscriptions on Pillar (b) Rock-Edict 13
- (c) Excavation (d) None of these

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The effect of Kalinga war on Ashoka is marked Rock Edict 13.

18. Which one of the following centre was famous for education During Mauryan's period?

- (a) Ujjain (b) Vallabh
(c) Nalanda (d) Taxila

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL, 2012]

Expl:- Taxila was famous educational centre at that time. People from all over the world came here to studying. At present, it's Situated in Islamabad (Capital of Pakistan). Chandra Gupta Maurya also studied here. Chanakya was the famous teacher of Taxila University.

19. Who was the creature of Arthashastra?

- (a) Ghanananda (b) Kautilya
(c) Bimbisara (d) Pushyamitra

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The famous book "Arthashastra" is written by Kautilya. The knowledge about Mauryan administration and financial-Social situation of that time can be attained from this book.

20. Ashoka's inscription is written in which language?

- (a) Magadhi (b) Brahmi
(c) Pali (d) Devnagri script

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Ashoka's inscription, which are in Shahbazgarhi, and Manshira, are written in Kharosthi script. Taxila inscriptions are in Aramaic script. Except these all inscriptions are in Brahmi Script.

21. Who deciphered Ashoka's inscription for the first time and when?

- (a) 1810-Harry Smith
(b) 1787-John Jower
(c) 1825-Charles Metcalfe
(d) 1837-James Prinsep

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Ashoka's inscription was read in 1837 for the first time by James Prinsep. While the first inscription, that was discovered By T. Fanthellar in 1750, was Delhi-Meerut inscription. The Famous hisearian D.R. Bhandarkar tried to write Ashokans only on the basis of inscriptions.

22. Which one of the following famous ruler is called as 'Father of Inscriptions'?

- (a) Samudra Gupta
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Ashoka
(d) Kanishka

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The ruler of Mauryan Dynasty 'Ashoka' is also called as 'Father of Inscriptions' Ashoka adopted this technique from Iranian Rulers.

23. Who provided protection to third Buddhist council?

- (a) Kanishka (b) Ashoka
(c) Upali (d) Sabbakarni

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2002]

Expl:- Ashoka organized third Buddhist council in 246 BC in Patliputra after 236 years of Buddha's death. The result of this Council was Abhidhamma Pitaka.

24. Who was the spatial (Sthaanik) during Mauryan's period?

- (a) District Administrator
(b) Provincial Administrator
(c) Village Administrator
(d) City Administrator

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- District Administrator was the Sthaanik during Mauryan period. Megasthenes called 'Astronomai' to the main officer of city. According to this, district magistrate was 'Agronomai'.

25. Which dynasty ruled over 'Magadha' after Mauryan Dynasty?

- (a) Satavahan (b) Shunga
(c) Nanda (d) Kanva

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Shunga Dynasty ruled over Magadha after Mauryan. Pushya Mitra Shunga killed Brihadrath in 184 BC and established Shunga Dynasty.

LATER MAURYA'S PERIOD

1. What is 'MILINDA PANHO'?

- (a) Place of Buddhist
(b) Name of Buddha
(c) Buddhist Name of Art
(d) Buddhist Text

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- MILINDA PANHO is a Buddhist text which is authored by Nagasena.

2. Charak was a doctor in whose court?

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

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2001]

Expl:- Charak was a doctor in Kanishka's court. He is known as 'Father of Medicine'. He wrote 'Charaka Samhita'. This is a text about medicines and ayurveda.

3. Which one of the following art is a combination of Indo-Greek style during kushan period?

- (a) Kushan Art (b) Persian Art
(c) Gandhara Art (d) Mughal Art

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- The Gandhara school of art blossom during Kanishka Reign. The content of this art was Indian Greek and Roman. That's why it is called Greek-Roman, Greek-Buddhist and Indo-Greek also. First, it was recognised in Gandhara so it's called Gandhara Art.

4. Who was the famous king of Kushan Dynasty?

- (a) Kanishka (b) Pulakeshin
(c) Harsha (d) Vikramaditya

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Kanishka was the famous ruler of Kushan dynasty. He started Shaka Samvat (era) in 78 AD.

5. In which year, Kanishka took over the throne?

- (a) 108 AD (b) 78 AD
(c) 58 AD (d) 128 AD

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL, 2011]

Expl:- He took over the throne in 78 AD. Shaka Samvat is started from this date.

6. Who started shaka samvat and when?

- (a) Kidphises in 58 BC
(b) Rudradaman in 78 AD
(c) Vikramaditya in 58 BC
(d) Kanishka in 78 AD.

Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam. 2008]

Expl:- Kanishka was the founder of 'Shaka Samvat' He started Shaka Era in 78 AD.

7. Which one of the following was the ruler of Kushan Dynasty, who protected Buddhism?

- (a) Kautilya (b) Ashoka
(c) Vikramaditya (d) Kanishka

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:- Kushan Ruler Kanishka was the protector of Buddhism. The fourth Buddhist council was organized in Kundalvagram (Kashmir) during his Reign. The President of this council was Buddhist Scholar Vasumitra and Vice-President was 'Ashwaghosh.' After this, Buddhism divided in two Sects- Hinayanas (Theravadin) and Mahayana.

8. Match the following literary work with their writers-

- (a) Kavirajamarga 1. Mahaviracharya
(b) Aadipurana 2. Sankatyayan
(c) Gaditsarasmgriha 3. Amaghvarsh
(d) Amaghvirthi 4. Jinsen

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

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Correct match are-

Literature	Writer
Kavirajamarga	Amaghawarsha
Aadipurana-	Jinsena
Gaditsarasmgriha-	Mahaveer Acharya
Amaghvirthi-	Sankatyayan

9. Match the corrects pairs-

- (a) Vikram Samvat 1. 248 AD
(b) Shaka Samvat 2. 320 AD
(c) Kalachuri Samvat 3. 58 AD
(d) Gupta Samvat 4. 78 AD
(a) A1, B2, C3, D4 (b) A3, B4, C1, D2
(c) A4, B3, C2, D1 (d) A2, B1, C4, D3

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:-

Correct match are ---

Vikram Samvat-	58 A.D
Saka Samvat-	78 A.D
Kalchuri Samvat-	248 A.D
Gupta Samvat-	320 A.D

10. During whose reign did the Gandhara School of art blossom?

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

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The Gandhara School of Art blossom during Kanishka Reign. The Centre Point of this art was Gandhara. That's why it's called Gandhara Art.

11. What is the name of art style of the integrated characteristics of Indian-Greek art?

- (a) Snikhar (b) Varma
(c) Nagan (d) Gandhara

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2001]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question

12. Who was the author/ writer during the reign of Kanishka?

- (a) Nagarjun and Ashwagosh
- (b) Vasumitra and Ashwagosh
- (c) Charaka and Sushruta
- (d) Ashwagosh and Kalidasa

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Nagarjuna and Ashwagosh were the two main writers in the Reign of Kanishka. Vasumitra was also in the court but not a writer.

13. In the ancient time who was the great ruler of Kalinga?

- (a) Ajatshatru
- (b) Bindusara
- (c) Kharawela
- (d) Mayursharma

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Kharawela was the great ruler of Kalinga. He was brave and eminent. The source of this information is Hathigumpha inscriptions. He was the ruler in the 2nd century B.C., and had relations with the Chedi Dynasty. He has conquered many, amongst which the victory over the Ruler Brihaspati of Magadh and Satakarni ruler of the south are Major. He was successful in taking the statue of Jain, Tirthankara From Magadha to Kalinga. He constructed streams and places at the Shore. (Mahaviyaya Parasad Places). He was the follower of Jainism. He has also been given titles like - Era, Maharaja, Meghavahan, Kalingadhipati.

The ruler of Kharwal was the greatest ruler of which Chedi Dynasty?

- (a) Chola mandalam
- (b) Kalinga
- (c) Kannoj
- (d) Purushpura.

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- See the above explanation

15. Who was the great ruler of Satvahana dynasty?

- (a) Satakarni-I
- (b) Gautamiputra Satakarni
- (c) Simuk
- (d) Haal

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Gautamiputra Satakarni was the greatest ruler of Satavahana dynasty.

We get the information about his achievements from his mother Gautami. From Nasik commendation, we get to know, that his Vehicle drank the water of the three oceans (Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea, Indian ocean).

16. Which one of the options below, is the oldest learning school?

- (a) Taxila
- (b) Nalanda
- (c) Ujjain
- (d) Vikramshila

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2006]

Expl:- Taxila was the oldest school of learning. It was established before the Mauryan era. Nalanda and Ujjain were in Gupta era but Vikramshila was the educational centre of the Palal era. Nagari is the capital of the ancient district Gandhara. It is situated between Sindh and Jhelum rivers, and is 20 km west to the advance Rawalpindi. The snake sacrifice of Janamajaya also happened here. It is very famous for its education and for higher education. The would famous scholar of grammar, Panini, Rajniti and the intellect of Ayurveda medicine, Acharya Jeevak, all these great men have acquired their education from Takshshila. Except these, King Naresn Prasenjit, monk Vasubandhu have also taken their education from Takshshila. Chandragupta Maurya took his army education from here. Chanakya was the main teacher here.

GUPTA DYNASTY

Exam Questions (2005-2015)

1. Who is the first known ruler of Gupta Dynasty?

- (a) Shree Gupta
- (b) Chandragupta I
- (c) Ghatotkach
- (d) Kumargupta

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Shree Gupta was the first ruler of Gupta Dynasty. Chandragupta I was the founder of Gupta Dynasty, whose capital was Patliputra.

2. Who established the rust-free Iron Pillar of Mehrauli (Delhi)?

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

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Chandragupta II, constructed the Iron Pillar in Mehrauli. The Victories of Chandragupta has been inscribed on it. It is a vivid proof of the improved Metallurgical Science.

3. Who was the king acquired the title of 'Vikraditya'?

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

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2002, 2006]

Expl:- Chandragupta II was also known as 'Vikramaditya'

4. What was the other name of Chandragupta II?

- (a) Samudragupta
- (b) Skandgupta
- (c) Vikramaditya
- (d) Rana Gupta

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

5. What were the silver coins during the Gupta age called?

- (a) Dinar
- (b) Rupyak

- (c) Shatman (d) Karshapan

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- During the Gupta Age the gold coins were called Dinar, while silver coins were called Rupyak.

6. Harisena was the court poet of which King?

- (a) Ashoka (b) Samudragupta
(c) Chandragupta (d) Harshvardhana

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Harisena was the court poet of the King Samudragupta. He wrote the 'Allahabad Commendation'. He also acquired the title of 'Ashwamedhkarta' and also he was known as 'Kaviraja'.

7. Who was known as Lichchavi Dauhitra?

- (a) Chandragupta I (b) Skandgupta
(c) Kumargupta (d) Samudragupta

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Samudragupta was known as Lichchavi Dauhitra. The Prayag Inscription of Samudragupta, it is known as Lichchavi Dauhitra. His mother as "Kumardevi".

8. Who put an end by attacking Rome, to the Roman Empire - Indian Business?

- (a) Arabians (b) Hungarians
(c) Somalians (d) Turkish

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Somalians attacked Rome and put an end to Roman-Indian business.

9. Whose coin amongst the following does show love towards music?

- (a) Mauryans (b) Nandas
(c) Guptas (d) Cholas

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2011]

Expl:- In a few coins of Samudragupta, one can see the harpreccital, showing the love of Guptas for music.

10. Which become of his victories was called the Napoleon of India?

- (a) Skandgupta (b) Chandragupta
(c) Brahmagupta (d) Samudragupta

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Samudragupta, in his life faced many battle, but never faced defeat. This is the reason, the famous historian Vincent Smith named him 'The Napoleon of Indian'.

11. Which Indian ruler is famous after the 'The Napoleon of India'?

- (a) Chandragupta (b) Samudragupta
(c) Bimbisara (d) Ajatshatru

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

12. What was the 'Golden Era' of Indian Culture?

- (a) Mauryan Era (b) Rajput Era
(c) Chola Era (d) Gupta Era

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The golden Era of Indian culture was the Gupta Era.

13. What was the greatest numbered metal introduced during the Gupta Era?

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

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- In the ancient India, gold coins were introduced in large number by the Guptas, which were called Dinar. These gold coins were of appropriate shape and weight were of different types. Therefore, they were not so pure. In comparison to Kushanas, very few copper coins were found.

14. In which year did the famous Gupta Samvat start?

- (a) 319 AD (b) 600 AD
(c) 78 AD (d) 57 AD

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The famous Gupta Samvat started in the 319 AD. This is also the Same date of the crown Ceremony of Chandragupta.

15. Whose achievements have been inscribed on the Allahabad Pillar?

- (a) Harsha (b) Ashoka
(c) Samudragupta (d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Samudragupta's achievement have been inscribed in the Allahabad Pillar. It's creation is done by Harished. The initiating lives in the Pillar, while the bottom once being prouse. It is a beautiful example of the champu Style.

16. Who constructed the Allahabad Pillar inscription?

- (a) Mahasena (b) Veersena
(c) Vishnusena (d) Harisena

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

17. During whose reign, did Fahien visit India?

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

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Fahien did Incursion in India from 399-414 A.D. During this time, the eminent ruler of Gupta Dynasty, Chandragupta II was ruling the North India.

18. Which one of the following historic creation is related to classical Sanskrit Literature?

- (a) Dhammapad (b) Veda
(c) Meghadutam (d) Devrhomisu

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The Meghadutam by Kalidas is related to the classical Sanskrit Literature. The other texts are – Malavikagnimitram, Abhignan Shakuntalam etc. This age is considered as the Gupta Age.

19. Who compiled the stories in 'Panchatantra'?

- (a) Valmiki (b) Ved Vyasa
(c) Vishnu Sharma (d) Tusidasa

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Vishnu Sharma compiled the stories of Panchatantra.

20. Who is the writer of "Meghadutam"?

- (a) Humayun Kabir (b) Khushwant Singh
(c) Banabhatta (d) Kalidasa

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The famous Kalidasa, well known as the Shakespeare of India, was an eminent writer in the Gupta Age. His major texts are— Abhignan Shakuntalam, Ritusanhara, Malvikagnimitram, Kumarsambhava, Meghadutam and Raghuvansh.

21. Who amongst of the following was not a doctor?

- (a) Sushruta (b) Charak
(c) Charvak (d) Dhanwantari

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Sushruta, Charak and Dhanvantari were the famous doctors of Ayurveda. Charvak on the other hand was well known for his materialistic philosophy.

22. In the ancient India, in whose court did Dhanvantri, the famous doctor give advice?

- (a) Samudragupta (b) Ashoka
(c) Chandragupta II (d) Kanishka

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Dhanvantri was the doctor of Ayurveda in the court of Chandragupta II Or Vikramaditya. The major intellectuals in the court of Chandragupta II are – Kalidas, Banabhatta, Varahinihir, Varuchi, Amar Singh, Shank Ghatkarpar etc.

23. Who was Varahmihira?

- (a) Astronaut (b) Space Shuttle
(c) Power station (d) Astronomer

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011, 2014]

Expl:- Varahmihir was a famous astronomer of the Gupta Age. His famous Texts are VRIHAD SANHITA and Panchsidhantika in VRIHAD SANHITA, astrology natural history, botony, physical geology are talked about. He has also created VRIJESAK and Laghu Jatak.

24. Under whose reign were the caves of Ajanta constructed?

- (a) Gupta (b) Kushana
(c) Maurya (d) Chalukya

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The construction work of Ajanta Caves started in 2nd century and went on till 7th century. The 16th and 17th cave in Ajanta are related to the Gupta Age. The Images of 9-10 caves are from 1st century B.C. 1-2 caves are of the 7th century AD. The pictures in the caves are related to Buddhism.

SOUTH INDIA

Exam Question (2005-2015)

1. What is the center of Roman business during Sangam Age?

- (a) Madurai (b) Arikamendu
(c) Pumpuhar (d) Musiri

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Arikamendu was a well-known centre of business, where the products of different countries were collected, and thereafter sent to Rome.

While digging in Arikamendu (Pondicherry), pieces of Roman islands, Jewels, Bowls of glass, Utensils were found. Therefore it is clear that Pondicherry was the centre.

2. What do the Shilatk Iran Temple and Ajanta Cave represent?

- (a) Only Buddhism
(b) Buddhism & Jainism
(c) Hinduism and Jainism
(d) Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- They represented all the three religious Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.

3. Who created the Choleswar Temple?

- (a) Vijayalaya (b) Aaditya I
(c) Kulottung I (d) Kulottung II

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The creator of Choleswar Temple was Vijayalaya. He created it in Narthomalai.

4. Which was the king who took the river Ganga from North to South?

- (a) King Chola Rajraja (b) Mahendra
(c) Rajendra (d) Parantak

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Rajendra chola took the Ganga river from North to South.

5. Which appellation among the following King Rajendra did not acquire?

- (a) Tyagsamudra (b) Gangaikod
(c) Modikoda (d) Pandit chila

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- "Tyagsamudra", this title was acquired by Vikram Chola. Rest of all were acquired by king Rajendra of Chola Dynasty.

6. Mostly, Chola Temples were devoted to which God/ Goddess?

- (a) Vishnu (b) Shiva
(c) Brahma (d) Durga

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Mostly, Chola Temples were devoted to Shiva. Rajaraja I's constructed Brihadeshwara Temple in Thanjavur was devoted to Shiva.

7. What was the initial capital of the Rashtrakuta?

- (a) Sopara (b) Floora
(c) Vatapi (d) Ajanta

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:- The initial Rashtrakuta was ended by chalukyas. In 760 AD, Danavirama defeated chalukya ruler Kirtivarma II and made Manyakheta its capital.

8. Who created the Kailashnath Temple in Ellora?

- (a) Rajendra I (b) Mahendra Varman I
(c) Krishna I (d) Govinda I

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- The Kailashnath Temple, Ellora in Maharashtra was constructed by King Krishna I. It is created in the best art.

9. The famous temple of Shiva, in Ellora was constructed by-

- (a) Mauryan King Ashoka
(b) Gupta ruler Samudragupta
(c) Chalukya king Pulikeshin II
(d) Rashtrakuta Ruler Krishna I

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

10. The caves of Ellora and Shaikrit temple represent-

- (a) Hinduism and Buddhism
(b) Buddhism and Jainism
(c) Hinduism and Jainism
(d) Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Ellora Caves and Shaikrit Temple are related to Hinduism Buddhism and Jainism. Most temples and caves of Ellora are constructed by the Rashtrakuta Rulers.

11. The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram is witnessed by which protected Art?

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

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Pallavas witnessed the protected art of the seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram. They were constructed by king Narsimhavarman-I.

12. What was the everlasting contribution of the Rashtrakutas?

- (a) Kalias Temple
(b) The three poets of Kannada poems, like Pampa, Ponna, and Ranna and the Kalidash Temple.
(c) Protection of Jainism
(d) Vijaya.

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL, 2014]

Expl:- The everlasting contribution of the Rashtrakutas was the Construction of Kaliash Temple for the protection of Pampa, Ponna and Ranna. Rashtrakuta Ruler Krishna I, art the big rock to make the Kalash Temple.

13. Which one of the below pair of empire and their capital is incorrect?

- (a) Mauryan-Patliputra (b) Pandya-Madurai
(c) Pallava-Vellore (d) Kakatiya-Varangal.

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Vellore was not the capital of Pallava dynasty. The capital of Pallav Dynasty was Kanchi. Rest all options are right.

14. In the Pallavareign, which Pallava ruler did a long struggle between The Pallavas and Chalukyas started?

- (a) Mahendrarvarman I (b) Simhavishna
(c) Narsimha Varman I (d) Mahendrarvarman II

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- During the reign of Mahendrarvarman I (600-630 AD), a long struggle between Pallavas and chalukyas proceeded

15. Whose great ruler was Pulakeshin-II?

- (a) Kalyanis Chalukya
(b) Kanchis Pallavas
(c) Cholas of Tamilnadu
(d) Chalukya of Vatapis

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Pulakeshin II was related to the Chalukya Dynasty. He was the most eminent king of this dynasty. This dynasty was established by jay Singh.

16. Which one of the inscription is related to Chalukya King, Pulakeshin-II?

- (a) Maski (b) Hathigumpha
(c) Ahol (d) Nasik

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Aihole inscription is related to Chalukya king, Pulakeshin-II. It is in the form of commendation and is in Sanskrit and its script is Brahmi and it was written by Ravikirti.

17. Whose protection was gained to the Jain, Ravikirti who also created the Aihole Commendation?

- (a) Pulakeshin I (b) Harsha
(c) Pulakeshin II (d) Kharuel

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Chalukya ruler Pulakeshin II protected Ravikirti. He wrote about the Victories of Pulakeshin II in Aihol Inscriptions.

18. Who was the famous ruler of the West Chalukya Dynasty?

- (a) Pulakeshin II (b) Pulakeshin I
(c) Ravikirti (d) Manglesh

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Pulakeshin II, was the eminent writer of the west Chalukya Dynasty. After defeating Harshvardhana, he acquired the title of 'Parmeshwar'.

19. In which Pallava empire's reign were the Rath Temples constructed in Mahabalipuram?

- (a) Mahendravarman I
(b) Narsingh Varman I
(c) Parmeshvarman I
(d) Nandivarman I

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Rath temples in Mahabalipuram were constructed by Narsinghvarman I. The famous chariots were Draupadirath, Bhoom Rath and Yudhishtir Rath.

20. Who won Lanka at first?

- (a) Aditya I (b) Rajaraja I
(c) Rajendra (d) Vijayalaya

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Chola took over Srilanka and South East Asia. The Chola ruler Rajaraja I attacked singhal and took over the North Side.

21. Which Chola ruler won the North part of Srilanka and made it a part of its empire?

- (a) Parantak (b) Rajendra I
(c) Rajaraja (d) Adhirajendra

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Rajaraja won the North Part of Sri Lanka.

22. What information do we get from the Uttaramerur inscription?

- (a) About Pillavas (b) Cholas
(c) Chalukyas (d) Satvahan

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Uttaramerur is situated at the Kanchipuram district of Tamilnada. This inscription is of about 920 A.D.

23. Which Chola ruler made the new Capital 'Gangaikonda Cholapuram'?

- (a) Rajendra I (b) Vijayalaya
(c) Aditya (d) Rajaraja I

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- The Capital of Chola, 'Gangaikonda' Cholapuram, constructed by Rajendra I.

24. Where is the longest corridor of the temple?

- (a) Shreerangam (b) Madurai
(c) Tiruchendur (d) Rameshwaram

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Ramnath Temple in rameshwaram is the longest corridor. Its length is 1220 meters.

25. Under whom protection was Kailash Temple constructed?

- (a) Cholas (b) Kadamb
(c) Pallavas (d) Rasthrakutas

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2002, 2008]

Expl:- Kailash Temple of Ellora was constructed by king Krishna I. It is in Vellur, in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra where there are 34 Inscribed caves.

26. Where is the famous Dilwada Temple situated?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Maharashtra

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Ujain temple in Dilwada is situated in Mount Abu. Chalukya Samant Vimalshah constructed it.

27. The empire of Chola Rulers was—

- (a) Tamilnadu (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Kerala (d) Bengal

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Chola empire took over the most parts of South. But the empire of Chola was established in Tamilnadu.

28. What was the capital of ancient Chola Empire?

- (a) Uraiyur (b) Kaveripumpattinam
(c) Tanjavur (d) Madurai

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Capital of Ancient Chola empire was Uraiyer. Meanwhile the powerful King Kariwal established it to Kaveripattinam. In the 9th Century, Vijayalaya made Tanjor as the capital of Chola Empire.

29. The land measurement of the second Pandaya Empire is mentioned in-

- (a) Copper Plates, Thalavaipuram
- (b) Uraiyer Inscriptions
- (c) Kudumiyamalai Inscriptions
- (d) Copper Plates, Kasakudi

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The land measurement of the second Pandaya Empire is done in the copper plates of Thalavaipuram.

30. Who wrote the book 'Kathasaritsagara'?

- (a) Someshwar II (b) Kalman
- (c) Prithviraj Chauhan (d) Somdeva Bhatta

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- Somdeva Bhatta wrote the book Kathasaritsagara.

31. Who was the writer of Vikramaditya's?

- (a) Bilhad (b) Panna
- (c) Pampa (d) Ranna

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- Vikramaditya's writer was Bilhad.

LATER GUPTA PERIOD

Exam Questions (2005-2015)

1. Who was the writer of 'Harshacharita'?

- (a) Banabhatta (b) Amar Singh
- (c) Kalidasa (d) Harisen

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Banabhatta was the court poet of Harshvardhan. Harshacharita and Kadambari were his main texts. Vardhan history is the main source of these informations.

2. Who is the writer of the famous roman Play 'Kadambari'?

- (a) Banabhatta (b) Harshvardhan
- (c) Bhaskarvardhan (d) Bindusara

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

3. Which of the following dynasty do not match?

- (a) Vikramaditya-chaitanya
- (b) Harshvardhana-Hiuentang
- (c) Chanakya-Chandragupta

(d) Akbar-Todarmal.

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:- Hiven Tsang came in the capital of kannauj. Chanakya or kautilya of both were the teacher and Prime Minister. Todarmal was the court Minister of Akbar. While Chaitanya was contemporary to the ruler Hussain shah.

4. Who Constructed the famous Dilvada temple in Mt. Abu in Rajasthan in the 13th century?

- (a) Mahendrapal (b) Mahipal
- (c) Rajyapal (d) Tejpal

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- In this 13th century, the Dilvada Temple of Mt. Abu was made by ruler Verdhawal's two Minister, Vastupal and Tejpal. It was devoted to gain people.

5. Who constructed the Khajuraho temples?

- (a) Halkar (b) Sindhiya
- (c) Bundela Rajput (d) Chandel Rajput

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam 2001]

Expl:- Chattarpur district of Madhya Pradesh is famous for the Khajuraho Temples. They were constructed in 10th-12th century A.D. under the Chandel regin. There is a mention of 85 temples, but at present only 30 temples are left.

6. Mihira Bhoj is related to which dynasty of Rajputa?

- (a) Pratihar (b) Rathour
- (c) Chauhan (d) Parmar

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Rambhatt's son, Mihira Bhoj I was very important ruler of Pratihara Dynasty.

7. Who was the great ruler of Pratihara dynasty?

- (a) Vatsraj (b) Nagbhatt II
- (c) Bhoj (d) Dantidurga

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The greatest ruler of Pratihara Dynasty was king Bhoj I. To get control over Kannauj, he took part in the struggle with Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna II. And Pala ruler devpala in tripartite conflict.

8. In whose reign did Hiven Tsang visit India?

- (a) Chandragupta I
- (b) Chandragupta II
- (c) Harshvardhana
- (d) Rudradaman

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The famous Chinese Traveller Hiven Tsang came to India in the reign of Harshvardhana (630-640 AD) according to his description, we come to know about the religious financial political, social situation of India.

9. What was the name of the Chinese traveler who visited India in the reign of Harshavardhana?

- (a) Hiven Tsang (b) I Tsing
(c) Fahyen (d) Yuvili

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL, 2014]

Expl:- Hiven Tsang travelled India in the reign of Harshavardhana. He described his travel in 'Su-Yi-Ki'.

10. Who was given the name of 'Prince of Pilgrims'?

- (a) Fahyein (b) Itsing
(c) Hiven Tsang (d) Magasthanese

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Hiven Tsang was called the Prince of Pilgrims.

11. Match the medieval travelers with their countries.-

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| (a) Marco Polo | 1. Spain |
| (b) Ibn Battuta | 2. Balkh |
| (c) Antonio Monserrate | 3. Italy |
| (d) Mahmood Vali Balkhi | 4. Morocco |

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:-

Marco Polo	Italy
Ibn Battuta	Morocco
Antonio Monserrate	Spain
Mahmood Vali Balkhi	Balkh

12. In which state of India is Nalanda University situated?

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

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009]

Expl:- Nalanda was the most ancient university of India. It is situated in Bihar state.

13. Who established the four monasteries Sringeri, Badrinath, Dwarka & Puri?

- (a) Ramanuj
(b) Ashoka
(c) Shankaracharya
(d) Madhav Vidhyaranya

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Shankaracharya established the four monasteries.

14. Who was the main exponent of the monist philosophy?

- (a) Madhavacharya
(b) Shankaracharya
(c) Ramakrishna Paramhansa

(d) Ramanujacharya

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Madhacharya established dualism, whereas Ramanujacharya wrote Inclusive Dualism.

15. Name the Muslim invader who destroyed Nalanda University?

- (a) Allaudin Khilji
(b) Muhammad Bin Tuglaq
(c) Muhammad Bin Bakhtiyar
(d) Muhammad Bin Kasim

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL (Tier I) Exam 2011]

Expl:- Muhammad Bin Bakhtiyar destroyed Nalanda and Vikramshila University by considering them Buddhist Monastery or Fort (castle).

16. Who defeated Harshavardhana?

- (a) Prabhakar Vardhan
(b) Pulakeshin II
(c) Narsingh Varman Pallav
(d) Shashank

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- South India's ruler Pulakeshin II (Chalukya Dynasty) defeated Harshavardhana on the bank of Narmada in 630 AD.

17. Who was the south Indian contemporary ruler of Harshavardhana?

- (a) Krishana Dev Ray
(b) Pulakeshin II
(c) Mayurvarma
(d) Chikka Devraj Vodeyar

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- Pulakeshin II (from Chalukya Dynasty) was the south Indian Contemporary ruler of Harshavardhana. He defeated Harshavardhana and held the title of 'Parmeshwara'.

18. Where was the introductory capital of Harsha?

- (a) Paryag (b) Kannauj
(c) Jhaneshwar (d) Mathura

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Jhaneshwar was the initial capital of Harshavardhana. Later he transferred his capital to Kannauj. Harshavardhana's father Prabhakarvardhana died in 605 AD, then Harshavardhana took the throne and made his capital 'Kannauj' in 606 AD. And started Harsha samvat. So the correct options is (c)

19. Who defeated Arabian in 738 AD.

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

Ans. (a) [SSC section of Exam, 2007]

The Battle of Rajasthan was happened in 738 AD. In this battle Pratihara's king 'Nagbhatt' made a union of Rajputs. This union of Rajputs defeated Arabian army (led by Junaid Ibn Abdurrahman-Al-Mari).

20. Who is the God of 'Konark Temple'?

- (a) Sun (b) Krishna
(c) Shiva (d) Brahma

Ans. (a) [SSC (Idc) Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Konark is a temple of the God 'Sun'

21. The great stupa of Sanchi is in-

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Arunachal Pradesh
(d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (b) [SSC (Deo) Exam 2005]

Expl:- Sanchi is situated in Raisen of M.P. There are three stupas. The biggest stupa is famous as 'Mahastupa'. This stupa was built by Samrat Ashoka. In starting, this was made up of bricks, later it was extended from rocks by Shunga's rulers. The Diameter of this stupa is 40 meter and the height is 16.50 meter.

22. Kalinga's ruler Kharavela gave his protection to -

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

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Kharavela was the most majestic ruler of Chedi Dynasty of Kalinga. He was devoted to Jainism. He donated villages to Jains and this is inscribed in 'Hathi Gumpah Inscription'.

MEDIEVAL INDIA

Question asked in Exams (2005-2015)

1. Tell the name of Arab Military Commander who conquered Sindh-

- (a) Al-Hajaj
(b) Kutubuddin-Aibak
(c) Alauddin Khilji
(d) Muhammad Bin Qasim

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Among the above options, Arab muslims were the first, who invaded India. Muhammad Bin Qasim, Invaded India in 712 AD and He was Arabian. At this time, Ruler of Sindh was 'Dahir', who was defeated by Muhammad Bin Qasim.

2. Which one of the following temple was attacked by Mahmud Ghazni?

- (a) Bellur (b) Halebid

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(c) Somnath

(d) Konark

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The famous temple Somnath was looted by Mahmud Ghazni in 1025 AD. He attacked Mathura in 1018 AD. He destroyed many Golgorious temples and got immense money.

3. Who defeated Prathviraj in the second battle of Tarain?

- (a) Mahmud Ghazni
(b) Kutubuddin-Aibak
(c) Muhammad Ghori
(d) Alauddin-Khilji

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2001, 2006]

Expl:- The first battle of Tarain was fought between Muhammad Ghori and Prathviraj Chauhan in 1191 AD. The second battle was fought in 1192 AD at this field. Prathviraj won the first battle while the second battle was won by Muhammad Ghori.

4. Muhammad Ghori defeated Prathviraj chauhan in which battle?

- (a) Tarain, 1191 AD
(b) Tarain, 1192 AD
(c) Chandavar, 1193 AD
(d) Ranthambhor, 1195 AD

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

5. Which battle opened the area of Delhi for Muhammad Ghori?

- (a) First battle of Tarain
(b) Second battle of Tarain battle of Khanwa
(c) First Battle of Panipat

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The Second battle of Tarain, which was fought in 1192 AD, opened the area of Delhi for Muhammad Ghori, in this battle, Muhammad Ghori defeated Prathviraj Chauhan (who was the ruler of this area) and took this area.

6. Which one of the following Rajput king defeated Muhammad Ghori for the first time?

- (a) Prathviraj III (b) Baghel Bheem
(c) Jaychandra (d) Kumarpal

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Muhammad Ghori was defeated by Baghel-ruler Bheem II for the First time in 1178 AD.

7. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

Person	Indicent
1. Sultan Mahmud	Looted Somnath
2. Muhmmad Ghori	Victory over Sindh
3. Allaudin Khilji	Revolt in Bengal

4. Muhammad Bin Tuglaq Changez Khan's invasions
(a) 1 and 3 (b) Only 2
(c) Only 1 (d) 2 and 4

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Sultan Mahmud Ghazni looted Somnath. Other options are not Correctly matched. So the right option is (c).

SULTANATE PERIOD

1. When did the regime of Delhi Sultan start?

- (a) 1106 AD (b) 1206 AD
(c) 1306 AD (d) 1406 AD

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The regime of Delhi Sultan started from 1206 AD. At this year, Qutb-al-Din-Aibak took the throne in Lahore after the death of Muhammad Ghori. He was the first Turkish ruler of Delhi. He is known as founder of Delhi Sultanate and Turk State.

2. Who built Adhai Din Ka Jhopda in Ajmer?

- (a) Qutb-al-Din-Aibak
(b) Allaudin Khilji
(c) Balban
(d) Muhammad bin Tuglaq

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Adhai Din Ka Jhopda is a mosque in Ajmer, built by Qutb-al-Din-Aibak. This was built in place of Sanskrit school. Qutub Minar and Qubbat-ul-Islam is also built by him.

3. Arrange the following in chronological order-

1. Tuglaq 2. Lodi
3. Saiyad 4. Ilbari
5. Khilji

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

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Ilbari turk (1210-1226 AD), Khilji dynasty (1290-1320 AD), Tuglaq dynasty (1320-1414 AD), Saiyad dynasty (1414-1451 AD), Lodi dynasty (1451-1526 AD).

4. The famous ruler who completed Qutub Minar was?

- (a) Kutubuddin Aibak (b) Iltutmish
(c) Firajshah Tuglaq (d) Allaudin Khilji

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO, Exam 2008]

Expl:- Qutb-al-Din-Aibak started the construction of Qutub Minar but the credit of completing that construction goes to Iltutmish. Some part of this minar was destroyed by storm, Firoj Tuglaq repaired those parts.

5. Balban was the Prime Minister of which Sultan before he took over to throne?

- (a) Nasiruddin (b) Kutubuddin-aibak
(c) Bahram shah (d) Aram shah

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Balban was the P.M. of Nasruddin Mahmud before he become the Sultan of Delhi. Nasruddin gave the title of 'Uluugh Khan' to Balban. Balban become Nasiruddin's successor after his death because Nasiruddin had no son.

6. Which one of the following was first sovereign sultan of Delhi?

- (a) Qutb-al-Din-Aibak
(b) Balban
(c) Alauddin Khilji
(d) Iltutmish

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Qutb-al-Din-Aibak is considered as 'founder of Turkish state' in India. He was the first Turkish ruler of Delhi. When he took the throne, he didn't accept the title of Sultan, he was satisfied with the titles of 'Malik' and 'Sipahsalar' only. Later Gayasuddin (Successor of Gauri) accepted him as Sultan. Aibak managed his reign from Lahore till 1210 AD. Lahore was his capital. The son in law and successor of Qutub-Al-Din was Iltutmish, who was Ilbari Turkish. Iltutmish was the original founder of Delhi sultanate. Hence first sovereign ruler of Delhi was Iltutmish.

7. Who was the savior of Delhi sultanate?

- (a) Kutubuddin Aibak
(b) Minas-us-Siraj
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Gayasuddin Balban

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Iltutmish was considered as 'savior of Delhi sultanate'. While first ruler of Delhi sultanate was 'Qutb-al-Din-Aibak' (1206-1210 AD). But the real founder of this sultanate was Iltutmish (1211-1236 AD), because the credit of managing military system, currency system and Iqta system goes to him. Along with this, he was the first who transferred his capital from Lahore to Delhi.

8. Which one of the following was first sultan of Delhi who declared Delhi as his capital and issued regular currency?

- (a) Qutb-al-Din-Aibak
(b) Aalamshah
(c) Balban
(d) Iltutmish

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL, (Tier I) Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

9. Chaghe Khan while chasing Jalaluddin, attacked on the borders of India in whose reign?

(a) Qutb-al-Din-Aibak (b) Iltutmish
(c) Balban (d) Nasiruddin Khusrō

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Chaghe Khan (Mongolian attacker) attacked on India during Iltutmish reign, while Chaghe Khan Jalaluddin Mangburni in 1220-21 AD. But due to no help from Iltutmish Mangburni returned from India in 1228 AD and hence attack of Mangal on India was cancelled.

10. Who destroyed a powerful nobel's group 'Chihalgani'?

(a) Iltutmish (b) Razia Sultan
(c) Balban (d) Kutubuddin Aibak

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam (Tier I) 2012]

Expl:- Balban destroyed the group of 40 Turkish sardars (Chihalgani), which was established by Iltutmish.

11. Who introduced the famous Persian festival 'Navroj'?

(a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Iltutmish
(c) Firoz Tuglak (d) Balban

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2016]

Expl:- Balban introduced the famous Persian festival 'Navroj'. Balban adopted Persian tradition for increasing his reputation and his court etiquettes. He started 'Sizda' and 'Paibod' and added his relation to 'Afrasiyab'.

12. Who was the first Delhi's sultan that destroyed the power of famous Turkish Samantas?

(a) Qutb-al-Din-Aibak (b) Rajya Sultan
(c) Balban (d) Iltutmish

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:- Balban destroyed the power of Turkish Samantas. The group of 40 samantas was established by Iltutmish. But after the death of Iltutmish, this group increased their interference in politics. Balban was also a member of chahalgani.

13. Which one of the following was only queen, who ruled over Delhi?

(a) Razia Sultan (b) Chand Bibi
(c) Mehrunisha (d) Hajrat Mahal

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Razia Sultan was the ruler of Gulam dynasty. She was the first Muslim ruler of North India. She was the daughter of Iltutmish. Razia were 'Choga' and 'Kulah' like men and she discarded 'Parda Pratha' (Purdah system). She ruled over Delhi from 1236-40.

14. Whose daughter of Razia Sultan was-

(a) Iltutmish (b) Kutubuddin Aibak
(c) Nasiruddin (d) Balban

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL 2011]

Expl:- Razia Sultan was the daughter of Iltutmish.

15. Who were those who descendant, that ruled just before and after of Khilji rulers?

(a) Gulam and Lodi (b) Saiyad and Lodi
(c) Gulam and Tuglak (d) Tuglak and Lodi

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Gulam Dynasty (1206-1290 AD) ruled just before Khilji rulers (1290-1320 AD) and Tuglak Dynasty (1320-1412 AD) just after that.

16. Who was the Khilji sultan of Delhi?

(a) Mangal (b) Afgan
(c) Turks (d) Jat tribe

Ans. (c) [SSC Section Off. Exam 2007]

Expl:- Turks was originally Khilji, but they lived in Afghanistan for long period and hence they adopted Afgan's habits and rituals. Some of them came to India as soldiers of Mahmud Gazni and Muhammad Gauri.

17. Who called himself second Alexander (Sikandar-e-sani)?

(a) Balban
(b) Alauddin Khilji
(c) Muhammad bin Tuglak
(d) Sikandar Lodi

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam 2008]

Expl:- Alauddin Khilji called himself second Alexander. He was the most eligible ruler of Khilji Dynasty. He adopted the title of "Yamin-ul-Khilafat-nasiri-ul-Amir-ul-Momnin."

18. The largest permanent army of Sultanat Dynasty was made by-

(a) Iltutmish
(b) Alauddin Khilji
(c) Muhammad Bin Tuglak
(d) Sikandar Lodi

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Alauddin Khilji paid cash salary to his army and he started to help Permanent army.

19. Malik Kafur was whose general?

(a) Sikandara Lodi (b) Kutubiddin Aibak
(c) Alauddin Khilji (d) Humayan

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Malik Kafur was the general of Alauddin Khilji. the original name Of Malik was 'Chandram'. He was also called as 'Hazar Dinari'.

20. Which general of Delhi reached successfully till Madurai?

- (a) Khirz Khan (b) Muhammad Gauri
(c) Malik Kafur (d) Muhammad Bin Tuglak

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Madurai, was the capital of Pandaya state. In 1311 AD, Malik Kafur (general of Allaudin Khilji) attacked on Madurai. The ruler of Madurai 'Veer Panday' ran and left Madurai. Malik Kafur was the first ruler to reach here.

21. To whom, responsibility of conquering the South India was given by Alauddin Khilji?

- (a) Shaji Malik (b) Khirz Khan
(c) Malik Kafur (d) Uloog Khan

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- This responsibility was given to Malik Kafur by Alauddin.

22. Market Regulation system was started by-

- (a) Muhammad Bin Tuglak
(b) Iltutmish
(c) Alauddin Khilji
(d) Gayasuddin

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- Market Regulation system was started by Alauddin Khilji. Whole work of this system was done by an officer named 'Diwan-e-Riyasat'

23. Which Sultan, refused to accept the authority of 'the Caliph'?

- (a) Alauddin Khilji
(b) Gayasuddin Khilji
(c) Muhammad Bin Tuglak
(d) Kutubuddin Mubarak

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2008]

Expl:- Alauddin Khilji refused to accept the authority of the caliph, while Qutubuddin Mubarak declared himself Caliph. The childhood name of Alauddin Khilji was 'Ali Garshasp'.

24. Which of the following is called 'Parrot of India'?

- (a) Hussain Shah (b) Amir Khusrau
(c) Barbak Shah (d) Nanak

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Amir Khusrau is called as 'Tuti-e-Hind' or 'Parrot of India'.

25. Which of the following used the protection of all Sultans, from Balban to Gayasuddin Tuglak?

- (a) Badayuni (b) Ziyasuddin Barni
(c) Amir Khusrow (d) Ibnbatuta

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Amir Khusrau got the protection of all rulers of Delhi sultanat from Balban to Gayasuddin. The original name of Amir Khusrau was Abul Hasan Amir Khusroo. He was born in Patiyala town of U.P.

26. Due to which reason, Muhammad Bin Tuglaq was not a successful person?

- (a) He was handicap
(b) He was not a good leader
(c) He made his capital in another city
(d) He fought battle with China.

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Muhammad Bin Tuglaq was not a successful person because he was not a good leader. There were some temporary reasons which proved him unsuccessful. And these reasons were - Capital Change, Monetary Symbolisation etc.

27. The present Daulatabad, where Muhammad Bin Tuglaq transferred his capital from Delhi, is situated near by which state?

- (a) Mysore (b) Aurangabad
(c) Nijamabad (d) Bhopal

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Daulatabad (Ahmadnagar district) is a city in Maharashtra old name of it is 'Devagiri'. Its nearest district is Aurangabad.

28. Which one of the following sultans imposed Jizya on Brahmins?

- (a) Firoj Tughlaq (b) Muhammad Tuglaq
(c) Balban (d) Alauddin Khilji

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Jizya tax was imposed by Firoj Tughlaq (Sultan of Delhi). He called Jimni to Hindus. It is mentioned that first credit to impose Jizya was went to Muhammad Gauri.

29. Who started leather coin in India?

- (a) Akbar (b) Muhammad Bin Tuglaq
(c) Babar (d) Humanyu

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam (10+2) 2014]

Expl:- Muhammad Bin Tuglaq started leather coin in India.

30. Who is known as 'Maniyaro ka Rajkumar'?

- (a) Ibrahim Lodi (b) Muhammad Bin Tuglaq
(c) Babar (d) Akbar

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:- Muhammad Bin Tuglaq is know as 'Maniyaro ka Rajkumar'

31. Who reconstructed Qutub Minar?

- (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji

- (c) Sikandar Lodi (d) Firoj Tuglaq

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL, 2011]

Expl:- Firoj Shah Tuglaq reconstructed Qutub Minar.

32. Which one of the following dynasty ruled for the maximum time?

- (a) Khilji Dynasty (b) Tuglaq Dynasty
(c) Das Dynasty (d) Lodi Dynasty

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Das Dynasty-1206-1290 AD

Khilji Dynasty-1290-1320 AD

Tuglaq Dynasty-1320-1414 AD

Lodi Dynasty-1451-1526 AD

33. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order-

1. Khilji 2. Tuglaq
3. Saiyad 4. Gulam
(a) 4, 1, 3, 2 (b) 1, 4, 2, 3
(c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 4, 1, 2, 3

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam 2015]

Expl:- Dynasties in chronological order are -

Gulam (1206-1290 AD), Khilji (1290-1320AD), Tuglaq (1320-1414) Saiyad (1414-1450 AD)

34. Which one of the following Sultan tried to stop Sati custom?

- (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Muhammad Bin Tuglaq
(c) Jallauddin Khilji (d) Firoj Tuglaq

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Muhammad Bin Tuglaq, sultan of Delhi tried to stop Sati custom. He took participation in Holi too.

35. Traveller Ibn Battuta came from where?

- (a) Morocco (b) Faras (Persia)
(c) Turk (d) Middle Asia

Ans. (a) [SSC. Tax Asst Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Ibn Battuta was a citizen of Morocco. He came to India in the reign of Muhammad Bin Tuglaq in 1333 AD. The Sultan appointed him Kazi of Delhi. Muhammad Bin Tuglaq sent him as his ambassador to China in 1342 AD. He compiled his memories of travelling in 'Rihla' text after returning to his country.

36. Ibn Battuta came to India in whose reign?

- (a) Iltutmish
(b) Alauddin Khilji
(c) Muhammad Bin Tuglaq
(d) Balban

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2008]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

37. Who was the founder of Lodi Dynasty?

- (a) Ibrahim Lodi (b) Daulat Khan Lodi
(c) Bahlul Lodi (d) Sikandara Lodi

Ans. (c)

Expl:- Bahlul Lodi (1451-1489) was the founder of Lodi Dynasty. He replaced last ruler of Saiyed dynasty Alauddin Alam Shah and got the throne of Delhi.

38. The Period of Delhi sultanate finished in -

- (a) 1498 AD (b) 526 AD
(c) 1565 AD (d) 1600 AD

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- After the second battle of Tarain, Muhammad Gauri appointed Qutub -Al-Din Aibak as Governor of Indian empire. Delhi sultanat started after the death of Gauri in 1206 AD. The first battle of Panipat was fought b/w Babar and Ibrahim Lodi in 21 April, 1526. In this battle Babar won and established Mughal Dynasty.

39. The last dynasty of Delhi sultanat was-

- (a) Gulam Dynasty
(b) Saiyad Dynasty
(c) Khilji Dynasty
(d) Lodi Dynasty

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The last dynasty of Delhi sultanate was Lodi Dynasty. The founder of this dynasty was Bahlul Lodi. While last ruler was Ibrahim Lodi.

40. Match the following -

List I		List II	
(a) Tuglaqabad Fort		1. Alauddin Khilji	
(b) Red Fort (of Delhi)		2. Shahjahan	
(c) Hauj Khas		3. Firoj Shah Tuglaq	
(d) The city of Siri		4. Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq	
A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 4	2	3	1
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 3	1	4	2

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax, Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Correct match is -

Tuglaqabad Fort	- Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq
Red Fort (of Delhi)	- Shahjahan
Hauj Khas	- Firoj Shah Tuglaq
The city of Siri	- Alauddin Khilji

SUFI AND BHAKTI MOVEMENT

1. What is the meaning of 'Pir' in sufi tradition?

- (a) Highest God (b) Sufi master (Guru of sufis)
(c) Best in all sufi saints (d) Traditional teacher of sufis

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- In sufi tradition 'Pir' means Guru and 'Mureed' means disciple. The relation between Pir and Mureed was an important part in Sufism.

2. From where sufi movement was started?

- (a) Delhi (b) Lahore
(c) Kabul (d) Persia

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam 2013]

Expt:- The Mysterious movement of Islam became famous as Sufi Movement after the 10th century. This movement was started in Persia, that is known as Iran today.

3. Sufi orders were known as which name?

- (a) Chisti (b) Auliya
(c) Silsila (d) Sukravardi

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Sufi orders were known as 'Silsila'.

4. Amir Khusrau was a musician and-

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

Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2016]

Expt:- Amir Khusrau was a sufi musician, poet and scholar. He was an iconic figure in the cultural history of the Indian subcontinent. He was a mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi.

5. Contribution of saints of Bhakti and sufi movements was-

- (a) In religious harmony
(b) In unity of nation
(c) Hindu and muslim unity
(d) In social harmony

Ans. (a) [SSC (LDC) Exam, 2005]

Expt:- Bhakti and sufi movement contributed in religious harmony.

6. Match the following-

List I

- (a) Sankardev

List II

1. Mahanubhav panth

- (b) Jagjevan
(c) Falgin or lalbeg
(d) Givinda Prabhu

2. Alakhnami
3. Satnam
4. Ek-sharan-dharma

Match

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

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expt:- Correct match are—

List I

- Shankara Dev
Jagjevan
Lalgin or Lalbeg
Govinda prabhu

List II

- EK-Sharan dharma
- Satnam
- Alakhnami
- Mahanubhav panth

7. Match the following—

List I

- (a) Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya
(b) Bhauddin Zakariya
(c) Mian Mir
(d) Ahmad Sirhindi

List II

1. Kadiri
2. Suhrevardi
3. Chistiya
4. Nakshbandi

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

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expt:- Correct matches are—

List I

1. Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya
2. Bhauddin Jakariya
3. Ahmad sirhindi
4. Mian Mir

List II

- Chistiya
Kadiri
nakshbandi
Suhrevardi

8. From which one of the following state, development of Alvar saints began?

- (a) Tamilnadu (b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra

Ans. (a) [SSC Multi Tasking Exam, 2015]

Expt:- In former middle age, two saints group of Bhakti movement 'Alvar saint' and 'Naynar saint' developed in Tamilnadu in India.

9. Which one of the following language was used by Bhakti-Preacher Shankara Dev?

- (a) Assamese (b) Bengali
(c) Braj (d) Avadhi

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL (10+2) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Shankara Dev, was a great religious reformer of Assam. His message was focused on complete Bhakti to lord Bishnu and Krishna. He made Assamese popular by using it in excess.

10. Who was the contemporary Maratha saint of Shiva Ji?

- (a) Saint Gyaneshwar (b) Namdev
(c) Saint Eknath (d) Saint Tukaram

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL(Tier I) Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Saint Tukaram was the contemporary Maratha saint of Shiva Ji. Ramdas was Guru of Shiva Ji.

11. Analects is sacred text of —

- (a) Shinto religion (b) Jaovad religion
(c) Confucius religion (d) Yahudi religion

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL, (Tier I) Exam 2012]

Expl:- Analects is a sacred book of Confucius religion.

MEDIEVAL STATE

1. Who founded 'Vijayanagar'?

- (a) Tuluv Dynasty (b) Sangam Dynasty
(c) Saluv Dynasty (d) Devray Dynasty

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Harihara and Bukka from Sangam dynasty founded Vijayanagar in 1336 AD.

2. The rulers of Vijayanagar encouraged—

- (a) Hindi, Marathi and Sanskrit
(b) Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit
(c) Telgu, Urdu and Sanskrit
(d) Tamil, Telgu and Sanskrit

Ans. (c) [SSC section off. Exam 2007]

Expl:- The Rulers of Vijayanagar encouraged kannad, tamil, telugu and Sanskrit.

3. Which Vijayanagar ruler annexed the important part of Goa from Bahmanis?

- (a) Harihar II (b) Bukka I
(c) Harihara I (d) Devray II

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:- Vijayanagar ruler Harihara II was the first one, who annexed Goa from Bahmanis.

4. Which one of the following Italian traveler came to Vijayanagar Empire in 1420 AD?

- (a) Adoardo Barbosa (b) Nikolo Di Konti
(c) Abdur Rajjak (d) Domingo Pace

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL(Tier I) Exam 2013]

Expl:- Italian traveler Nikolo di konti came to Vijayanagar in 1420 AD. He came during the period of Devray I.

5. Which book is written by Krishna Dev Ray?

- (a) Mitakshara (b) Rajtrangiri
(c) Karpoar Manjari (d) Amukta Malyad

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Reign of Krishna Dev Ray is known as 'Classic Period of Telugu Literature'. The best eight part of telugu literature lived in his court. They were called as 'Ashtadiggajas'. Krishna Dev Raya wrote Amuktamalyada in telugu and 'Jambvati' in Sanskrit. Krishna Dev was contemporary of Babar.

6. Telugu works Amuktamalyada was written by?

- (a) Bukka (b) Harihara
(c) Devray (d) Krishna Dev Raya

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

7. Which one of the following literature was written by Krishna Dev Raya

- (a) Katha Saristhaga (b) Kaviraj Marga
(c) Ushaparinayam (d) Amukta Malyada

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

8. Whose works in 'Amuktamalyada'?

- (a) Allasani Peddanna
(b) Krishnadev Raya
(c) Vaccharaj
(d) Kharvela

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, Exam 2014]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

9. The Medieval city of Vijayanagar is known as —

- (a) Chandragiri (b) Halebidu
(c) Hampi (d) Kondavidu

Ans. (c) [SSC. Tax Asst Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Vijayanagar of medieval period is known as Hampi. Hampi is in Karnataka. This was the capital of Vijayanagr. This time it's not in good state.

10. The Famous battle of Talikota happened in —

- (a) 1565 AD (b) 1575 AD
(c) 1585 AD (d) 1570 AD

Expt:- The famous battle of Talikota was fought between Vijayanagar empire and southern states (Bijapur, Bidar, Ahmednagar and Golkonda).

11. Who built Gol Gumbaz?

- (a) Kumbhaji Adbak (b) Muhammad Adilshah II
(c) Feroj Shah I (d) Mahmud Gawan

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The Construction of Golgumbaz was started during the reign of Bahmani ruler Muhammad II at Bijapur in Karnataka. But it was completed by Ali Adilshah II. Muhammad Adilshah was buried here after his death. Due to this reason Golgumbaz is also known as Tomb of Muhammad Adilshah.

12. Which one of following Bahmani rulers built Golgumbaz in Bijapur?

- (a) Muhammad Adilshah
(b) Mahmud Gawan
(c) Yusuf Adilshah
(d) Ismail Adilshah

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst Exam, 2008]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

13. Where is Gol Gumbaz?

- (a) Konark (b) Haiderabad
(c) Puri (d) Bijapur

Ans. (d)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

14. Bijapur is known for-

- (a) Draught (b) Golgumbaz
(c) Heavy Rain (d) Statue of Gomteshvar

Ans. (b)

[SSC FCI Exam 2013]

Expt:- Bijapur is known for Gol gumbaz.

15. Which one of the following dynasty established Independent regime in Bijapur?

- (a) Nijamahahi (b) Kutubshahi
(c) Adilshahi (d) Imadshahi

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL, (Tier I) Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Yusuf Adilshahi established Adilshahi Dynasty in Bijapur in 1489.

16. Which one of the following ruler built Victory tower?

- (a) Rana Kumbha
(b) Rana Sanga
(c) Rana Ratan Singh
(d) Rana Hameer

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2002]

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Expt:- Mahmud Khilji was ruler of Malwa. Rana Kumbha demanded Mahpa Panvar who was killer of Mokal (father of Rana Kumbha) to Mahmud Khilji. But Mahmud Khilji denied to do that. Then Rana Kumbha decided to do battle with him and later defeated him. Kumbha built tower of victory in the memory of this victory. This tower is one of the wonderful towers in India. This is made up of red marble and stones.

17. 'Kirti Stambh' was built by which ruler?

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2010]

Expt:- Kirti Stambh is a tower situated at Chittargarh Fort in Rajasthan, India. This was built by Rana Kumbha.

18. Which one of the following built Madrasa in Bidar?

- (a) Ismail Shah (b) Mahmud Gawan
(c) Ahmadshah (d) Hasan Ganga

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expt:- Madrasah in Beedar was built by Mahmud Gawan. Mahmud Gawan was Prime Minister in the reign of Muhammad-III. He took the title of 'Kwaja Jahan'. Mahmud Gawan founded a college also. The collection of letters of Mahmud Gawan is known as 'Raujat-ul-Insha'.

19. Who was the founder of Bahmani state?

- (a) Alaaddin Bahyman Shah (Jafar Khan)
(b) Feroj Shah
(c) Najir Shah
(d) Amer Shah

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2005]

Expt:- Bahmani state was founded by Hasan Gangu (Alaaddin Bahman Shah) in the reign of Muhammad Bin Tuglaq. Hasan Gangu made 'Gulbarga' his capital and change its name to 'Ahsanabad'. He divided Bahmani empire into four states. Gulbarga, Daultabad, Berar and Beedar. Russian traveler Nikitin came to India in the reign of Bahmani king Faj-Uddin-Feroj. The last ruler of Bahmani states was Kalimullah.

20. The famous diamond 'Kohinoor' was found from which mine?

- (a) Udisha (b) Chota Nagpur
(c) Bijapur (d) Golconda

Ans. (d)

[SSC section off. Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The famous diamond 'Kohinoor' was found from the mine of Golconda.

MUGAL PERIOD

1. Who was the first mugal king of India?

- (a) Shah Jahan (b) Humayun
(c) Babur (d) Akbar

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The first mughal king of India was Babur. He defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the 1st battle of Panipat in 1526 AD and started Mughal era.

2. The First battle of Panipat was fought in-

- (a) 1516 (b) 1761
(c) 1526 (d) 1556

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

3. The Memories of Babur (Tuzk-e-Baburi) was written in which language?

- (a) Mangolian (b) Persian
(c) Turki (d) Arabian

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Baburnama alternatively known as Tuzk-e-Baburi is the name given to the memoirs of Babur. It's an autobiographical work. In this Babur described about the incidents of his life. In this book, Babur described about the economical, social and political situation of India.

4. By which battle mughal empire started in Delhi?

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

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Expl:- Mughal empire in India started after the first battle of Panipat. This battle was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi in 1526, in which Ibrahim Lodi defeated. For the first time, Babur started Tuglaka war technique in this battle.

5. Which one of the following is not correctly matched with their Contemporay Mughal Ruler?

- (a) Rana Sanga-Babur
(b) Prathvi Raj chauhan-Akbar
(c) Tujhar Singh-Shahjahan
(d) Jasvant Singh-Aurangzeb

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL, 2011]

Expl:- Prathvi Raj Chauhan was ruler in 12th century, who fought two battle of taraiyn with Muhammad Gauri. So option (b) is not matched, while all other options are correctly matched.

6. Who was the first one to use artillery in India?

- (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Taimoor
(c) Sirshah Suri (d) Babur

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam 2006]

Expl:- Babur was the first one to use artillery in India. Babur established Mughal Dynasty. The ruler of Mevar 'Rana Sanga' and ruler of Punjab 'Daulat Khan Lodi' gave invitation to Babur for attacking on India. Babur attacked on India five times. Babur took the title of 'Qalandar'.

7. In the battle of Khanwa, which Rajput king was defeated by Babur?

- (a) Rana Sanga (b) Rudra Dev
(c) Uday Singh (d) Rana Pratap Singh

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2012]

Expl:- The Battle of Khanwa was fought between Mughal emperor Babur and King of Mevar 'Rana Sanga' in 1527 AD. In this battle, Babur called for Jihad.

8. Where did Babur die?

- (a) Agra (b) Kabul
(c) Lahore (d) Delhi

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Babur died at Agra in 1530 AD. He was buried in Noor Afgan (Arambag) in starting but later he was buried in Kabul at that place Which was used by him.

9. Purana Qila in Delhi was built in whose reign?

- (a) Yudhishtir (b) Ser-shah-suri
(c) Humayun (d) Akbar

Ans. (c) [SSC (LDC) Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Purana Qila was built by Humayun in 1533 to 1538 AD. Sher Shah built many memorials in this fort after the annexation of Delhi. He changed its name to 'shergarh'.

10. Purana Qila was built by-

- (a) Babar (b) Shershah
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Akbar

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

11. After which battle in 1540 AD, Humayun faced banishment from India?

- (a) Daura (b) Surajgarh
(c) Kanno (d) Chausa

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- In the battle of Chausa, Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun and took the title of 'Sher Shah'. He got the thrown of Delhi in 1540 AD after defeating Humayun in the battle of Kanno (Bilgram). After this Humayun had no option except banishment. In 22 June, 1555 AD, Humayun got his lost empire after the victory of Sarhind Battle.

12. Humayun ran from India after defeating which battle?

- (a) Khanwa (b) Kanno
(c) Panipat (d) Gogara

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

13. The battle of Kanno was fought in -

- (a) 1540 (b) 1545
(c) 1526 (d) 1539

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 5, 2014]

Expt:- The Battle of Kanauj was fought in 1540 AD.

14. Humayun Tomb in Delhi was built by-

- (a) Babur (b) Akbar
(c) Haji Begum (d) Humayun

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expt:- Humayun tomb was built by the favourite wife of Humayun Haji Begum.

15. Who was served by Revenue officer Todarmul?

- (a) Bhagwan Das (b) Humayun
(c) Baji Balahar (d) Sher Shah

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expt:- Revenue officer Todarmul served Sher Shah before serving Akbar.

16. What was the age of Akbar at the time of his coronation in Kalinaur?

- (a) Thirteen years (b) Fifteen years
(c) Eighteen years (d) Twenty years

Ans. (a) [SSC LDC Exam, 2017]

Expt:- After the death of Humayun, Akbar took control over Mughal Army against various revolutionaries at Kalinaur. He took the crown of Mughal Dynasty at Kalinaur in the age of 13 years 4 months.

17. 'Ramnamna' is Persian translation, which one of the following?

- (a) Mahabharata (b) Ramayana
(c) Panchtantra (d) Kalidasa's work

Ans. (a) [SSC (Jd) Exam, 2005]

Expt:- Akbar ordered to translate Mahabharata in Persian. Abdul Kadir Badayuni, Abul Fajal and Sheikh Sultan translated several parts of Mahabharata by the name of 'Ramnamna'.

18. Who translated Mahabharata in Persian?

- (a) Badayuni (b) Abul Fajal
(c) Iren-Banza (d) Babur

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

19. Who translated Ramayana in Persian language?

- (a) Abul Fajal (b) Badayuni
(c) Abdul Lateef (d) Ishwar Das

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Abdul Kadir translated Ramayana in Persian in 1589 AD. Badayuni was one of the important court historian of Akbar. He was from Badayun. He wrote 'Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh' text. He was a hardcore Sunni Muslim.

20. Where did Akbar built Panchmahal?

- (a) Lahore (b) Fatehpur Sikri
(c) Agra (d) Sikandara

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam 2005]

Expt:- Akbar built Panch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri. This looks like a pyramid and is of five storey building. This was based on inspiration of Buddhist buildings of Nalanda.

21. Which one of the following wrote biography of Akbar?

- (a) Asaf Fajal (b) Fajal
(c) Abdul Nabi Khan (d) Birbal

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam 2005]

Expt:- Asaf Fajal was The Prime Minister of Akbar. He was one of the nine gems of his court. He wrote a book 'Akbarnama' this book consists of three parts and its third and last part is 'Ain-e-Akbari'. Asaf Fajal translated 'Panchtantra' in Persian.

22. Which famous Jain scholar was respected by Akbar?

- (a) Hemchandra (b) Hari vijaya
(c) Vasupul (d) Bhadrabahu

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expt:- Akbar respected Hari Vijaya who was the famous Jain Scholar. Akbar gave him a title of 'Jagat Guru'.

23. What was the basic purpose of Din-i-Ilahi?

- (a) Cosmopolitanism (b) Global allegiance
(c) Global friendship (d) Global trust

Ans. (a) [SSC LDC Exam, 2012]

Expt:- The basic reason of Din-e-Ilahi was cosmopolitanism.

24. Who is the writer of Ain-i-Akbari?

- (a) Akbar (b) Abul Fajal
(c) Firdosi (d) Jahangir

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Abul fajal wrote 'Akbarnama' which is divided in three parts. The Third part is 'Ain-i-Akbari'.

25. Who wrote Akbarnama?

- (a) Akbar (b) Birbal
(c) Abul Fajal (d) Bhagwan Das

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expt:- Abul fajal wrote Akbarnama.

26. The battle of Haldighati was between-

- (a) Akbar and Rana Sangram Singh
(b) Akbar and Medini Ray
(c) Akbar and Rana Pratap Singh
(d) Akbar and Uday Singh

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expt:- The battle of Haldighati was between Rana Pratap and Akbar in 1576 AD. In this battle Maan Singh and Asaf Khan commanded Mughal Army and the Mughals won.

27. Who started Mansabdari system in Mughal administration?

- (a) Shah Jahan (b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir (d) Babar

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2004]

Expt:- Mughal administration was completely based on Mansabdari system. Akbar started this. In this system, king awarded a position to those People, who were in imperial army. That position was called 'Mansab' and that who took the position was called 'Mansabdar'. This system of Akbar was based on point system of Changez Khan.

28. Who started Mansabdari system?

- (a) Akbar (b) Shahjahan
(c) Jahagir (d) Babar

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Akbar started Mansabdari system.

29. Which one of the following began Mansabdari system?

- (a) Shah jahan (b) Sher shah
(c) Akbar (d) Jahangir

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

30. Who built Fatehpur Sikri?

- (a) Akbar (b) Shershah
(c) Shahjahan (d) Babar

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri at Agra in U.P. This is the best example of architecture of Hindus and Muslim.

31. Which one of the following is not situated in Fatehpur Sikri?

- (a) Panch Mahal
(b) Moti Masjid
(c) Tomb of Salim Chishti
(d) Mariam Palace

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expt:- Panchmahal, Tomb of Salim Chishti and Mariam-uj-Jamani palace is situated in Fatehpur Sikri. While Moti Mosque is in the fort of Agra and Delhi.

32. Where did Akbar discuss his religious views?

- (a) Jodhabai Palace
(b) Panch Mahal
(c) Ibadat Khana (House of Worship)

(d) Gate of Magnificence (Buland Darwaja)

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Akbar built Ibadat Khana at Fatepur Sikri in 1575 AD. He discussed his religious views there on every thursday in evening. In starting this was only for muslim but later he allowed Hindus, Persian, Christian too.

33. Who named 'Prayag Nagar' as 'Alahabad-Allah'?

- (a) Aurangzeb (b) Akbar
(c) Shahjahan (d) Bahadur-shah-Jafar

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Mughal emperor Akbar named Prayag Nagar as Allahabad-Allah. Here, Akbar built a fort on the bank of Ganga-Yamuna and that fort is Allahabad fort.

34. Who was the regent of Akbar in his early days?

- (a) Abul Fajal (b) Bairam Khan
(c) Tansen (d) Todarmal

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Bairam Khan was Akbar's regent in his early days. Bairam Khan lead the Mughal Army in the battle of Panipat and defeated Afgan army lead by Hemu. Actually he was the real caretaker of Mughal emperor from 1556 to 1560 AD.

35. Who was the regent of Akbar?

- (a) Bairam Khan (b) Tansen
(c) Abul Fajal (d) Amir

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

36. Which one of the following ruler abolished 'Jajiya' tax?

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

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expt:- Mughal experar Akbar ended imposing Jajiya in 1564 AD. Akbar also stopped imposing tax on traveling and finished slavery system. But in 1679 Mughal emperor Aurangjab again started Jajiya.

37. How much part of actual production was fixed for states as their demand in seizure system?

- (a) One fourth (b) One third
(c) Half (d) Fifth

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam 2012]

Expt:- One third part was fixed for states as their demand.

38. Who was the famous revenue Minister of Akbar?

- (a) Tansen (b) Humayun
(c) Rana Pratap Singh (d) Todarmal

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Todarmal was Akbar's famous revenue Minister.

39. What was the original name of tansen who was the famous musician of Akbar's court?

- (a) Lal kulvart (b) Banda Bahadur
(c) Ram tanu Pandey (d) Markandey Pandey

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Tansen was related to Hindu Brahmin family. His father's name was Mukund Pandey. His village was in Gwalior district of Madhya Pradesh. His childhood name was Ram Tanu Pandey.

40. Which one of the following started 'Din-i-Ilahi' religion?

- (a) Humanyu (b) Jahangir
(c) Akbar (d) Shah Jahan

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2002]

Expl:- Akbar started a new religion 'Din-i-Ilahi'. The First disciple of this religion was Birbal. Abul Fajal was its Principle Purohit.

41. Who was the member of 'Din-i-Ilahi'?

- (a) King Birbal (b) King Mansingh
(c) Todarmal (d) Tansen

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Birbal was the member of 'Din-i-Ilahi'.

42. Who was the only courtier that accepted 'Din-i-Ilahi'?

- (a) Todarmal (b) Birbal
(c) Tansen (d) Mansingh

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

43. Which one of the following person was illiterate?

- (a) Jahangir (b) Shah Jahan
(c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Akbar was illiterate while Shah Jahan, Jahangir and Aurangzeb all were literate.

44. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Asaf Khan-Akbar (b) Aadam Khan-Akbar
(c) Bairam Khan-Akbar (d) Shaista Khan-Akbar

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Correct option is (c). Bairam Khan was regent of Akbar and in the battle of Panipat in 1556 AD, Mughal army defeated Afgan army in Bairam Khan's direction and annexed Delhi.

45. Which one of the following Mughal emperor got credit of composition of Hindi songs?

- (a) Babar (b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir (d) Shahjahan

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The credit of Hindi songs goes to Mughal emperor Akbar. He composed Hindi songs by the pen name of 'Ray Karan'.

46. Who was the Mughal emperor of India, when East India company formed?

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

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- When East India company formed (during the period of Elizabeth I, in 31 Dec. 1600 AD) That time Akbar was Mughal emperor of India.

47. Which one of the following is not a solution for improvement adopted by Akbar?

- (a) Dag (b) Mansabdari System
(c) Iqta system (d) Seizure

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Iqta System was started by Iltutmish in Sultanate Period. Akbar didn't use that.

48. Tulsidas wrote Ramcharit Manas in whose reign?

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

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Tulsidas wrote Ramcharit Manas during the reign of Akbar. Akbar reign was from 1556 to 1605 AD.

49. In whose reign Tulsidas wrote Ramcharit Manas?

- (a) Krishnadev Ray (b) Akbar
(c) Rama Ray (d) Jahangir

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

50. What is the meaning of Jahangir?

- (a) Governor of the nation
(b) Great Governor
(c) World Champion
(d) Winner of Hundred Wars.

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expl:- The meaning of Jahangir is 'World Champion'. Akbar's son Salim took the title of 'Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir Badshah Gazi' in 1605 AD after becoming king.

51. Which one of the following Mughal emperor wrote autobiography?

- (a) Babar and Farookhsiyar
(b) Babar and Jahangir
(c) Jahangir and Shah Jahan
(d) Akbar and Aurangzeb

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Babur and Jahangir wrote autobiography. Babur wrote 'Baburnama' in Turkish and Jahangir wrote 'Tuzk-e-Babri' in Persian.

52. In whose reign drawing was at its highest level?

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

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL (Tier I) Exam 2011]

Expl:- Drawing was at its highest level during the reign of Jahangir. During the reign of Jahangir the famous artist was 'Danlat, Manohar Farooj Begh, Bisandas, Abdul Hasanaud Mansoor'.

53. Which one of the following was ambassador of England who was sent to Jahangir's court by James I?

- (a) William Hawkins (b) William Faud
(c) Sir Thomas Raw (d) Sir Valter Rele

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO 2007]

Expl:- William Hawkins was ambassador of British king James I. He lived in Imperial Court for three years from 1608 to 1611 AD. Jahangir provided him 'Mansab' of 400.

54. Which Mughal emperor prohibited the use of tobacco?

- (a) Muhammad Shah (b) Babar
(c) Jahangir (d) Aurangzeb

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Jahangir announced 12 orders related to social service. In this sell of Alcohol and other alcoholic products were prohibited.

55. Which mughal emperor transferred his capital to Delhi from Agra?

- (a) Jahangir (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shah jahan (d) Bahdur shah

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Mughal emperor Shah Jahan transferred his capital from Agra to Delhi. He established a new capital Shahjahanabad on his name in Delhi. The main attraction of this new city was 'Red Fort'.

56. Who had taken the famous Takht-e-Taus of Shahjahan in 1739 AD?

- (a) Ahmad Shah Abdali (from Afgan)
(b) Nadir Shah (from Persia)
(c) Changez Khan (from Mangol)
(d) British East India Company.

Ans. (b) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Nadir Shah attacked on Delhi in 1739 AD during the reign of Mughal emperor, 'Muhammad Shah Rangila'. He had taken away the famous 'Takht-e-Taus' of Shahjahan.

57. The famous 'Takht-e-Taus' was kept in which one of the following Mughal building?

- (a) Diwane Khaas of Fatepur Sikri
(b) New fort of Agra
(c) Rang mohan of Red Fort (Delhi)
(d) Diwane sam of Red Fort (Delhi)

Ans. (d) [SSC section off, Exam 2006]

Expl:- Takht-e-Taus' was kept at Diwan-I-Aam in Red Fort of Delhi.

58. In which one of the following city Moti Mosque situated?

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

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Moti mosque is situated in Agra fort. This was built by Shahjahan. Moti mosque, that is situated in Red Fort of Delhi, was built by Aurangzeb.

59. Which one of the following Mughal emperor banned dance and music?

- (a) Babar (b) Humayun
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Jahangir

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was religiously intolerant. He banned Music and Dance because music is considered bad in Shariat.

60. Which son of Aurangzeb became emperor of India by the name of 'Bahadur Shah'?

- (a) Kambaksh
(b) Muhammad Muazzam
(c) Muhammad Aajam
(d) None of the above

Ans. (b) [SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- In the battle of Desuccessor, Muhammad Muazzam won at the age of 63 after the death of Aurangzeb. And he became emperor of India by the name of Bahadurshah. He is known as 'Shah-e-Bekhabar' too.

61. Who was the successor of Aurangzeb?

- (a) Aazam (b) Kambakhsh
(c) Akbar II (d) Muazzam

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- see the explanation of above question.

62. What was the courtly language of Mughal rulers?

- (a) Arabian (b) Urdu
(c) Persian (d) Indian

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam 2006]

Expt:- The Courtly language of Mughal rulers was Persian.

63. Which one of the following Mughal building has exclusive speciality that its length and breadth are exactly equal?

(a) Agra Fort (b) Red Fort
(c) Taj Mahal (d) Gate of Magnificence

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expt:- Taj Mahal is exactly equal in breadth and length. It's square in shape and made up of stones.

64. Where is Bibi ka Maqbara Tomb of the Lady in India situated at?

(a) Fatehpur Sikri (b) Aurangabad
(c) Haiderabad (d) Jaunpur

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expt:- 'Tomb of the Lady' is situated at Aurangabad of Maharashtra. Aurangzeb built this tomb in the memory of his first wife 'Dilras-Bano-Begum' in 17th century. It's considered as obscene copy of Tajmahal.

65. Tajmahal is built by whom?

(a) Jahangir (b) Shahjahan
(c) Shershah (d) Nadirshah

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Mughal emperor Shahjahan built Tajmahal in the memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal in Agra. It's situated 171 m above from the sea level. This is built by Mughal architecture.

66. Which one of the following fact is not true about Tajmahal?

(a) This is a great tomb
(b) This was built by Shahjahan
(c) This is situated outside the Agra Fort.
(d) The name of those artisans are inscribed on it, who built it.

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expt:- The Verses of the Quran are inscribed on Tajmahal. The work of inscription was done by Amanat Khan Shirazi. The name of Amanat Khan is inscribed at the end of gate but names of artisans aren't inscribed on that.

SHERSHAH

1. During whose reign One Rupee coin was minted in Indian?

(a) Babar (b) Shershah suri
(c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expt:- One Rupee coin was minted in India during Shershah Suri's Period. The coinage system of Shershah was developed. He replaced old coins with silver and copper coin. In shershah's period, there were 23 mint.

2. 'Taka' or 'Rupya' was introduced by whom?

(a) Shershah Suri (b) Akbar
(c) Jalmoor (d) Humayun

Ans. (a) [SSC LDC Exam, 2011]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

3. Grand trunk road built by Shershah connects Punjab with which state?

(a) Lahore (b) Multan
(c) Agra (d) East Bengal

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Grand trunk road built by shershah connects Punjab to East Bengal.

4. Where did Shershah die during war?

(a) Chausa (b) Kalinga
(c) Kalinjar (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam 2012]

Expt:- Shershah died on 22 May, 1545 AD during Kalinjar campaign. At that time, he was using firemissile named as 'Ukka'.

MARATHA

1. What was the original name of Nana Fadanvis?

(a) Mahadji Sindhiya (b) Tukoji Holkar
(c) Narayana Rav (d) Bala ji Janardan Bhanu

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam 2012]

Expt:- The Original name of Nana Fadnavis was Bala ji Janardan Bhanu.

2. Who was the teacher of Shivaji?

(a) Namdev Ramdas (b) Ramdas
(c) Eknath (d) Tukaram

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst, 2006]

Expt:- Shivaji was born in 1627 AD at the Fort of Shivner near by Pune. His father's name was Shah Ji Bhosla and Mother's name was Jija Bai. His Guru's name was Ramdas.

3. Which one of the following Maratha King fought with Aurangzeb bravely-

(a) Shah Ji Bhosle (b) Vaji Rao II
(c) Shiva Ji (d) Sahu

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Shiva ji fought bravely with Aurangzeb.

4. Aurangzeb sent which person to defeat Shivaji?

(a) Raja Jasvant Singh
(b) Raja Man Singh

- (c) Raja Bhagvan Das
(d) Raja Jay Singh

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Aurangzeb sent Raja Jay Singh to defeat Shiva Ji. Both did treaty of Purandar on 11 June, 1665 AD.

5. Aurangzeb sent which general to arrest Shivaji?

- (a) Abul Fajal (b) Afjal Khan
(c) Malik Kafur (d) Shaista Khan

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Aurangzeb appointed his uncle Shaista Khan as Subedar in 1660 AD and he ordered him to kill Shiva ji. He won the fort of Pune, Chakan and Kalyan against Shivaji. But in 1663 Shivaji attacked Shaista Khan's residence in the night. Shaista Khan lost his Tomb in this conflict and his son Fateh Khan was killed.

6. How many times Shivaji looted Surat?

- (a) Four times (b) One time
(c) Three times (d) Two times

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2015]

Expt:- Shiva ji looted Surat two times. First time in Feb, 1664 and second time in Oct 1670.

7. After the death of Raja Ram in 1700 AD, Marathas continued their war against Mughals in the leadership of his brave wife. What was the name of her?

- (a) Tarabai (b) Lakshmibai
(c) Ramabai (d) Jijabai

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam 2010]

Expt:- After the death of Rajaram, his widow Tarabai handed over the throne to his four year son Shiva Ji II and continued his struggle for freedom from Mughals.

8. The Coronation of Shivaji was done in -

- (a) 1627 AD (b) 1679 AD
(c) 1680 AD (d) 1670 AD

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam 2011]

Expt:- The Coronation of Shiva Ji was done at Raygarh, on 6 June, 1674 AD by the famous scholar of Kashi 'Ganga Bhatt' and 'Vishwashwar Bhatt'. His mother Jijabai died on 18 June, 1674 AD.

9. Where was the capital of Shivaji?

- (a) Pune (b) Karvar
(c) Purander (d) Raigarh

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2006]

Expt:- The capital of Shiva Ji was Raigarh. His coronation was done at Raigarh in 1674 AD.

10. Arrange the following treaties in chronological order?

1. Treaty of Amritsar

2. Treaty of Baseen
3. Treaty of Shri Rang Pattnam
4. Treaty of Salbai

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

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expt:- Treaties in chronological order are-

Treaties	Year
Treaty of Salbai	1782 AD
Treaty of Shri Rang pattnam	1792 AD
Treaty of Baseen	1802 AD
Treaty of Amritsar	1809 AD

11. Shiva Ji bought Artillery and Ammunition from which European Power?

- (a) Francises (b) Portugese
(c) Britishers (d) All of these

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Shiva ji had a small artillery in which he had almost 200 cannons. These Cannons was bought from francises, Portugese and Britishers.

12. Who was famous as 'Nana Saheb'?

- (a) Baji Rao I (b) Bala Ji Baji Rao
(c) Balaji Vishwanath (d) Madhav Rao

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2008]

Expt:- Balaji Baji Rao was famous as 'Nana Saheb'. He was son of Bala Ji. His reign was from 1740 to 1761 AD.

13. Which one of the following was founder of Peshwas?

- (a) Parsuram Fraymbak (b) Ramchandra Pant
(c) Bala ji Bajirao (d) Bala ji Vishwanath

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expt:- Bala ji Vishwanath started Peshwa System in Maratha states. Hence, he is known as founder of Peshwa System.

14. Who was the ruler of Delhi at that time when Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated Marathas in the third battle of Panipat in 1761 AD?

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

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expt:- The Third battle of Panipat was fought between Afgan ruler Ahmadshah Abdali and Marathas in 1761 AD.

15. The first Anglo-Maratha was ended by which treaty?

- (a) Surat (b) Baseen
(c) Salbai (d) Purander

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The reason of first 'Anglo-Maratha war' was internal matters of Marathas and ambitions of Britishers. This war ended by the treaty of Salbai (between Britishers and Mahadji Sindhya). Then, they returned their wins and maintained peace for next 20 years.

16. Britishers finished Peshwa system during the reign of which Peshwa?

- (a) Raghunath Rao (b) Narayana Rao
(c) Madhav Rao (d) Bajirao II

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Allinstan forced Peshwa Bajirao II to sign pact of Pune on 13 June 1817 AD. By this treaty, Peshwa was forced to leave leadership of Maratha Union.

17. Where did Britishers establish their first factory in India?

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam 2005]

Expl:- In 1613 AD, Jahangir gave permission to Britishers to establish a Permanent factory in Surat.

18. Where was the first colony of Dutches in India?

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

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam 2013]

Expl:- The first colony of Dutches in India was Masulipatnam in 1605 AD. Dutches have their kothis in India which were in -Pulikat (1610 AD), Surat (1616 AD), Velipattinam, Chinsurah, Kasim market, Patna, Balasar etc.

19. Mughals gave permission to East India company in which place of Bengal to establish their factory and business in 1651?

- (a) Calcutta (b) Qasim Market
(c) Singoor (d) Bardvan.

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Mughals gave permission to East India Company to do their business and establish factory at Qasim market and Hugli in Bengal in 1651.

20. Arrange the following in chronological order according to Britishers established their business at which places?

- (a) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Surat
(b) Bombay, Madras, Surat, Calcutta
(c) Surat, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta
(d) Surat, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

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Expl:- Britishers established their business in following order.

States	Year
Surat	1613 AD
Madras	1639 AD
Bombay	1687 AD
Calcutta	1698 AD

21. Which one of the following was head office of Portuguese?

- (a) Cochin (b) Goa
(c) Calicut (d) Kannor

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- In starting Alfonso the Albuqark selected cochin as head office. Nino the Kunha transferred the office to Goa in 1530 AD. Hence, Goa was their head office for a long time.

Modern History

1. Britisher Charles II got Bombay as dowry for marrying which princess?

- (a) Holland (b) Denmark
(c) France (d) Portugal

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The king of England Charles II got Bombay as dowry for marrying Portuguese princess Catherine in 1661 AD.

2. Who discovered the sea route to India?

- (a) Frances (b) Dutch People
(c) Portuguese (d) Britishers

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The credit of discovering sea route to India goes to Vasco-da-Gama and he was Portuguese. He reached to Calicut in 1498 AD.

3. Who was the Indian king that welcomed Portuguese traveler Vasco-da-Gama?

- (a) Asaf Jah Ismail Mulk
(b) Dev Ray
(c) Jamorian
(d) Krishna Dev Ray

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Jamorian Welcomed 'Vasco-da-gama' to India.

4. Who discovered the sea route to India through 'Cape of Good Hope'?

- (a) Vasco - da - Gama
(b) Amundsen
(c) Cristopher Columbus
(d) John Kabot

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Vasco-da-Gama discovered sea route to India through 'Cape of Good Hope'. He came to Calicut beach through this route.

5. Which was the first one to come in India and last one to leave India?

- (a) Portuguese (b) Frances
(c) Britishers (d) Dutch People

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- In 1498 AD, Vasco-Da-Gama came to India. He was the first foreigner to come here. And they were last one to leave India in Dec. 1961 AD.

6. Who was the great Portuguese governor to found Portuguese power in India?

- (a) Almeda (b) Albukark
(c) Francese Drek (d) Vasko-da-gama

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Founder of Portuguese power in India was Albukark (1509-1515 AD.)

REGIONAL STATE

Exam Questions (2005-15)

1. In which you was the Khalsa sect established by Guru Gobind Singh?

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The Khalsa Sect was established in the year 1699 by Guru Govind Singh. The person mentioned in Pahul System started by him is known as Khalsa. Now Gurupad has been ended and Guru Granth Sahib is given the Major position as the Guru.

2. Who established 'Khalsa'?

- (a) Guru Govind Singh
(b) Guru Ramdas
(c) Guru Nanak
(d) Arjun Dev

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

3. The Akal Takht was constructed by

- (a) Guru Ramadas
(b) Guru Teg Bahadur
(c) Guru Hargovind Singh
(d) Guru Nanak

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

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Expl:- The sixth Guru of the Sikhs, Guru Hargovind Singh constructed the Akal Takht. He protected Amritsar as well as constructed the Lohgarh Fort.

4. What was the birth place of Guru Nanak?

- (a) Gurdaspur (b) Amritsar
(c) Lahore (d) Talwandi

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- He was born in the present Pakistan's Talwandi place in 1469. His father's name was Kalu Mehta and mother's name was Tripta Devi.

5. Who was the descendant of Guru Nanak?

- (a) Guru Angad (b) Guru Ramdas
(c) Guru Arjun (d) Guru Hargovind

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Guru Angad (1539-1552) was the descendant of Guru Nanak.

6. Which Sikh Guru called him the 'True King'?

- (a) Guru Govind Singh
(b) Guru Hargovind
(c) Guru Teg Bahadur
(d) Guru Arjun Dev

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Guru Arjun Dev called himself the true king. He created the Adi Granth in 1604 AD. He was given death sentence by Jahangir in 1606 AD for giving support to Khusrav.

7. Who was the last Guru of the Sikhs?

- (a) Guru Arjun Dev
(b) Guru Teg Bahadur
(c) Guru Govind Singh
(d) Guru Angad Dev

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- The tenth and the last guru of the Sikhs was 'Guru Gobind Singh'. He acquired Gurupad in 1675 BC.

8. The capital (Political) of Ranjit Singh was Lahore. Which is known as its religious capital?

- (a) Amritsar (b) Anandpur Sahib
(c) Gujranwala (d) Peshawar

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Ranjit Singh ruling period was from 1801-1839 BC.

9. Which governor General very respectfully welcomed Ranjit Singh in Ropar?

- (a) Minto I (b) William Bantink
(c) Hastings (d) Oakland

Ans. (b)

[SSC Section off. Exam 2007]

Expl:- Governor General William Bentinck in 1831 BC, welcomed Ranjit Singh in Ropar.

10. In which state did Lord Canning change the Government's rule from 'Company' to 'Samrat' on 1 November, 1858?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Delhi
(c) Patna (d) Allahabad

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- The change took place by the letter of Queen Victoria Read at the Minto Park in Allahabad in 1858.

11. Who was the ruler, when Nadir Shah attacked in Delhi?

- (a) Muhammad Shah (b) Bahadur Shah
(c) Aalamgir II (d) Shah Alam II

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Mahammad Shah was the ruler when Nadir Shah attacked Delhi. In the battle of Karnal, Nadir Shah defeated Muhammad Shah and took over the famous Peacock Throne. He stayed in Delhi for 2 months. Before returning he gave the throne back to Muhammad Shah.

12. In which battle did Nadir Shah defeated Muhammad Shah?

- (a) Delhi (b) Karnal
(c) Panipath (d) Kanpur

Ans. (b) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Nadir Shah in the battle of Karnal, defeated Muhammad Shah. He was called 'the Napoleon of Iran.'

13. Who was the founder of the autonomous state of Awadh?

- (a) Safdarjung (b) Saadat Khan
(c) Shujaudaula (d) Aasafudaula

Ans. (b) [SSC 8th Class Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Awadh was situated between the English and the Marathi states. It was spread from Kannauj to the east of the river Karamnasa. The independent state of Awadh was founded by Saadat Khan.

14. Who was the Governor - General of the second battle of Anglo-Mysore?

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

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The second Anglo-Mysore war's governor general was Warren Hastings. He got injured and soon died on 7th December, 1782. (Haider Ali)

15. Tipu Sultan was the ruler of which state?

- (a) Magadh (b) Hyderabad
(c) Mysore (d) Vijaynagar

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Tipu Sultan was the ruler of Mysore. Tipu Sultan's (Born on 20th November, 1730) real name was Sultan Fateh Ali Khan Saheb.

16. Who amongst the given, was the governor who battled against Tipu Sultan in the 3rd battle of Mysore?

- (a) Lord Wellesley (b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Cornwallis (d) Lord Wallington

Ans. (c) [SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The war took place from 1790-1792 AD.

17. What does the so called 'Kaal Kothari' incident mention?

- (a) Covering the British prisoners by black masks.
(b) 123 British prisoners all backed up in a small room resulting in the deaths of some.
(c) Imprisoning the British prisoners in the place.
(d) Imprisoning the British women and children in a room without windows.

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- 'Kaal Kothari' accident happened on 20th June, 1756, in which 123 britishers were caged in a small room resulting in the death of most people.

18. Where did the Black hole calamity befall?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Murshidabad
(c) Dhaka (d) Munger

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Black hole calamity befalls on the 20th June, 1756 in Kolkata.

19. Who betrayed Siraj-ud-Daulah in the battle of Plassey in 1757?

- (a) Haider Ali (b) Mir Kaasim
(c) Mair Zafar (d) Nawab of Awadh

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Mir Zafar betrayed siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey. In this battle Mir Zafar was the Commandant to Nawab.

20. Who was the Nawab of Bengal during the battle of Plassey?

- (a) Siraj-ud-Daulah (b) Mir Zafar
(c) Mir Kasim (d) None

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

21. The Battle of Plassey was fought between?

- (a) Mir Zafar and Robert Clive
(b) Mir Kasim and Robert Clive

- (c) Siraj-ud-Daulah and Robert Clive
(d) None

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Ans. (c)
Expt:- The Battle of Plassey was fought between the Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah and the Governor Robert Clive. Nawab last because of the betrayal of Mir Zafar.

22. In which year did the British merge the state of Punjab with their state?

- (a) 1828 AD (b) 1831 AD
(c) 1849 AD (d) 1856 AD

[SSC CGL Exam, 2009]

Ans. (c)
Expt:- Lord Dalhousie merged Punjab with its British State after the battle of Gujarat in 1849AD.

23. Where in India, the remains of Portugal culture can be found?

- (a) Goa (b) Calicut
(c) Kannor (d) Cochin

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2009]

Ans. (a)
The remains of the Portugal culture can be found in Goa. Also, some of the remains were found in Cochin.

24. Which fight proved as the decide of the Anglo-French animosity in India?

- (a) Battle of Wandiwash
(b) Battle of Asaye
(c) Battle of Chillijanwala
(d) Battle of Sarinapattam

[SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Ans. (a)
Expt:- The deciding war between the British and French was the battle of Wandiwash.

25. In which battle did the British completely defeated the French?

- (a) Battle of Wandiwash
(b) Battle of Baksar
(c) Battle of Plassey
(d) Battle of Adyaar

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Ans. (a)
Expt:- The British Completely defeated the French in the battle of Wandiwash.

26. In which battle was the fate of French decide in India?

- (a) Battle of Wandiwash
(b) Battle of Karnataka I
(c) Battle of Baksar
(d) Battly of Plassey

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expt:- The fate of French decide in the battle of Wandiwash.

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT MOVEMENT

Exam Question (2005-2015)

1. Where did Swami Dayanand Saraswati I, established the Arya Samaj in 1875 A.D.?

- (a) Bombay (b) Lahore
(c) Nagpur (d) Ahmadabad

[SSC Metric Exam 2000]

Ans. (a)

Expt:- Arya Samaj was established in Bombay Swami Dayanand's 10 principles were-

- Truth is contained in the Vedas, so it's necessary to read Vedas.
- Hawan Should be done according to the Veda spells.
- Opposing praising of status.
- Our anthropomorphism and religious should be apposed.
- Supporting karma and avagman theory.
- Formless God's devotion.
- Women education
- Accepting widow marriage
- Opposing child marriage
- Publicizing Hindi and Sankrit language

2. Who was the founder of 'Arya Samaj'?

- (a) Any Besant
(b) Raja Rammohan Rai
(c) Dayanand Saraswati
(d) Vivekanand

[SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Ans. (c)

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

3. Who established 'Arya Samaj' in India?

- (a) Swami Dayanand
(b) R.G. Bhandarkar
(c) Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar
(d) Mahadev Gobind Ranadey

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Ans. (a)

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

4. Who founded the Ramkrishna Mission?

- (a) Dayanand Saraswati
(b) Keshaw Chandra
(c) Rammohan Roy
(d) Vivekanand

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, - 2014]

Expt:- The founder of Ramakrishan Mission was Swami Vivekanand. The first sect was established in Sampar Vrah City.

5. When did the British made English the medium of education in India?

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

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expt:- British made English the medium of education in 1835 AD for India. Lord Macaulay gave important contribution towards it.

6. Who introduced the idea of foundational education?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Raja Rammohan Roy
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Dayanand Saraswati

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Mahatma Gandhi introduced the idea of foundational education. Dr. Zakir Husain was also gained with it.

7. Who was the founder of Aligarh Movements?

- (a) Sir Aaga Khan
(b) Maulana Altaf Hussain Haali
(c) Maulana Shibli
(d) Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan

Ans. (d)

[SSC Metric Exam 2008]

Expt:- The founder of Aligarh Movement was Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan. He established an Anglo-Muslim School in Aligarh in 1875AD.

8. Who established the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental collage in Aligarh?

- (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Muhammad Ali
(c) Shaukat Ali
(d) Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan

Ans. (d)

[SSC Sec off. Exam 2006]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

9. Who is known as the 'Paigambar of New India'?

- (a) Dayanand Saraswati
(b) Shree Ramkrishan
(c) Raja Rammohan Roy
(d) Swami Vivekanand

Ans. (c)

[SSC Metric Exam, 2009]

Expt:- Raja Rammohan Roy is known as the 'Paigambar of New India'

10. Who is known as the 'Father of Renaissance' in India?

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy

- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(d) Swami Vivekanand

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expt:- The father of Renaissance in India is known as Swami Vivekanand.

11. Who was the founder of the 'Brahmo Samaj'?

- (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(b) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar
(c) Raja Rammohan Roy
(d) Swami Vivekanand

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expt:- Raja Rammohan Roy was the precursor of the Social Improvement movement. He opposed and put an end to the Sati, Partha system and child marriage. He founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 AD opposed polytheism.

12. Raja Rammohan Roy was the founder of

- (a) Brahmo Samaj (b) Ramakrishan Mission
(c) Prayer Society (d) Arya Samaj

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

13. Who was the founder of 'Prayer Society'?

- (a) Ramakrishna Parmmhans
(b) Swami Vivekanand
(c) Atmaram Pandurang
(d) Dayanand Saraswati

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expt:- In 1867 AC, due to inspiration of Keshavchandra Sen in Bombay, the Prayer Society was established. The main founder was Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.

14. Against which system did Raja Rammohan Roy organized a historical movement?

- (a) Caste System
(b) Sati System
(c) Poor condition of women in the society
(d) Following moving less religious rituals

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expt:- Raja Rammohan Roy organized the historical movement against the sati system.

15. Who become the first fellow of 'the Royal Society of London' from India?

- (a) Sri nivas Ramanujam
(b) A.C. Wadia
(c) C.V. Raman

(d) P.C. Mohalanobis

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The first Indian to become the fellow of 'The Royal Society of London' was A.C. Wadia (1837 A.D.)

16. Who established the 'Asiatic Society' in Kolkata of the colorized India?

- (a) William Jones
- (b) A.D. Hume
- (c) Raja Ravi Verma
- (d) Keshav Chandrasen

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, - 2014]

Expl:- William Jones established the 'Asiatic Society' in Kolkata.

17. Which of the following commission concentrated on the primary and secondary education in India?

- (a) Macaulay Commission
- (b) Charles Commission
- (c) Hunter Commission
- (d) Bantink Commission

Ans. (b)

[SSC Metric Exam 2006]

Expl:- Charles Wood Commission concentrated on the primary and secondary education in India.

18. Sarvodaya Means

- (a) Total Revolution
- (b) Non-cooperation
- (c) Everybody's regeneration
- (d) Non-Violence

Ans. (c)

[SSC Selection off. - 2007]

Expl:- The meaning of Sarvodaya is everybody's regeneration. Mahatma Gandhi took this from John Ruskin's book 'Unto this Last'.

19. Which Improvement movement was started in the 19th Century?

- (a) Prarthna Samaj
- (b) Brahm Samaj
- (c) Arya Samaj
- (d) Ramakrishna Mission

Ans. (b)

[SSC Selection off. Exam 2007]

Expl:- In 19th century Brahm Samaj was started by Raja Ramohan Roy.

20. Who founded Truth Researcher House in Maharashtra?

- (a) Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar
- (b) Dr. Atmaram Pandurang
- (c) Gopal Baba

(d) Jyotiba Phule

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Jyotiba Phule founded the Truth Researcher House in Maharashtra in 1873 AD, in which human rights and caste system were eliminated.

21. Who founded the 'Sharda Sadan' School for the widow in the colonial India?

- (a) Sarojani Naydu
- (b) Pandita Ramabai
- (c) Dayanand Saraswati
- (d) Mahadev Gobind Ranadey

Ans. (b)

[SSC GD Exam 2015]

Expl:- Pandita Ramabai founded the 'Sharda Sadan' School for the widow in the Colonial India.

RESEMBLANCES, SENTENCES AND BOOKS

Exam Questions (2005-2015)

1. Who wrote Gandhiji's Favourite songs "Vaishnava Jana To"?

- (a) Narsinh Mehta
- (b) Premchand
- (c) Chunnilal
- (d) Dharmik Lal

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The Poet Narsinh Mehta created Gandhiji's favourite Song.

2. "Yours back we promised to the destiny and it's time to complete the promiss", who said these words in 14th August 1947?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) C. Rajgopalchari
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- This famous line has been said by Jawaharlal Nehru.

3. Who was the writer of 'the Indian War of Independence'?

- (a) Krishan Verma
- (b) Madam Cama
- (c) B.G. Tilak
- (d) V.D. Sawarkar

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- "The Indian War of Independence" is written by D. Savarkar.

4. Who said "The real seat of taste was not tongue but the mind."?

- (a) Arvind Ghosh

- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Swami Vivekanand

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- This is related to Mahatma Gandhi.

5. "Implementation is the objective that justify it?"

- (a) Kautilya
- (b) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- It is related to Mahatma Gandhi.

6. Who said, "Truth is the ultimate power, and it is God"?

- (a) Swami Vivekanand
- (b) Ravindra Nath Tagore
- (c) M.K. Gandhi
- (d) Radhakrishnan

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Truth and non-violence are the two main mantras of Gandhi believed that truth is immortal and it can't die.

7. Who is known as the 'Indian Bismarck'?

- (a) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Shubhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The way in which Bismarck integrated Germany, in the same way Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel integrated the Indian states.

8. Which congress politician is known as the 'Great Old Man'?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Madan Mohan Malviya

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2001]

Expl:- Dadabhai Naoroji is known as the 'Great old Man'. He was the first Indian selected for the House of commons in Britain. He endeavored to look at the income of India. He established Rahnumai Mazdayasnan and East India Association and created 'Poverty in Un-British Ruling in India' in which he should the drain of wealth and how the Britishers looted our country.

9. Who was known as the Respectable Old Man (Dadaji)?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Madan Mohan Malviya
- (c) Mahadev Govind Ranadey
- (d) Surendranath Banerji

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

10. Who estimated the national income first in India?

- (a) The Great Nobis
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) VKR. V Rao
- (d) Sardar Patel

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, - 2011]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

11. Who becomes the first (Indian) Member of British Parliament?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chatterji
- (b) W.C. Banerji
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) None

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

12. Who was the first Indian to be chosen for the 'British House of commons'?

- (a) Lord Sinha
- (b) S.N. Tagore
- (c) W.C. Banerji
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

13. Who will grounded the principle of the Drain of Wealth from India to Britain?

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhle
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Surendranath Banerji
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2001]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

14. During the British Imperialism, who proposed the Principle of 'India's financial run off'?

- (a) W.G. Banerji
- (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhle
- (d) Gandhiji

Ans. (b) [SSC Selection off. - 2007]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

15. Who is known as the India's Grand Old Man?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Gopal Krishan Gokhle
- (d) Dadaji Naoroji

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expt:- India's Grandfather is Dada Bhai Naoroji. He proposed the principle of drainable wealth in his book Poverty and Un-British rule in India. He got a chance to be a member of the Un-British Group and in the British House of Commons, in 1892.

16. Match the following.

I		II	
Nick Name		Name	
(A) Seemant Gandhi	1. Madan Mohan Malviya		
(B) India's Grand Old man	2. Vallabh Bhai Patel		
(C) Mahamana	3. Dadabhai Narouji		
(D) India's Iron Man	4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak		
	5. Abul Gaffar Khan		

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

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expt:-

I		II	
Nick Name		Name	
(A) Seemant Gandhi	1. Abul Gaffar Khan		
(B) India's Grand Old man	2. Dadabhai Narouji		
(C) Mahamana	3. Madan Mohan Malviya		
(D) India's Iron Man	4. Vallabh Bhai Patel		
	5. Bal Gangadhar Tilak		

7. Gandhi is known as—

- (a) Anarchist Philosopher
- (b) Anarchist
- (c) Marxist
- (d) Phabeianist

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- He was known as the Anarchist Philosopher because his ideal was the state without democracy. According to him, in such a state everyone is a rural. He wanted change from inside.

8. When Mahatma Gandhi was dead, who said "No one will believe if a Person with such body and soul ever existed on the earth"?

- (a) Batrand Rasel
- (b) Leo Tolstoy
- (c) Albert Einstein
- (d) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

19. Mahatma Gandhi is 'Topless Mandicant', who said this?

- (a) Winston Churchill
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) Lord Wavell
- (d) Lord Linlithgow

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expt:- This is said by Winston Churchill

20. 'Do or Die' on which occasion was this said by GandhiJI?

- (a) Roulette Satyagrah
- (b) Salt Satyagrah
- (c) Leave India Movement
- (d) None-cooperation Movement

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expt:- 'Do or Die' and 'Britishers leave India' were both said by Gandhiji in August 1942.

21. Who said the slogan 'Do or Die'?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Vallabhabhai Patel
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Rajiv Gandhi

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

22. 'Inquilab Zindabad' was the slogan of?

- (a) Chandrashekar Azad
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) Iqbal

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- It was the slogan of Bhagat Singh.

23. 'Back to the Vedas' was requested by —

- (a) Swami Vivekanand
- (b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (c) Arvind Ghosh
- (d) Raja Rammohan Roy

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- 'Back to the Vedas' was requested by the founder of Arya Samaj, Swami Dayanand Saraswati.

24. During the national struggle, who was the founder-editor of the newspaper 'Kesari'?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Lokmanya Tilak
- (d) Muhammad Iqbal

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expt:- During the national struggle, Lokmanya Tilak was the founder-editor of the newspaper 'Kesari'

25. Who was the first European to translate Bhagwat Geeta in English?

- (a) Sir Menender Cunnighram
- (b) William Jones

- (c) Charles Willink
(d) James Princep

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- It was translated in 1785 AD.

26. To which religious text did Gandhi call his mother?

- (a) Ramajan (b) The New Testament
(c) Bhagwat Geeta (d) Quran shareef

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Mahatma Gandhi called Bhagwat Geeta his mother.

27. Who compiled the pure book of Shikh, 'ADIGRANTH'?

- (a) Guru Teg Bahadur (b) Guru Nanak
(c) Guru Arjun Dev (d) Guru Angad

Ans. (c) [SSC Sten. Exam 2005]

Expl:- Guru Arjun Dev compiled the Adigranth.

28. The famous revolutionary song 'Sarfaroshi Ki Tamanna Ab Hamare Dil Main Hai' is written by

- (a) Bhagat Singh
(b) Khudiram Bose
(c) Chandrashekhar Azad
(d) Ramprasad Bismil

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The famous song 'Sarfaroshi Ki Tamanna ab humare dil main hai' is written by Ramprasad Bismil.

29. Match:

I		II	
(A) Keshav Sen	1. Prarthana Samaj		
(B) Dayanand Saraswati	2. Brahma Samaj		
(C) Atmaram Pandurang	3. Aligarh Movement		
(D) Sayeed Ahmad Khan	4. Arya Samaj		
A	B	C	D
(a) 4	1	3	2
(b) 1	4	2	3
(c) 2	4	1	3
(d) 3	2	4	1

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:-

I	II
(A) Keshav Sen	1. Brahma Samaj
(B) Dayanand Saraswati	2. Arya Samaj
(C) Atmaram Pandurang	3. Prarthana Samaj
(D) Sayeed Ahmad Khan	4. Aligarh Movement

30. Which Newspaper was Gandhi the editor of?

- (a) Navjivan (b) Gujarat Times
(c) Maratha (d) Jansatta

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2000]

Expl:- Gandhiji was the editor of Navjivan newspaper. It was published from 1919 to 1931 A.C. in Ahmedabad in Hindi and Gujarati language.

31. Maulana Abdul Azad in 1912 started the weekly al-Hetel, which was banned by the govt., then he started al-Balag in which year?

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

Ans. (a) [SSC Selection off. Exam 2007]

Expl:- He established al-Balag in 1913.

32. When was the title of 'Lokmanya' given to Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

- (a) During his imprisonment in 1908
(b) During the Home Rule movement.
(c) During the Revolutionary movement
(d) During Swadeshi Movement.

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the first man to be punished for his Journal in 1882. In 1896-96 AD, he began a movement for not giving the tax. During this, he was given the title of 'Lokmanya' his famous quote was - "Swaraj mera Janam Sidh Adhikar hai aur main ise lekar rahunga"

33. "Swaraj Mera Janam Sidh Adhikar Hai or Mai Ise Pakar Hi Rahunga" was whose slogan?

- (a) Lokmanya Tilak (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Sardar Patel (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

34. Who is known as 'the Father of India's unrest'?

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

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Valentine Chirole in his book 'Indian Unrest' mentioned Bal Gangadhar Tilak as the 'the Father of India & unrest.'

35. What was the name of the newspaper edited by Gandhiji till 1933?

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

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Gandhiji edited the newspaper "Young India" till 1933.

36. Who was the founder of 'Young India' and 'Harijan'?

- (a) Nehru
- (b) Ambedkar
- (c) Gandhi
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Gandhiji was the founder of 'Young India' and 'Harijan'.

37. Who translated the fiction 'Neeldarpan' in English?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Madhusudan Dutt
- (c) Deenbandhu Mitra
- (d) Bankim Chandra Chatterji

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- 'Neeldarpan' was written by Deenbandhu but it was translated by Madhusudan Dutt.

38. Who was the culture of national song 'Vande Matram'?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Sharad Chandra
- (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterji
- (d) Surendranath Banghpadhyay

Ans. (c)

[SSC Selection off. Exam 2006]

Expl:- It was sung at the first congress session in 1896 A.D.

39. Who said "AS soon as its midnight, when the whole world would be sleeping, India would be wake up for life and freedom."

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Gandhi
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) C. Rajgopalacharya

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The above line is said by Jawaharlal Nehru.

40. Who is related with the title 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- (a) Mr. K. Gandhi
- (b) Abdul Vali Khan
- (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- During the Savinaya Avagya Movement, the very active role in the northwest frontier province was played by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, who was known as, 'Frontier Gandhi' and 'Seemant Gandhi'.

41. Whose nickname was 'Seemant Gandhi'?

- (a) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

(b) Vinoba Bhave

(c) Gandhi

(d) None

Ans. (a)

[SSC Steno Exam 2014]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

42. Who was famous as 'Lady with the Lamp'?

- (a) Sarojani Naidu
- (b) Florence Nightingale
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Mayavati

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Florence Nightingale was 'Lady with the lamp'

43. Who first called Gandhi, 'The Father of Nation'?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) P. Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Gandhi was called 'The Father of Nation' by Subhash Chandra Bose

44. Who wrote the song 'Sare Jahan Se Acha'?

- (a) Muhammad Iqbal
- (b) Bahadurshah Zafar
- (c) Amir Khusro
- (d) Mirza Galib

Ans. (a)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- 'Sare Jahan Se Acha' is written by Mohammad Iqbal. It was first published in the weekly attend on 16th August, 1904

45. What was the name of the newspaper published in South Africa by Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) Navjivan
- (b) Indian opinion
- (c) Harijan
- (d) African News

Ans. (b)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- In South Africa, Gandhi published the newspaper, "Indian opinion".

46. Which of the creations in relation to Gandhi?

- (a) My experiment with Truth
- (b) Harijan
- (c) The Holy Family
- (d) Hind Swaraj

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Mahatma Gandhi Created 'My experiment with Truth' and 'Hind Swaraj'

47. Who started the first English newspaper in India?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (c) K.A. Hickey

(d) Lord William Bantink

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expt:- The advanced Indian Press began in 1766 AD by William Bantink but he was sent to England by the East India Company.

48. In the west India, which religious reformer is known as 'Lokhitwadi'?

- (a) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
- (b) R.G. Bhandarkar
- (c) Mahadev Govind Ranadey
- (d) B.G. Tilak

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009]

Expt:- In the west India, Gopal Hari Deshmukh is known as 'Lokhitwadi'.

49. By what name, was the song 'Jana - Gan - Man' written by Rabindranath Tagore was first published?

- (a) Rashtra Jayanti
- (b) Tatva Bodhini
- (c) Bharat Bhagya Vidhata
- (d) None

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expt:- The song 'Jan-Gan-Mana', written by Rabindranath Tagore was first published by 'Bharat Bhagya Vidhata'.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Exam Questions (2005-15)

1. Which revolutionary was sentenced to death by the Britishers?

- (a) Jatin Das
- (b) Chandrashekhar Azad
- (c) Raj Guru
- (d) Kalpana Dutt

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Along with Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were also sentenced to death.

2. The famous play showing the atrocities of the Britishers of the Indigo Fields was written by whom? (Neeldarpan)

- (a) Prem Chand
- (b) Bankim Chandra
- (c) Deenbandhu Mitra
- (d) Subhramanyam Bharti

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expt:- The author of Neeldarpan was Deenbandhu Mitra. This revolt happened in 1859-60 AD.

3. Which fiction became the source of inspiration for the freedom fighters?

- (a) Pariksha Guru
- (b) Anandmath
- (c) Rangbhumi
- (d) Padmarang

Rakesh Yadav Readers Publication Pvt. Ltd.

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Ans. (b)

Expt:- Anandmath was written by Bankim Chandra because the source of inspiration for the freedom fighters.

4. Which revolt is mentioned in the fiction, Anandmath, written by Bankim Chandra Chatterji?

- (a) Chero Revolt
- (b) Sanyasi Revolt
- (c) Kolen Revolt
- (d) Santhal Revolt

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Anandmath is known as the Bible of Bengali Patriotism.

5. Why was Arvind arrested?

- (a) Alipore Bomb Maml
- (b) Kothapur Bomb Maml
- (c) Lahore
- (d) Kakori Maml

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Arvind Ghosh was arrested along with the members of Anushulan committee for Alipore Bomb Blast.

6. At the eve of Independence, which movement saw the greatest farmer Gorilla War?

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Before Independence Telangana Movement was seen as the greatest farmer Gorilla War.

7. Who accepted that the revolt of 1857 is a national revolt?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Canning
- (c) Lord Anandbaro
- (d) Ditzraeli

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- In 1857AD, due to the prevalence of the Indian independence movement, Ditzraeli called it a national revolt.

8. Where was Balgangadhar Tilak sent to when arrested by the Britishers in 1908?

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar
- (b) Rangoon
- (c) Singapore
- (d) Mandal

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2010]

Expt:- In 1908 A.D., Under Rajdroh Case, Tilak was imprisoned for 6 years.

9. Which revolt was registered against the Lahore plot case?

- (a) V.D. Savarkar
- (b) Bhagat Singh
- (c) Chandshekar Azad
- (d) Arvind Ghosh

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Ans. (b)

Expl:- Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev, on 23rd March, 1931 in the Lahore plot case, were all sentenced to death for killing Sanders.

10. When were Bhagat Singh, Rajguru & Sukhdev driven over to long?

- (a) March 23, 1934
- (b) March 23, 1931
- (c) March 23, 1932
- (d) March 23, 1933

[SSC Steno Exam 2014]

Ans. (b)

Expl:- See the above description

11. Who established the young India Committee?

- (a) B.C. Pal
- (b) G. Subhramanyam
- (c) Sardar Bhagat Singh
- (d) Rukmani Lakshmipath

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Ans. (c)

Expl:- Young India Committee was established by Sardar Bhagat Singh in 1926 A.D.

12. Who established the Gadar Party?

- (a) V.D. Savarkar
- (b) Bhagat Singh
- (c) Lala Hardyal
- (d) Chandra shekhar Azad

[SSC Steno Exam 2011]

Ans. (c)

Expl:- By the end of 19th century, many Indians settled in America and Canada. On 1st November, 1913 AD, Gadar Party was built in the San Francisco city. Lala Hardyal established the party.

13. In U.S.A. who established the Gadar Party in San Francisco?

- (a) Lala Hardyal
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Ajit Singh
- (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Ans. (a)

Expl:- Lala Hardyal established the Gadar Party in San Francisco.

14. Hardyal, a guest intellect, was related to

- (a) Home Rule Movement
- (b) Gadar Movement
- (c) Swadeshi Movement
- (d) Asahyog Movement

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2010]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

15. Who established the Gadar Party?

- (a) Sachindranath Sanyal
- (b) Chandrashekar Azad
- (c) Lala Hardyal
- (d) Batukeshwar Dutt

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Gadar Party was established by Lala Hardyal

16. Where was Gadar Party's Headquarters?

- (a) Kawandhi
- (b) Moscow
- (c) Berlin
- (d) San Francisco

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Gadar Party's headquarter was in San Francisco.

17. In 1914, who established the national form in Berlin?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) W.C. Banerji
- (c) Surendranath Banerji
- (d) Champakarmann Pillai

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Champarman Pillai, freedom fighter established the national force in Berlin in 1914.

18. Who threw bomb at the car, considering Muzaffarpurs Justice, Kingsford inside?

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai & Ajit Singh
- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal & Arvind Ghosh
- (c) Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki
- (d) Rajnarayan Bose and Ashuvani Kumar Dutt

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2000]

Expl:- In 1908 A.D. Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki threw bomb at the car Kingsford was safe, but Mr. Kennedy's wife and son were dead.

19. Which group were related to 'Tana Bhagat' movement?

- (a) Oraon
- (b) Munda
- (c) Santhal
- (d) Konda Dora

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Tana Bhagat movement started with the world's second war at Nagpur.

REVOLUTION OF 1857

Exam Question (2005-15)

1. Mangal Pandey shot the first bullet in 1857 revolt at.

- (a) Bairakpur (b) Meerut
(c) Kanpur (d) Jhansi

Ans. (a) [SSC (Data Entry) Exam 2009]

Expl:- Mangal Pandey on 29th March 1857 A.D., initiated the revolt at 34th Regiment Bairakpur.

2. Who started the '1857 Revolt'?

- (a) Soldiers (b) Zamindars
(c) Farmers (d) Bagan Workers

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

3. The administrative power of the revolt of 1857 was.

- (a) British to East India company
(b) British to Board of Directors
(c) East India Company to British
(d) East India Company to Governor General.

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- In 1858 A.D., British parliament gave the reign from east India Company to British samart.

4. Bahadur Shah was-

- (a) Last Lodi Ruler
(b) Descendant of Shershan Suri
(c) Last Mughal Ruler
(d) Descendant of Maratha Ruler Shivaji

Ans. (c) [SSC (data Entry) Exam 2009]

Expl:- Bahadur shah was the second last Mughal ruler. He was arrested to Rangoon during the revolution of 1857.

5. Who was the Governor General of India during the revolt of 1857?

- (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Canning
(c) Lord Mayo (d) Lord Ripon

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008, 2000]

Expl:- Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during the revolt of 1857.

6. Arrange the following in correct order, according to the revolt of 1857.

1. Jhansi 2. Meerut
3. Delhi 4. Bairakpur
(a) 1,2,3,4 (b) 1,2,4,3

(c) 2,3,4,1

(d) 4,2,3,1

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Bairakpur, Meerut, Delhi, Jhansi

7. Who look after the Gadar at Kanpur?

- (a) Taty Tope
(b) Rani Laxmibai
(c) Beyum Hajrat Mahal
(d) Nana Sahib

Ans. (d)

[SSC Steno Exam 2012]

Expl:- The revolutionaries on 5th June, 1857 snatched Kanpur from the Britishers here, Nana Sahib look after the Gadar.

8. Whose fall did the Mughal existence from the Red Fort ended?

- (a) Aurangzeb (b) Muhammad Shah
(c) Shah Aalam (d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

Ans. (d)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- The Mughal existence ended with the fall of Bahadur Shah Zafar.

9. Where was the royal court held for the proclamation of the queen on 1st November, 1858?

- (a) Lucknow (b) Kampur
(c) Delhi (d) Allahabad

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2005]

Expl:- On 1st November 1858, Queen was proclaimed at the royal court in Allahabad by Lord Canning. Through this, India's reign came directly under the British crown.

10. In which year did the British got control of India by the East India Company?

- (a) 1857 (b) 1858
(c) 1859 (d) 1860

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

11. When was the Army Recruiting Act implied?

- (a) 1831 (b) 1856
(c) 1873 (d) 1905

Ans. (b)

[SSC LDC Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Canning in 1856 AD through the govt. implied the army recruiting act.

12. What is the other name of Nana Sahib?

- (a) Ramchandra Panduranga
(b) Dhondu Pant
(c) Taty Tope
(d) Kunwar Singh

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The adopted child of Peshwa Bajirao II was Nana Sahib, whose other name was Dhondu Pant.

13. Who didn't take part during the Revolt of the British in 1857?

- (a) Taty Tope (b) Tipu Sultan
(c) Rani Laxmibai (d) Nana Sahib

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Tipu Sultan didn't take part in the struggle of the revolt of the British in 1857.

14. Who is not related to the Gadar of 1857?

- (a) Nana Sahib
(b) Mangal Pandey
(c) Chandrashekhar Azad
(d) Rani Lakshmbai

Ans. (c) [SSC Steno Exam 2014]

Expl:- Chandra shekhar Azad was not related to the Gadar of 1857.

15. Which incident encouraged the ruler of England to undertake the Indian government (administration).

- (a) Battle of Plassey
(b) Battle of Baksar
(c) Violent War (Predatory)
(d) Sipoi Muting

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Sipoi Muting encouraged the ruler of England to undertake the Indian administration.

GOVERNOR GENERAL

Exam Questions (2005-15)

1. Who were the Khadi cut by the imperial court in 1877?

- (a) M.K. Gandhi (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Bipin Chandra Pal (d) G.V. Joshi

Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- In Pune assembly, Ganesh Vasudevan were the Khadi cut by the Imperial Court.

2. Who applied the revenue arrangements of the Istmarari Bengal?

- (a) Clive (b) Hastings
(c) Wellesley (d) Cornwallis

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Cornwallis implied and announced 10 years annual tax in place of yearly tax in 1790 AD.

3. The Permanent settlement system of collecting revenue in India was launched by.

- (a) Lord Karzan (b) Lord Dalhausie
(c) Lord Hastings (d) Lord Cornwallis

Ans. (d) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The Permanent settlement system of collecting revenue in India was launched by Lord Cornwallis

4. During the reign of British, who started the 'Raiyatvari System instantly in Madras Presidency'?

- (a) Maikartini (b) Alfinstone
(c) Thomas Munro (d) John Lawrence

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Thomas Munroe who was the governor of Madras from 1820 to 1827AD, started the Rainyatvari System in Madras Presidency.

5. Who started the 'Raiyatvari System' in Madras?

- (a) Lord Kainmaro (b) Sir Thomson Munro
(c) Lord Hastings (d) Lord Wellesley

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

6. Who was the Governor General of Bengal?

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

Ans. (b) [SSC Steno Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The first Governor General of East India Company in India was Warren Hastings.

7. Who was the Governor General of Bengal?

- (a) Robert Clive (b) Warren Hastings
(c) William Bantink (d) Cornwallis

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2009]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

8. For what purpose did the Britishers Start the Railways?

- (a) To proceed the heavy industry in India
(b) For British administrative control
(c) To provide food to famine prone places
(d) So anyone can freely wander in India.

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2009]

Expl:- The purpose of starting the Railways in India was for the facility of British administrative control.

9. When was the first telegraph line opened between Calcutta and Agra?

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

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2003]

Expt:- In 1851 AD for experimental purpose the telegraph line was opened in between Calcutta and Haymond labour.

10. In which state was the 'State Kidnapping Policy' used?

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

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expt:- After the second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49), the Punjab state was under the 'State Kidnapping Policy'

11. Who made it possible for an open competitive Exam's a medium to shift to India Civil Service for Indian?

- (a) William Bantink (b) Dalhousie
(c) Mayo (d) Ripon

Ans. (b) [SSC Sel. Off. Exam 2007]

Expt:- By the medium of an Open Competitive Exam, Dalhousie made it possible for an India to enter the Indian Civil Services.

12. Who was the first Indian to pass the Civil Service Exam?

- (a) Surendra Nath Benerji
(b) Satyendra Nath Tagore
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) Rabindranath Tagore

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Satyendra Nath was the first chosen Indian for the Indian Civil Services in 1869 AD.

13. Who first started the civil services in India?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Hastings

Ans. (a) [SSC Steno Exam, 2005]

Expt:- Lord Cornwallis started the civil services in India.

14. In which governor general was impeached at the House of Commons?

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

Ans. (a) [SSC Steno Exam, 2010]

Expt:- Lord Cornwallis first started the Civil Services in India.

15. Match the following-

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Lord Clive | 1. Helpful Treaty |
| B. Lord Wellesley | 2. Indian University Act. |
| C. Lord Dalhousie | 3. State Vilay Rule |
| D. Lord Karzan | 4. Dual Reign in Bengal |

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

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expt:-

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Lord Clive | 1. Dual Reign in Bengal |
| B. Lord Wellesley | 2. Helpful Treaty Indian |
| C. Lord Dalhousie | 3. State Vilay Rule |
| D. Lord Karzan | 4. University Act. |

16. Who was the first viceroy of India?

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

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expt:- Under the famous Act of 1858, Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India. He was also the Governor General of East-India Company. At this time, in 1857 AD, historic revolt took place.

17. Who was the last Governor General of East India Company and the first Viceroy under the Crown?

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2000]

Expt:- The last Governor General of East India Company and the first Viceroy under the Crown was Lord Canning.

18. Who started the Doctrine of Lapse?

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

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- Lord Dalhousie started the Doctrine of Lapse.

19. Which governor General was attached to the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Lord Ripan (b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Bantink (d) Lord Karzan

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expt:- See the explanation of above question.

20. Who was the last Viceroy of India?

- (a) Lord Linlithgo (b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Lord Vevel (d) Climent Itely

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expt:- The last viceroy of India was Lord Mountbatten.

21. Under which viceroy's time, was India found?

- (a) William Bantink (b) Wellesley
(c) Vêvel (d) Mountbatten

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, - 2014]

Expl:- During the independence of India the Viceroy of India was Mountbatten.

22. Who was the last Governor General of India?

- (a) Sir Krips (b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) C. Rajgopalchari (d) Sir Italy

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- India's first and last governor General of India was C. Rajagopalachari from 21 June, 1948 to 26 January 1950.

23. Who was the first Governor General of India?

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
(b) C. Rajagopalachari
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(d) Dr. s. Radhakrishnan

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- The first Governor General of India was Lord Mountbatten of the Independent India and the second but first Indian Governor was C. Rajagopalachari.

24. Who was the first Governor General of the independent India?

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) S. Radhakrishnan
(c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Lord Vivel

Ans. (c) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The first Governor General of the Independent India was Lord Mountbatten

25. What is considered the most useful and important improvement by Lord Karzan?

- (a) Educational Improvement
(b) Police Improvement
(c) Industrial Improvement
(d) Farming Improvement

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- The Farming/Agricultural improvement is considered as the most useful and important improvement by Lord Karzan.

26. Which incident took place during the time when Lord Karzon was the Viceroy of India?

- (a) Partition of Bengal
(b) Establishment of the Archaeological Department
(c) The second Delhi Court
(d) Building up of the National Congress

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The National Congress was built in 1885 AD by Lord Dufferin. The Archeological department was established during the time of Lord Karzan.

27. Who passed the Indian University Act?

- (a) Lord Litan (b) Lord Karzan
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Ripan

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, - 2014]

Expl:- During the time of Lord Karzan, the Indian University Act was passed.

28. Who was the fore runner of the local self government?

- (a) Ripan (b) Mayo
(c) Litan (d) Karzan

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2000]

Expl:- During the time of Lord Ripan, the local self-government was formed. He is known as the father of advanced forename of the local self government.

29. Who is known as the Father of Local Self-Government?

- (a) Lord Ripan (b) Lord Hastings
(c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Litan

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

30. In which place did the first rail started in 1853?

- (a) Calcutta (b) Mumbai
(c) Madras (d) Goa

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, - 2008]

Expl:- For the first time in India, on 16th April, 1853, the rail started from Porbandar to Thane.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Exam Questions (2005-15)

1. What was established under the 'Pitt's India Act.'

- (a) Court of Directions (b) Control Board
(c) Revenue Board (d) Permanent Council

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Pitts India Act, 1784 established the Control Board.

2. What was the Pitts India Act, 1784?

- (a) Ordinance (b) Resolution
(c) White paper (d) Regular Act

Ans. (*) [SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Pitts India Act also known as the East India Company Act, 1784.

3. Who established the highest court in Calcutta?

- (a) Regulation Act, 1778
- (b) Pitts India Act, 1784
- (c) Charter Act, 1793
- (d) Charter Act, 1813

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The highest court in Calcutta was established in 1773 through the Regulation Act.

4. Which charter Act, ended the business monopoly between China and East India Company?

- (a) Charter Act, 1793
- (b) Charter Act, 1813
- (c) Charter Act, 1833
- (d) Charter Act, 1853

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Charter Act 1833 ended this monopoly of business.

5. Communal elections—who started the system of Places?

- (a) Indian Council Act, 1892
- (b) Minto Marley Improvement, 1909
- (c) Mantegya - Chemsford Improvement, 1919
- (d) Indian Government Act, 1935

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, - 2000]

Expl:- Minto-Marley Improvement, 1909 started the system of place.

6. Who started the 'Provincial Autonomy' in India?

- (a) Indian Council Act, 1909
- (b) Indian Govt. Act, 1919
- (c) India Govt. Act, 1935
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

Ans. (c)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- The specialty of the Indian Govt. Act, 1935 was the provincial autonomy. Through this dual rule ended and established full responsive governance.

7. Which act's important specification was the provincial autonomy.

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

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

8. Who was proposed the first idea of making federation?

- (a) Indian Council Act, 1892
- (b) Minto-Marlo Improvement
- (c) Mantagyu-chamsford Improvement
- (d) Nehru Report, 1928

Ans. (*)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- In 1935, the idea of making Federation was put forward by the Indian Governance Act, 1935.

9. Who introduced the 'Dyarchy Impression'?

- (a) Montagu
- (b) Tej Bahadur Spru
- (c) Lionel Cortis
- (d) Chelmsford

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Lord Montagu introduced to the Dyarchy impression to India then. The Viceroy Lord Chelmsford because of him it is also called Montagu chelmsford improvement by Act, of 1919.

10. 'Dyarchy, was implied under which government of India?'

- (a) 1909
- (b) 1935
- (c) 1919
- (d) None

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

11. Who started Narendra Mandal in 1921 or the Chamber of Princess?

- (a) Lord Karzan
- (b) Lord Wellesley
- (c) Duke of Connaught
- (d) Duke of Velington

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Dukke of Connaught started Narendra Mandal in 1921 on the chamber of princess.

12. The Rowlatt Act, 1919 was implied under whose reign?

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

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The Rowlatt Act was started by Lord Chelmsford. A committee was called under justice Sir Sydney Rowlatt, to end the effect of Indian revolutions and to trample upon the national spirit.

13. What is the 'Government of India Act, 1935' based on?

- (a) Simon Commission
- (b) Lord Karzan Commission
- (c) Dimitrav Thesis
- (d) Lord Clive's Report

Ans. (a)

[SSC GCL Exam 2013]

Expl:- The Govt. of India Act, 1935 was based on Lord Simon Commission's report.

14. When was the constitutional committee set up to make the constitution of India?

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1946
- (d) 1949

Ans. (c)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, a committee was setup for making the constitution of India.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Exam Questions (2005-15)

1. In which year was Lala Lajpat Rai outcaged and sent to Mandal for the Agricultural Movement in Punjab?

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

Ans. (b) [SSC Sel. Off Exam 2007]

Expl:- For holding the Agricultural Movement in Punjab, Lala Lajpat Rai was outcaged and sent to Mandal in 1907.

2. According to Dadabhai Naoroji, the meaning of Swaraj is-

- (a) Independence
(b) Self-Governance
(c) Economical Independence
(d) Political Independence

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2009]

Expl:- In 1906, Dadabhai Naoroji announced that the aim of Indian national congress is to get Swaraj or self-governance.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Exam Questions (2005-15)

1. What was the purpose of the movement of boycotting the foreign things by Gandhiji?

- (a) Full Independence
(b) To give birth to hatred for Britishers.
(c) Encouraging Welfare State.
(d) Encouraging Cottage Industry.

Ans. (d) [SSC (Data Entry) Exam 2009]

Expl:- The Purpose of boycotting the foreign things was encouraging cottage industry.

2. Match:

I		II	
(A)	Sarojini Naidu	1.	Muslim League
(B)	M.A. Jinnah	2.	Indian National Congress
(C)	Tej Bahadur Supra	3.	Hindu General Assembly
(D)	V.D. Savarkar	4.	Liberal Party
A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4
			3

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

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam 2008]

Expl:-

I	II
Sarojini Naidu	Indian National Congress
M.A. Jinnah	Muslim League
Tej Bahadur Supra	Liberal Party
V.D. Savarkar	Hindu general assembly

3. When was Indian given the position of dominion states?

- (a) 15 January, 1947 (b) 15 August 1947
(c) 15 August 1950 (d) 15 October, 1947

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- On the basis of Mountbatten Plan, on 4th July, 1947 AD, British parliament presented the Indian Independence.

4. What were the most important teachings of Gandhiji?

1. Truth 2. Non-Violence
3. Dharma 4. 'Satyagrah'
(a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 4
(c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Gandhiji's main teachings were truth and non-violence.

5. Gandhiji was the true supporter of?

- (a) Big Industrialist
(b) Cottage Industries
(c) Big and Small Scale Industries
(d) None

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Gandhiji supported cottage industries.

6. Who was the member of Swaraj Party?

1. Motilal Nehru
2. Sardar Patel
3. Gopal Krishan Gokhale
(a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 1
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (b) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Sardar Patel was the member of Swaraj Party.

7. After whose failure was the Swaraj Party made?

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

(d) Champaran Satyagrah

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- After the failure of Non-Cooperation Movement, Swaraj Party was made.

8. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru made the Swaraj Party-

- (a) Indian Community Party
- (b) Forward Block
- (c) Swaraj Societal Party
- (d) Swaraj Party

Ans. (b) [SSC Sec. off. Exam 2006]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

9. Motilal Nehru and Chitranjan Das were the founder member of-

- (a) Indian Community Party
- (b) Forward Block
- (c) Swaraj Societies Party
- (d) Swaraj Party

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

10. Under which sunsign was P. Jawaharlal Nehru born?

- (a) Leo
- (b) Capricorn
- (c) Sagittarius
- (d) Scorpio

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was born under Scorpio Sunsign.

11. What was the roundtable meeting famous for?

- (a) Indian Autonomy arrangements
- (b) Constitution of India
- (c) To take back the civil disobedience movement, the struggle of Gandhi.
- (d) Congress being the only reprehensive of Indians.

Ans. (b) [SSC Sel off. Exam 2006]

Expl:- The round table meeting was organized to discuss the simon report. By this British India was being prepared for the constitution.

12. Who took part in the National Congress, belonging to the Dalit in Brussels in 1927?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Dr. Ansari
- (d) Motilal Nehru

Ans. (a) [SSC Sel. Off. Exam 2007]

Expl:- Jawaharlal Nehru took part in the National Congress, belonging to the Dalit in Brussels in 1927.

13. Who was the first woman President of Congress?

- (a) Smt. Anie Besant
- (b) Smt. Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Smt. Neli Sengupta
- (d) Aruna Asaf Ali

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- The first woman President of Congress was the Anie Besant.

14. Who was the first Indian woman President of Indian National Congress?

- (a) Kamla Devi Chattopadhyay
- (b) Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Anie Besant
- (d) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

15. Who was the President of the Indian National Congress, while the Mountbatten Plan was accepted?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Sardar Patel
- (c) Maulana Azad
- (d) Acharya J.B. Kriplani

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Acharya J.B. Kriplani was the President of national congress during that time.

16. Bal, Pal and Lal were the main politicians of-

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

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai were the main politicians of the Gadar Party.

17. Which party did Subhash Chandra Bose establish after leaving the Indian National congress?

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

Ans. (c) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- Subhash Chandra Bose established the Forward Block after leaving the Indian National Congress.

18. Who established the Forward Block?

- (a) Shubhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Jaiprakash Narayan
- (c) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (d) Ram Manohar Lohiya

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Subhash Chandra Bose established the Forward Block.

19. Who was the founder of "Azad Hind Fauj"?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (b) Sardar Patel
- (c) Chandrashekhar Azad
- (d) Acharya J.B. Kriplani

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Subhash Chandra Bose was the founder of Azad Hind Fauj.

20. On 12th April 1944, Subhash Chandra Bose hosted a flag in a city of the Indian National Army. Under which state is that city?

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

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- On the Morning city of Manipur, Subhash Chandra Bose hosted flag of Indian Army.

21. Who was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress?

- (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (b) Badaruddin Tyabzi
- (c) Sir Sayeed Ahmed Khan
- (d) Abul Kalam Azad

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- In 1887 AD in Madras, Badaruddin Tyabzi was elected the first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress.

22. How many people did take part in the first session?

- (a) 75
- (b) 76
- (c) 71
- (d) 72

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- 72 people took part in the first session on 28th December, 1885 in Bombay.

23. Who was the president during the first meeting of Indian National Congress in 1885 AD?

- (a) Shree M.Mehta
- (b) Shree Womesh Chandra Banerji
- (c) D.E. Vacha
- (d) S.N. Banerji

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

24. Who was the founder of India National Congress?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Chitranjan Das
- (c) A.O. Hume
- (d) Lokmanya Tilak

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The Founder of Indian national congress was A.O. Hume, in 1885.

25. Who started the Indian National Meet?

- (a) W.C. Banerji
- (b) Anil Besant
- (c) Gandhiji
- (d) A.O. Allan Octavian Hume

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- In 1884, Hume established the Indian National Meet.

26. Who was the great secretary of India National Congress?

- (a) Dadabhai Narouji
- (b) A.O. Hume
- (c) Firozshah Mehta
- (d) Badarudding Taiyabai

Ans. (b) [SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- A.O. Hume was the great secretary of India National Congress.

27. Which quote is related to A.O. Hume?

- (a) He founded the Indian National Congress.
- (b) He was the president in the annual sessions
- (c) He was an Ornithologist
- (d) He was the member of Indian Civil Service

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- A.O. Hume was the president in the annual sessions in the Indian National Congress.

28. Which movement was not under Mahatma Gandhi?

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

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, - 2013]

Expl:- Swadeshi Movement was not under Gandhi but Lord Karzan.

29. Khilafat Movement was initiated to protest against the insult of.

- (a) Turkish Khalifa
- (b) Aga Khan
- (c) Muhammad Ali Jinna
- (d) Abul Kalam Azad

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- The Sultan of Turkey was the Khalifa of Islam.

30. Who proposed the name Pakistan?

- (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (b) Fazlul Hak
- (c) Liyakat Ali Khan
- (d) Chaudhary Rahmat Ali

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The student of Cambridge University, Chaudhary Rahmat Ali first wrote the name in 1933 A.D.

31. Where Indian National Congress and Muslim League did come close?

- (a) Lahore
- (b) Amritsar
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Haripura

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- In 1916, Indian National Congress and Muslim League came near for a compromise in Lucknow.

32. In which session did the Congress & Muslim League come together?

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

Ans. (d)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

33. Who tried to divide the soft and warm team and in which year and where?

- (a) Surat Session of Congress in 1907
- (b) Bombay Session of 1885
- (c) Calcutta Session in 1886
- (d) Nagpur Session in 1920

Ans. (a)

[SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- At Surat Session of Congress in 1907, the soft and warm team were divided.

34. When the Indian National Congress was divided into moderate and extremists.

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

Ans. (a)

[SSC MTS Exam, - 2013]

Expl:- In 1907, it was divided.

35. Which Brigadier was linked to Jallianwala Bagh incident?

- (a) General Harris
- (b) General Dyer
- (c) Colonel Wellesley
- (d) Arthur Wellesley

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- General Dyer was linked with the Jallianwala Bagh incident.

36. The Poona Pact comprise held between-

- (a) Nehru and Ambedkar
- (b) Gandhi & Ambedkar
- (c) Malviya and Ambedkar
- (d) Gandhi & Nehru

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- The Poona Pact Comprise held between Gandhi and Ambedkar.

38. Who was the first president of Indian National Congress?

- (a) George Yule
- (b) William Vederborn
- (c) A.O. Hums
- (d) Henry Cotton.

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- George Yule was the first president of Indian National Congress.

39. When was the Home Rule League found?

- (a) Division of Bengal
- (b) During first World War
- (c) During the Jallianwala Bagh incident
- (d) Congress Session in 1906.

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2008]

Expl:- It was found during the first World War (1914-18)

40. Who founded the 'All India Muslim League'?

- (a) Maulana Ahamad Ali
- (b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (c) Aaga Khan
- (d) Hakim Azmal Khan

Ans. (c)

Expl:- In 1906 A.D., All India Muslim League was found by Nawab Salimulla Khan and Aaga Khan.

41. In which year was the Muslim league founded?

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

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Muslim League founded in 1906.

42. Who was the president of Partition Council?

- (a) M.A. Jinnah
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) V.P. Menon

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Lord Mountbatten was the president of Partition Council.

43. The political leaders boycotted Simon Commission because.

- (a) They thought he was faking it

- (b) All the members of commission were British.
 (c) Members of Commission were all against India.
 (d) He didn't fulfill the demands of Indians.

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Ans. (b)

Expl:- For revering the Indian Governance Act on 1927 AD, in 1919 AD, Simon was set up by the British Government. According to this commission, all the members were British. For not including any Indian, they revolted against this and thus Simon was boycotted.

44. Why did Indians boycotted Simon Commission in Feb, 1928.

- (a) All members of this commission were britishers.
 (b) That time many nationalist leaders were under arrest.
 (c) Its president sir John Simon was very unpopular.
 (d) Montegyu-Chemsford improvements were unsuccessful.

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Ans. (a)

Expl:- The main reason behind boycott of Simon Commission was that all members of this commission were britishers. Due to this reason, it's also known as 'White Commission'.

45. Who founded 'Bharat Sevak Samaj' (Servants of Indian Society)?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 (b) Gopal Krishan Gokhale
 (c) Surendra Nath Banerjee
 (d) Dada Bhai Naroji

Ans. (b)

Expl:- Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded Bharat Sevak Samaj at Pune in Maharashtra on 12 June, 1905 AD.

46. Who was the founder of 'Servants of India Society'?

- (a) G.K. Gokhle (b) M.P. Ranade
 (c) B.G. Jilak (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

Ans. (a)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2010]

Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

47. In which year, Gandhi Ji founded 'Sabarmati Ashram' in Gujrat?

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC (DEO) Exam 2008]

Expl:- Gandhi Ji founded Sabarmati Ashram in 17 June, 1917 AD in Gujarat. Gandhi Ji started his famous 'Dandi March' from here.

48. High Courts in Calcutta, Madras and Mumbai were established during the tenure of which Viceroy?

- (a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Canning

(c) John Laurence

(d) Lord Dalhousie

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2008]

Expl:- During the tenure of Lord Canning, High court in Calcutta was established on 1 July, 1862, Mumbai on 14 August, 1862 and in Madras on 15 August 1862.

49. The High Courts in Calcutta, Mumbai and Madras were established in.

- (a) 1935 (b) 1919
 (c) 1892 (d) 1861

Ans. (d)

[SSC Section off. Exam 2007]

Expl:- The High Courts in Calcutta, Mumbai and Madras were established in 1861.

50. Who was considered the political guru of Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

- (a) Swami Vivekananda
 (b) Ram Mohan Roy
 (c) Shishir Kumar Ghosh
 (d) Dada Bhai Naroji

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Bal Gangadhar Tilak considered Dada Bhai Naroji his political leader.

51. The Attack on 'Chittagang Arsenal' was done in whose leadership.

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

Ans. (d)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Attack on Chittagang Arsenal (presently in Bengal) was done in the leadership of Surya Sen. People Called him 'Master Da' affectionately.

52. Gandhi-Irwin agreement was signed in-

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

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Gandhi-Irwin Agreement is related to Civil Disobedience Movement. It was signed in 5 March, 1931 AD.

53. In which one of the following round table conference, Mahatma Gandhi participated?

- (a) First Round Table Conference, 1930
 (b) Second Round Table Conference, 1931
 (c) Third Round Table Conference, 1932
 (d) All of the above

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Gandhi went Britain with S.S. Rajputana ship in 29 August 1931 for Second Round Table Conference.

54. Which one of the following was the president of states Recognition Commission, who recommended demarcation of states on the basis of Language?

- (a) Fajal Ali (b) Sardar K.M. Panikar
(c) H.N. Kunjaru (d) M.C. Mahajan

Ans. (a) [SSC Steno Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Nehru appointed Fajal Ali president of states recognition commission in 1953 AD, this commission gave its report in Oct, 1955 AD, this report said that with financial and administrative issue, we should consider language also for recognition of states.

55. The first Non-Congress Government was formed in which state in independent India-

- (a) Punjab (b) Bihar
(c) Maharashtra (d) Kerala

Ans. (d) [SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Expl:- In Independent India, first Non-Congress Government was formed in Kerala. The tenure of this was from April 1957 to July 1959. The first Non-Congress chief Minister was E.M.S. Nandari Pad (Communist Party).

56. In 1937, Congress formed cabinets in-

- (a) 7 states (b) 9 states
(c) 5 states (d) 4 states

Ans. (*) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- In the election of Odissa, MP, Bihar, Madras, Bombay and U.S. Congress won in 1937. In these six states Congress formed its cabinet. Later in Assam and Northwestern states also, congress formed its cabinet with the help of other parties.

57. By whom, Mahatma Gandhi was very impressed?

- (a) Barnard Sha (b) Karl
(c) Fenin (d) Feo Tolstoy

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Gandhi was very impressed by Leo Tolstoy. He established 'Tolstoy Farm' in South Africa with the help of Artisan Kalenbakh.

58. Mahatma Gandhi was impressed by work.

- (a) Karl Marx (b) Thomas Hobs
(c) Charls Darvin (d) Leo Tolstoy

Ans. (d) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Mahatma Gandhi was very impressed by Leo Tolstoy.

59. Where Gandhi ji did learned the art of Satyagraha?

- (a) Ireland (b) England
(c) Scotland (d) South Africa

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Gandhi ji practised the art of Satyagraha in South Africa during his migration.

60. Who used the word 'Satyagraha'?

- (a) Gandhi ji
(b) Shri Arvind Ghosh
(c) Ravindra Nath Tagore
(d) Ram Mohan Roy

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Gandhi ji used the word 'Satyagraha'. He used it in South Africa for the very first time.

61. In which city of South Africa, White people beat Gandhi ji and threw him on the tracks?

- (a) Capetown (b) Durban
(c) Johannesburg (d) Pretoria

Ans. (*) [SSC Section off. Exam 2007]

Expl:- Mahatma Gandhi went South Africa in 1893 AD for a case of Indian Muslim Business man Dada Abdulla. When Gandhi Ji was travelling from Darban to Pretoria by the first class of train, People beat Gandhi and threw on the tracks at Marits burg.

62. Who went South Africa to meet Gandhi Ji?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(b) Vallabh Bhai Patel
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Gopal Krishan Gokhale went South Africa to meet Gandhi ji.

63. Who was the political Guru of Gandhi Ji?

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(c) Arvind Ghosh
(d) Lala Lajpat Roy

Ans. (a) [SSC MTS Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Gopal Krishna Gokhale was political Gurur of Gandhi ji. In 9 Jan, 1915 AD, Gandhi ji came back to India from South Africa and came in contact of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Gandhi ji came into the active politics on India by Gopal Effect.

64. When did Gandhi ji start 'Satyagraha Movement'?

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

Ans. (a) [SSC FCI Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Gandhi ji first used Satyagraha in Champaran in 1917 AD in India. He used it against Revolt Act in 1919 on national level.

65. From where Gandhi ji started his political activities?

- (a) Dandi (b) Kheda

(c) Sabarmati

(d) Champaran

[SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Ans. (d)
Expl:- Gandhi ji started his political activities from Champaran.

66. Where was A.I.C.C. Session organized in the presidency of Gandhi ji?

(a) Madras

(b) Lahore

(c) Belgam

(d) Kolkata

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The A.I.C.C. Session was organized in the presidency of Gandhi ji in Belgam in 1924.

67. From where Gandhi Ji started Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930?

(a) Sabarmati Aashram (b) Ahmadabad

(c) Portbandar (d) Dandi

Ans. (d) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Gandhi ji started Civil Disobedience Movement from Dandi in 6 April, 1930.

68. Gandhi Ji considered Khadi as the symbol of what?

(a) Industrialisation (b) Financial freedom

(c) Fiancial growth (d) Moral obligation

Ans. (b) [SSC Section Off. Exam 2006]

Expl:- Gandhi ji considered Khadi the symbol of Financial Freedom.

69. Arrange the following incidents in chronological order-

(a) The Cripps Mission - Civil Disobedience Movement - the Cabinet Mission Plan

(b) Civil Disobedience Movement - the Cripps Mission - the Cabinet Mission Plan.

(c) The Cripps Mission - the Cabinet Mission Plan - Civil Disobedience Movement.

(d) Civil Disobedience Movement - the Cabinet Mission Plan - the Cripps Mission.

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2006]

Expl:- Above incidents in chronological order are-

1. Civil Disobedience Movement - 1930

2. The Cripps Mission - 1942

3. The Cabinet Mission Plan - 1946

70. Arrange the following in chronological order-

I. Dandi March II. Simon Commission

III. Pune Agreement IV. Gandhi - Irwin Pact

(a) II, I, III, IV

(b) II, I, IV, III

(c) IV, III, I, II

(d) IV, III, II, I

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2012]

Expl:- Correct chronological order is-

Simon Commission - 1927

Dandi March - 6 April, 1930

Gandhi - Irwin Pact - 5 March, 1931

Pune Agreement - 26 September, 1932

71. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

(a) Non-Cooperation Movement - Surendra Nath Banerjee

(b) Swadeshi Movement - Ravindranath Tagore

(c) Indian National Army - Subhash Chandra Bose

(d) Swaraj Party - Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The Leadership of Indian National Army was done by Subhash Chandra Bose. Although Ravindra Nath Tagore supported Swadeshi movement but he was not active in that.

72. In which two states, Non Congress Cabinets were formed in 1937?

(a) Bengal and Punjab

(b) Punjab and North Western States

(c) Madras and Middle States

(d) Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam 2011]

Expl:- Non-Congress Cabinets were formed in Bengal and Punjab in 1937.

73. Subhash Chandra Bose defeated and elected President of Congress Party in 1939?

(a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

(b) Pattabhi Sitaramayya

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru

(d) V.B. Patel

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- Subhash Chandra Bose won the election of Congress party in 1939 by defeating Pattabhi Sitaram Mayya. But later he resigned due to conflict with Gandhi ji.

74. Cabinet Mission came to India in-

(a) 1943

(b) 1944

(c) 1945

(d) 1946

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Cabinet Mission came to India in March 1946 in the leadership of Lord Patthik Lawrence. Two other members of it were- Steylord Cripps and A.V. Alexander.

75. For what, Cabinet Mission was sent to India?

(a) To establish a National Government.

(b) To fix a constitutional system for power.

- (c) To accept, demand of Jinna for Pakistan
- (d) To refuse to give freedom to India.

Ans. (b) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expt:- Cabinet mission came to Delhi in 24 March, 1946. The Motive of this mission was to make a good system for independent India and to make a good constitution.

76. According to Mahatma Gandhi, which one of the following force is more powerful in the world?
- (a) Nonviolence of Brave
 - (b) Nonviolence of Weak
 - (c) Nonviolence of Coward
 - (d) Nonviolence of Dourtrondden

Ans. (a) [SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2009]

Expt:- According to Mahatma Gandhi, the most powerful force in the world is Non Violence of Brave.

77. Which of the following is not correct about Mahatma Gandhi?
- (a) Gandhi ji believed in purity of instruments
 - (b) Gandhi ji supported a good relationship b/w religion and politics.
 - (c) Gandhi ji said that religion should be far away from politics.
 - (d) Gandhi ji believed in non-violence.

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expt:- Gandhi Ji believed in purity of instruments. He said religion shouldn't be mixed with politics. He believed in non-violence. He didn't supported relationship b/w religion and politics.

78. Which movement was supported by Gandhi ji?
- (a) Untouchability
 - (b) Casteism
 - (c) Lack of unity b/w Hindu and Muslim
 - (d) Civil War

Ans. (a) [SSC Exam 2014]

Expt:- Mahatma Gandhi sacrificed his life for the benefit of Harijans. He considered untouchability a crime. He gave name as Harijan to untouchables. And he established an organization of 'Harijan Sevak Union'.

79. What was the main reason behind 'Quit India movement'?
- (a) Failure of Cripps Mission
 - (b) Britishers were busy in World War II
 - (c) Discomfort in people
 - (d) Report of Simon Commission

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expt:- The main reason behind 'Quit India movement' was failure of Cripps mission. The Annual meeting of All India congress Committee was organized in Bombay in 7 August, 1942 in the presidency of Abul Kalam Azad. In that meeting 'Quit India' was declared. Recommendation was accepted in 1942 and Quit India movement was started on 9 August, 1942.

80. The famous Quit India movement of Gandhi ji was started in-
- (a) 1942
 - (b) 1941
 - (c) 1943
 - (d) 1940

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expt:- The Quit India movement was started in 1942.

81. Quit India movement in 1942 was started in which month?
- (a) January
 - (b) March
 - (c) August
 - (d) December

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam 2007]

Expt:- The Quit India movement was started in August, 1942.

82. When did Cripps mission come to India?
- (a) 1946
 - (b) 1945
 - (c) 1942
 - (d) 1940

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2015]

Expt:- The Cripps mission came to India in the leadership of Stafford Cripps in 1942.

83. Where did 'Parallel Government' form during Quit India movement?
- (a) Varansi
 - (b) Allahabad
 - (c) Lucknow
 - (d) Baliya

Ans. (d) [SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expt:- During Quit India Movement, Parallel Governments were formed in many areas of country in 1942 AD. Baliya (U.P.) was one of those areas in which Parallel Government were formed, Chittu Pandey lead this Government of Baliya.

84. Which one of the following was first female Governor of Independent India?
- (a) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
 - (b) Mrs. Sucheta Kriplani
 - (c) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
 - (d) Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit

Ans. (a) [SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expt:- The First female Governor in independent India was Mrs. Sarojini Naidu (15 August, 1947 to 1 May, 1949). She was the governor of U.P.

85. Gandhi ji postponed which movements after Thieves Steal Scandal (Chori Chora Kand)?
- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement

- (b) Khilafat Movement
- (c) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement

[SSC DEO Exam 2009]

Ans. (c)
Expl:- After Chori Chora Kand (Thieves Steal Scandal), Gandhi ji postponed Non-Cooperation Movement.

86. The Non-cooperation movement was postponed due to which reason?

- (a) Pune agreement
- (b) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
- (c) Chori Chora Incident
- (d) Gandhi Irwin Pact

[SSC Sect. officer Exam, 2006]

Ans. (c)
Expl:- See the explanation of above question.

87. Where did Indian National Congress passed its famous proposal 'Non-Cooperation' in 1920?

- (a) In Lucknow
- (b) In Delhi
- (c) In Bombay
- (d) In Calcutta

[SSC CPO Exam, 2007]

Ans. (d)
Expl:- Indian National Congress passed its famous proposal Non-cooperation in Calcutta in 1920 AD. This was as special session. The President of this session was Lala Lajpat Ray.

88. Which movement was supported by Hindus and Muslims both?

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

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Ans. (c)
Expl:- The Partition Movement (1920) and Non-cooperation movement (1920-22) were supported by Hindus and Muslims both.

89. Which are the three form of Satyagraha?

- (a) Revolution, Public, Boycott
- (b) Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Boycott
- (c) Boycott, Civil Disobedience, Revolt
- (d) Non-Cooperation, Revolution, Nay (Referendum)

Ans. (b)

Expl:- The three form of Satyagraha are Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Boycott.

90. Civil disobedience movement was started on which issue in 1930?

- (a) Equal opportunity of employment for Indians.
- (b) The execution of Bhagat Singh Proposed.

- (c) British adopted Salt Monopoly.
- (d) Complete Freedom.

Ans. (c)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2008]

Expl:- The Civil Disobedience movement was started because British adopted salt monopoly. This movement was started from Allahabad.

91. Gandhiji's Dandi March is an Example of what?

- (a) Direct Proceedings
- (b) Boycott
- (c) Civil Disobedience
- (d) Non-Cooperation

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Dandi March of Gandhi ji is an example of Civil Disobedience.

92. Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Disobedience movement in which year?

- (a) 1928
- (b) 1930
- (c) 1931
- (d) 1922

Ans. (b)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2011]

Expl:- Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.

93. When did salt March start?

- (a) 1930
- (b) 1932
- (c) 1928
- (d) 1931

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expl:- Salt March was Started in 1930 by Mahatma Gandhi.

94. Dandi March of Gandhi ji was a part of?

- (a) None-Cooperation Movement
- (b) Self Governance
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) Quit India Movement

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam 2015]

Expl:- The Dandi March of Gandhi ji was a part of Civil Disobedience Movement.

95. Gandhi ji started which movement against salt monopoly of Britishers?

- (a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (b) Self Indigenous Movement
- (c) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2008]

Expl:- Gandhi ji started Civil Disobedience Movement against salt monopoly of Britishers.

96. The Qath for self Governance was taken in which session of congress?

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

Ans. (b)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2009]

Expt:- 44th session of congress was organized at Lahore on 29-31 Dec. 1929 AD in the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru. The Proposal for self governance was passed in this session.

97. The Announcement for self-governance was done in which session of Indian National Congress?

- (a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Kolkata (d) Nagpur

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Indian National Congress announced self Governance at Lahore.

98. In which one of the following years, 26 January was celebrated as Independence Day?

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

Ans. (a)

[SSC CPO Exam, 2005]

Expt:- 26 January was celebrated as Independence Day in 1930.

99. In which session of Indian National Congress, 'Self Governance' proposal was passed?

- (a) Lucknow Session, 1916
(b) Belgaon Session, 1924
(c) Lahore Session, 1929
(d) Karachi Session, 1931

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expt:- The Indian National Congress organized its 44th session at Lahore, in which they declared Self Governance.

100. Who founded all India association of Harijanas in 1932 AD?

- (a) Mahatma Phule (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jag Jiven Ram

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2005]

Expt:- Mahatma Gandhi founded All India Association of Harijanas in 1932 AD. He gave the name 'Harijans' to untouchables.

101. Who was the first speaker of Independent India?

- (a) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
(b) Anthony
(c) K.M. Manshi
(d) G.V. Mavalankar

Ans. (d)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

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Expt:- The First speaker of Independent India was G.V. Mavalankar (G.B. Mavalankar). Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru gave him the title of 'Father of Legislative Assembly'.

102. Who is related to Sarvodaya and Bhoodan Movement?

- (a) Acharya Naredra Dev
(b) G.K. Gokhle
(c) M.G. Ranade
(d) Acharya Vinoba Bhave

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Acharya Vinoba Bhave was related to Sarvodaya and Bhoodan movement. He started Bhoodan movement from Pocham Palli of Andhra Pradesh on 18 April, 1951.

103. Who gave the idea of Sarvodaya?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Jay Prakash Narayana
(c) Vinoba Bhave
(d) K.J. Mushroowala

Ans. (a)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Mahatma Gandhi gave the idea of Sarvodaya. Sarvodaya means 'Progress of All.'

MISCELLANEOUS

1. From where Christopher Columbus was?

- (a) Venice (b) Genoa
(c) Spain (d) Portugal

Ans. (b)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expt:- Christopher Columbus was the famous sailor of Genoa who discovered America continent in 1492 AD. He was born on 31 Oct, 1451 AD in Genoa (Italy) and died on 20 May, 1506 AD in Valladolid in Spain.

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

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

Ans. (*)

[SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expt:- Aligarh Muslim University was established by Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan in 1920 AD. Before this, it was established as 'Muhammad Anglo Oriental College (MAOC)' in 1875 AD. Jawaharlal Nehru University was established by an act of Parliament in 1969 AD. that time Indira Gandhi was P.M. of India and she established it. Ambedkar University is situated in many places eg. Delhi, Lucknow, Agra, but in question place isn't mentioned. So can't decide answer of this question. Banaras Hindu University was established by Madan Mohan Malviya.

1. "Where there is no law, there is no freedom" who said this?

- (a) Plato (b) Machiavelli
(c) John Locke (d) Karl Marx

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The famous Political thinker John Locke quoted "where there is no law there is no freedom" in his book 'The Second Treatise of Government.'

2. What is reform movement?

- (a) Revival of critical knowledge
(b) Revolt against the Dominance of Pop
(c) The rise of the ultimate royal
(d) Change in the ethical behaviour of humans.

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2015]

Expl:- The Reforms Movement was against the Dominance of Pop this movement is also called protestant reformation.

3. The Ideology of Fascism was developed in which country?

- (a) Germany (b) Japan
(c) Italy (d) Russia

Ans. (c) [SSC CGL Exam, 2005]

Expl:- Mussolini was active member of Italian communist party in starting but during First World War, he became hardcore nationalist. After was he started taking part in Fascio Movement. Mussolini used his power to unite all fascist. And effect of this organization spread fastly in the whole Italy. He became the most powerful man of Italy till 1922 AD.

4. The Methods of Democratic Socialism are-

- (a) Revolution (b) General Strike
(c) Destroy (d) Explain and Promote

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Methods of democratic socialism are explaining and promoting.

5. Who was the co-founder of Populist Movement 'Anarchism' in Russia?

- (a) Mikhail Bakunin (b) Gorki
(c) Leo Tolstoy (d) Jurgnev

Ans. (a) [SSC CGL, 2013]

Expl:- Mikhail Bakunin was the most impressive person in early days of Public populism. He was the founder of Collectivist Anarchism and he was a Russian Revolutionary.

6. Socialism is basically whose movement?

- (a) Intellectual People (b) The poor
(c) Middle Class (d) Workers

Ans. (d) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Socialism is a movement of workers.

7. Who built the Great Wall of China?

- (a) Lee Tai Pu (b) Shi Huang Ji
(c) Tao Te Ching (d) Confucius

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- The Great Wall of China was built by the first emperor of China 'Shi Huang Ji' in 220-206 BC.

8. In ancient India, what was Burma called?

- (a) Malaymandlam (b) Yavdweep
(c) Golden Land (d) Golden Island

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2012]

Expl:- In South-eastern countries except Burma, Indian culture spreaded through Brahman religion. Barma was called 'Golden Land' in ancient India.

9. Marcopolo is famous for what-

- (a) Because he discovered Greenland.
(b) For travelling China, India and Asia.
(c) For arrounding Good hope cape
(d) For discovering Canada.

Ans. (b) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Marcopolo is famous for travelling China, India and Asia.

10. 'Karl Marks' book 'Das Kapital' was published in-

- (a) 1857 (b) 1862
(c) 1867 (d) 1872

Ans. (c) [SSC CPO Exam, 2010]

Expl:- Karl Marks book Das Kapital was published in 1867.

11. Which country embossed as the biggest colonial power at the end of 18th century?

- (a) France (b) Spain
(c) Britain (d) Germany

Ans. (c) [SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Britain embossed as the biggest colonial power at the end of 19th century.

12. Napoleon's final defeat was in which one of the following battle?

- (a) Battle of Pyramid (b) Battle of Trafalgar
(c) Battle of Austerlitz (d) Battle of Vagram

Ans. (b) [SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- In the given Battles, Napoleon defeated in battle of Trafalgar (21 Oct, 1805) only. This was not his last defeat, his last defeat was battle of Waterloo (18 June, 1815) and that's not in the given options.

13. Match the following list in correct order –

List I (Names)		List II (Incidents)	
(A) Hobbs		1. Execution of Charles I	
(B) Rousseau		2. Glorious Revolution	
(C) Locke		3. Frances Revolution	
(D) Hitler		4. Second World War	
Match			
A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	1	4
(b) 3	1	2	4
(c) 1	4	2	3
(d) 1	2	4	3

Ans. (b)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2006]

Expl:- List I is correctly matched with List II in the following way-

List I (Names)	List II (Incidents)
(A) Hobbs	1. Execution of Charles I
(B) Rousseau	2. Frances Revolution
(C) Locke	3. Glorious Revolution
(D) Hitler	4. Second World War

14. Which one of the following person was not related to integration of Italy?

- (a) Kevoor (b) Geribaldi
(c) Mussolini (d) Maijini

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- The credit for integration of Italy goes to Maijini, Kevoor and Geribaldi. The father of integration of Italy is Joseph Maijini. Mussolini was not related to integration of Italy.

15. Atomic bombs were dropped on which cities of Japan during Second World War?

- (a) Jokyo and Hiroshima
(b) Nagasaki and Miyazaki
(c) Sendai and Hiroshima
(d) Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- During the world war II, atomic bombs were dropped at Hiroshima city on 6 August, 1945 and Nagasaki on 9 August, 1945.

16. 'French Revolution' started due to whose fall?

- (a) Bastille (b) Comyunz
(c) Zakabin club (d) Pilnitz

Ans. (a)

[SSC Tax Asst. Exam, 2007]

Expl:- French revolution (1789 AD) started due to fall of Bastille fort.

17. What is the meaning of Cold War?

- (a) Tension b/w east and west
(b) Ideological Hostility between capitalist and communist.
(c) Tension b/w superpowers
(d) All of the above

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Cold War means tension between east and west, capitalist (America and its companions) and communist (Russia and its companions) hospitality and tension b/w superpowers.

18. Arrange the following historical incidents in chronological order.

- i. Francese Revolution
ii. Glorious Revolution
iii. American War for Independence
iv. Russian Revolution

- (a) i,ii,iii,iv (b) ii,iii,i,iv
(c) ii,i,iv,iii (d) iii,ii,i,iv

Ans. (b)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:-

Revolution	Year
Glorious Revolution	1688-89 AD
American War of Independence	1765 - 1783 AD
Francese Revolution	1789 AD
Russian Revolution	1917 AD

19. When did Russian Revolution happen?

- (a) 1905 AD (b) 1911 AD
(c) 1917 AD (d) 1929 AD

Ans. (c)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Russian Revolution happened in 1917 AD.

20. The Incident of Bostan Tea Party is related to-

- (a) America came into Second World War
(b) Francese Revolution
(c) American Civil War
(d) American Independence War

Ans. (d)

[SSC MTS Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Bostan Tea Party happened during American Independence war on 16 Dec, 1773 AD.

21. How did Crimean War finish?

- (a) Trinon Agreement (b) Versai Agreement
(c) Paris Agreement (d) Saint German Agreement

Ans. (c)

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- Crimean War (Oct, 1853- Feb, 1856) finished under the Paris Agreement (30 March, 1856).

22. Crimean War was fought b/w whom in 1854-1856.

- (a) Russia and Turki (b) U.S.A. and England
(c) Russia and Japan (d) England and France

[SSC CHSL Exam 2014]

Ans. (a)
Expl:- Crimean war started in 1854 AD and finished in 1856 AD. Joint army of Britain France and Turkey defeated Russia.

23. For whom did Japan Battled in the 1st World War?

- (a) From Noone's side
(b) With Germany against United Kingdom
(c) For itself against Russia
(d) With United Kingdom against Germany

[SSC CGL Exam, 2013]

Ans. (d)
Expl:- In the First World War, Japan was with United Kingdom and fought against Germany.

24. Under which treaty did the 1st World war came to an end?

- (a) Tashkent Treaty
(b) Versailles Treaty
(c) Tilsit Treaty
(d) Berlin Treaty

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Ans. (b)
Expl:- Under Versailles Treaty, the First World War came to an end. On 11 November, 1918, Germany capitulated.

25. Who made the word 'Iran Casing'?

- (a) Winston Churchill
(b) George Bush
(c) Franklin Roosevelt
(d) Climent Italy

[SSC Steno Exam, 2005]

Ans. (a)
Expl:- The word 'Iran Casing' was given by Winston Churchill.

26. Who made the word 'United Nations'?

- (a) Lenin (b) Churchill
(c) Stylin (d) Roosevelt

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2015]

Ans. (d)
Expl:- 'United Nations' was made by the form President of America, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

27. Which amongst the below countries was one of the 3 angle powers during the 2nd World War, who were against the national powers?

- (a) Germany (b) Italy
(c) China (d) Japan

[SSC CHSL Exam, 2013]

Expl:- China was the country among the 3 Axle Powers during the II World War.

28. Who was the writer of 'Mein Kampf'?

- (a) Hitler (b) Mussolini
(c) Bismarck (d) Maijini

Ans. (a) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Expl:- Mein Kampf was the autobiography of Adolf Hitler. He was the promoter of Nazism.

29. Who is the oldest British King/Queen to sit over the royal throne?

- (a) Queen Victoria (b) Queen Elizabeth II
(c) Queen Mary Tudor (d) Queen Any

Ans. (c) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2012]

Expl:-

Queen	Birth	Enthroned
Queen any	6 Feb, 1665	8th March, 1702
Queen Victoria	24 May, 1819	20 June, 1837
Queen Elizabeth	21 April, 1926	6 Feb, 1952
Queen Mary Tudor	18 Feb, 1516	19 July, 1553 (37 years 5 Months)