

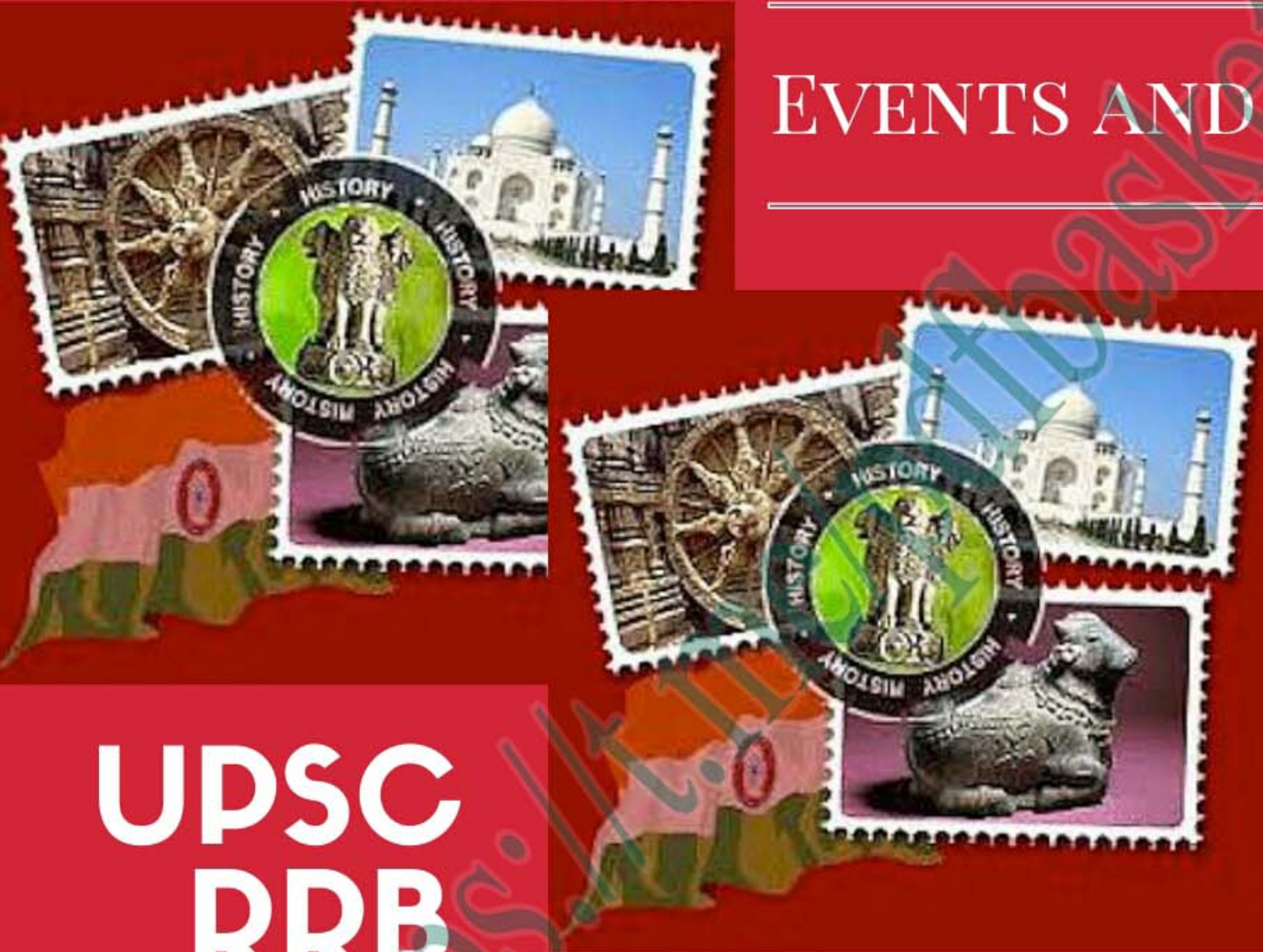
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SERIES 1

Indian History

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EVENTS AND TIMELINE



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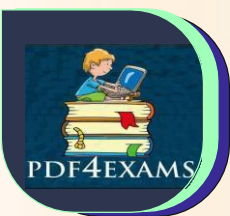
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Timeline: Indian History in Details

- 7500 BC** : Civilization at Gulf of Khambar
- 2500-1500 BC**: Indus Valley Civilisation.
- 2000-1500**: Aryans arrive from central Asia.
- 1500-1000**: The Early Vedic Age – *Rigveda*.
- 1000-500**: Later Vedic Period - Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Samhitas, early Upanishads and Sutras.
- 563-483** : Gautama Buddha – born at Lumbini (Nepal); attainment of knowledge – Bodh Gaya (Bihar); first sermon – Sarnath, near Varanasi (UP); Nirvana – Kusinagar (Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh).
- 540-468** : Mahavira – born at Kundagrama near Vaishali (Bihar) and nirvana at Pavapuri (Patna, Bihar).
- 492-460** : Rule of Ajatasatru, son of Bimbisara, king of Magadha.
- 364-321** : Rule of Nandas of Magadha
- 326** : Invasion of India by Alexander Battle of Hydaspes.
- 322-298** : Reign of Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Mauryan dynasty.
- 273-232** : Reign of Ashoka, son of Bindusara
- 261** : Kalinga war.
- 257** : Asoka's conversion to Buddhism by Upagupta.
- 250** : Third Buddhist council at Pataliputra
- 90** : Sakas invade India.
- 58** : The *Vikrama Samvat* (vikram era) introduced by King Vikramaditya of Ujjain.
- 20-46 AD** : Gondophernes, the king of Indo-Parthians.
- 78** : Accession of Kanishka, The Saka era begins.
- 100-300** : **The Sangam Age** in south India.
- 50 BC-250 AD** : Satavahana dynasty in the Deccan.
- 320-335** : Reign of Chandragupta-I.
- 335-380** : Reign of Samudragupta known as Indian Napoleon.
- 380-414** : Reign of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya).
- 405-411** : The visit of the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien to India.
- 500-527** : Rule of Huns over North India.
- 606-647** : Harsha Vardhana of Kanauj. Hiuen-Tsang visited India (AD 630-644).
- 500-757** : First Chalukya dynasty of Vatapi
- 630** : Harsha's clash with Pulakesin II
- 973-1190** : Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani
- 760-1142** : Palas of Eastern India.
- 985-1014** : Reign of Rajaraja, the Great. Starts a great land survey (AD 1000).
- 1014-1044** : Reign of Rajendra Chola. Naval campaign against Sri Vijaya kingdom.
- 788-820** : Sankaracharya and his philosophy of Advaita.
- 712** : Arabs occupy Sindh.
- 871-1173** : Imperial Cholas of Tanjore.
- 916-1203** : Construction of Khajuraho Temples.
- 1000-1027**: Invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni.
- 1191** : Prithviraj III, defeated Muhammad Ghori in the first battle of Tarain .
- 1192** : Mohammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj in the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192.
- 1206** : Foundation of the Sultanate of Delhi by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.
- 1210** : Death of Qutub-ud-din Aibak.
- 1210-1236**: Reign of Iltutmish.
- 1221** : Mongol invasion under Chenghis Khan.
- 1231** : Iltutmish completed the construction of Qutub Minar at Delhi.
- 1236-1240**: Reign of Empress Raziya, daughter of Iltutmish, the first and last woman ruler of Medieval India.
- 1266-1287**: Reign of Sultan Balban.

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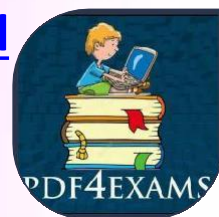
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- 1288-1293:** Visit of Marco Polo in India.
- 1290-1296 :** Sultan Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khalji, founder of the Khalji dynasty.
- 1296 :** Alauddin Khalji invades Devagiri.
- 1296-1316:** Reign of Sultan Alauddin Khalji.
- 1309-1311:** Malik Kafur's expedition into South India.
- 1320-1325:** Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (Ghazi Malik), founder of the Tughlaq dynasty.
- 1325-1351:** Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq. Transferred the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad-1327. Issue of token currency – 1329.
- 1333 :** Ibn Batuta arrives in India.
- 1351-1388:** Sultan Firuz Tughlaq.
- 1398 :** Invasion of Timur during the reign of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud
- 1414-1451:** Reign of Sayyid dynasty.
- 1420 :** Visit of Nicolo Conti.
- 1451-1526:** Bahlul Lodhi (1451-89), Sikandar Lodhi (1489-1517), and Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26)
- 1526 :** The first Battle of Panipat (1526) Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodhi.
- 1336 :** Foundation of the empire of Vijayanagar by Harihara and Bukka
- 1438-1468:** Reign of Rana kumbha in Mewar.
- 1509-1530:** Reign of Krishnadeva Raya, the greatest king of Vijayanagar.
- 1565 :** Battle of Talikota, decline of the empire of Vijayanagar.
- 1346 :** Foundation of the Bahmani kingdom by Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (1347-1358).
- 1498 :** Vasco da Gama arrives at Calicut
- 1505 :** De Almeida, the first Viceroy of Portuguese in India
- 1510 :** Conquest of Goa from the Adilshahi Sultan of Bijapur – 1510.
- 1526 :** Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodhi at the first battle of Panipat. Formation of Mughal empire.
- 1527 :** Battle of Khanwa. Babur defeats Rana Sanga of Mewar.
- 1530 :** Accession of Humayun.
- 1538 :** Death of Guru Nanak.
- 1539 :** Sher Shah defeats Humayun at Chausa and assumes sovereignty.
- 1540 :** Humayun's defeat near Kanauj.
- 1542 :** Birth of Akbar.
- 1545 :** Battle of Kalinjar.
- 1545 :** Death of Sher Shah.
- 1555 :** Battle of Sirhind. Sikandar Suri was defeated by Humayun. Humayun recovers the throne of Delhi.
- 1556 :** Death of Humayun and accession of Akbar. Second Battle of Panipat.
- 1556-1605:** Akbar's reign.
- 1564 :** Abolition of *Jezyah*.
- 1565 :** Battle of Talikota Vijayanagar destroyed.
- 1571 :** Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri.
- 1576 :** Battle of Haldighati and defeat of Maharana Pratap.
- 1579 :** Infallibility decree issued by Akbar.
- 1581 :** Din-i-Ilahi promulgated by Akbar.
- 1600 :** Deccan expedition and siege of Ahmadnagar
- 1605 :** Charter to British East India company.
- 1605 :** Death of Akbar and accession of Jahangir.
- 1605-1627:** Reign of Jahangir.
- 1609 :** William Hawking visited Jahangir.
- 1615 :** Sir Thomas Roe in the court of Jahangir.
- 1627 :** Death of Jahangir.
- 1628 :** Shah Jahan proclaimed Emperor.
- 1631 :** Death of Mumtaz Mahal.
- 1636 :** Treaties with Bijapur and Golconda.
- 1658 :** Coronation of Aurangzeb.
- 1659 :** Murder of Afzal Khan by Shivaji.
- 1663 :** Death of Mir Jumla.
- 1663 :** Attack on Poona by Shivaji.
- 1663 :** Shaista Khan appointed Governor of Bengal.
- 1665 :** Conclusion of the treaty of Purandhar - signed between Shivaji and Jai Singh.
- 1666 :** Death of Shah Jahan.
- 1674 :** Shivaji's Coronation and assumption of the title of Chatrapati.
- 1675 :** Execution of Guru Tegh Bahadur.
- 1679 :** *Jezyah* imposed on the Hindus by Aurangzeb.
- 1680 :** Death of Shivaji.

- 1686** : Conquest of Bijapur by Aurangzeb.
1687 : Golconda annexed to the Mughal empire.
1707 : Death of Aurangzeb at Ahmadnagar.
1739 : Invasion of Nadirshah.
1740-1761: Peshwaship of Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb).
1746-48 : First Carnatic war.
1748-54 : Second Carnatic war.
1756-63 : Third Carnatic war.
1757 : Battle of Plassey.
1760 : Battle of Wandiwash.
1761 : Third Battle of Panipat: The Marathas defeated by the combined troops of Ahmad Shah Abdali; the Mughals, and other Muslim chiefs of India.
1764 : Battle of Buxar. The English defeat Shah Alam, Shuja-ud-daulah and Mir Qasim.
1765 : Grant of the 'Diwani' of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the East India Company by Shah Alam II under Treaty of Allahabad.
: Clive, Company's Governor in Bengal.
1765-72 : Dual Government of Bengal.
1767-69 : The First Anglo Mysore War.
1770 : The Great Bengal Famine.
1771 : Marathas occupy Delhi and restore Shah Alam who was till then under English protection at Allahabad.
1772-73 : Warren Hastings as Governor of Bengal.
: Abolition of Dual Government of Bengal (1772).
1773 : The Regulating Act was passed, bringing the company partially under Parliament's control and the Presidencies under Calcutta's control.
1773-85 : Warren Hastings Governor-General.
: Establishment of Supreme Court, Calcutta.
1775-82 : The First Anglo-Maratha War.
1776 : Treaty of Purandar
1780-84 : Second Mysore War.
1783 : Fox's India Bills give more powers to Parliament and to the Governor-General.
1784 : Treaty of Mangalore between Tipu and the English.
- : Pitt's Act passed, Setting up Board of Control for East India Company.
: Asiatic Society of Bengal founded by Sir William Jones.
1786-93 : Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General.
1790-92 : Third Mysore War.
1792 : Treaty of Srirangapatnam signed between Tipu and English.
1793-98 : Sir John Shore, Governor-General.
1793 : The Permanent Zamindari Settlement of Bengal.
1798 : Lord Wellesley as Governor-General and brought subsidiary alliance.
1799 : Fourth Mysore War. Fall of Srirangapatnam. Death of Tipu.
1800 : Establishment of the College of Fort William.
1802 : The Treaty of Bassein between Peshwa and English.
1803 : Occupation of Delhi by Lord Lake.
1803-05 : Second Anglo-Maratha War.
1807-13 : Lord Minto as Governor-General.
1809 : Treaty of Amritsar-Ranjit Singh and British sign treaty of perpetual amity.
1813-23 : Lord Hastings as Governor-General.
1814-16 : Anglo-Gurkha War.
1817-18 : Pindari War – Peshwa defeated at Kirkee.
1818-19 : Last Anglo-Maratha War.
1823-28 : Lord Amherst Governor-General.
1824-26 : First Burmese War.
1828-35 : Lord William Bentinck as Governor-General.
1829 : Prohibition of *Sati*.
1829-37 : Suppression of *Thuggee*.
1833 : Renewal of Company's charter. Abolition of the Company's trading rights.
1835-36 : Sir Charles Metcalf Governor-General.
1835 : Macaulay's Education Resolution. English made official language instead of Persian.
1835 : Foundation of Calcutta Medical College.
1836-1842: Lord Auckland as Governor-General.
1839 : Death of Ranjit Singh.
1842-44 : Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General.

- 1844-48** : Lord Hardinge as Governor-General.
- 1845-46** : First Anglo-Sikh War. Treaty of Lahore.
- 1848-49** : Second Anglo-Sikh War. Defeat of Sikhs and annexation of the Punjab.
: Opening of a Hindu Girls' School in Calcutta by Bethune.
- 1848-56** : Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General.
- 1852** : Second Anglo-Burmese War.
- 1853** : Railway opened from Bombay to Thana. Telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra.
- 1854** : Charles Wood's despatch on Education.
- 1855** : Santhal insurrection in Bihar.
- 1856** : Annexation of Awadh. Indian University Act. Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act.
- 1856-58** : Lord Canning – Governor-General.
- 1857-58** : Revolt of 1857. Revolt at Meerut begins on May 10, 1857.
- 1858** : British India placed under the direct government of the Crown. Queen Victoria's Proclamation.
- 1858-62** : Lord Canning as Viceroy.
- 1861** : Indian Councils Act.
: Archaeological Survey of India set up.
: Indian Civil Service Act.
: Introduction of the Penal code.
- 1862-63** : Lord Elgin as Viceroy.
- 1864-69** : Sir John Lawrence Viceroy.
- 1865** : Telegraphic communication with Europe opened.
- 1869-72** : Lord Mayo as Viceroy.
- 1875** : Visit of the Prince of Wales.
: Arya Samaj founded by Swami Dayananda.
- 1877** : Lord Lytton held Durbar at Delhi where Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.
- 1878** : Vernacular Press Act.
- 1879** : Theosophical Society at Adayar, (was set up) Madras.
- 1880-84** : Lord Ripon as Viceroy.
- 1881** : Factory Act.
- 1883** : Indian National Conference held in Calcutta.
- 1883-84** : Ilbert Bill controversy.
- 1884-88** : Lord Dufferin Viceroy.
- 1885** : First session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay.
- 1887** : Queen Victoria's Jubilee.
- 1888-93** : Lord Lansdowne Viceroy.
- 1892** : Indian Councils Act.
- 1894-99** : Lord Elgin II Viceroy.
- 1896** : Ramakrishna Mission founded.
- 1899-1905** : Lord Curzon Viceroy.
- 1905** : Partition of Bengal.
- 1905-10** : Lord Minto II Viceroy.
- 1906** : Muslim League formed at Dacca.
- 1907** : Surat Congress, moderates-extremists clash.
- 1908** : Newspapers Act. Tilak convicted of sedition.
- 1909** : Morley-Minto Reforms.
: Indian Councils Act passed.
- 1910-16** : Lord Hardinge II Viceroy.
- 1911** : Delhi Durbar.
: Partition of Bengal annulled. Census of India.
: Transfer of Capital to Delhi announced
- 1914** : Gandhi arrives in India.
- 1916** : Lucknow Pact of Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League.
: Foundation of Women's University at Poona.
: The Home Rule League founded.
- 1916-21** : Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy.
- 1919** : Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
: Rowlatt Act passed.
: Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar (April 13).
- 1920** : Khilafat Movement and Non Co-operation Movement.
- 1921** : Moplah Rebellion and Wagon Tragedy.
- 1921-26** : Lord Reading Viceroy.
- 1921** : Harappa excavations begin.
- 1922** : Mohenjodaro excavations begin.
: Chauri Chaura incident.
- 1923** : Swarajists in Indian Councils.
- 1926-31** : Lord Irwin Viceroy.

- 1927** : Appointment of Simon Commission.
- 1928** : Simon Commission comes to India.
: Death of Lala Lajpat Rai following police assault. Nehru Report.
- 1929** : Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt drops bombs in the Legislative Assembly.
: Congress on December 31 at Lahore declaring its objective of Poora Swaraj for India.
- 1930** : Gandhiji's Dandi March. Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 1930-31** : First Round Table Conference.
- 1931** : Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed.
: Second Round Table Conference.
- 1931-36** : Lord Wellington Viceroy.
- 1932** : Third Round Table Conference.
: Communal Award announced.
: Poona Pact signed.
- 1934** : Civil Disobedience Movement called off.
- 1935** : Government of India Act, 1935 passed by British Parliament.
- 1936-44** : Lord Linlithgow Viceroy.
- 1937** : Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy. Congress Ministries formed in seven out of eleven provinces.
- 1938** : Haripura session of the Congress.
- 1939** : Second World War begins (September).
- 1940** : Pakistan resolution passed by Muslim League at Lahore.
- 1941** : Subhash Chandra Bose escapes from India.
- 1942** : Cripps comes to India with his proposals in March.
: Congress rejects Cripps Proposal (11 April).
: "Quit India" resolution passed by Congress on August 8.
- 1944-47** : Lord Wavell Viceroy.
- 1944** : INA reaches Indian soil.
- 1945** : Labour Government in Britain. INA surrenders to the British (May). First trial of INA men (November 5).
- 1946** : Cabinet Mission's plans announced (June 16).
- 1947-48** : Lord Mountbatten Viceroy.
- 1947** : Announcement of Lord Mountbatten's plan for Partition of India (June 3).
: Indian Independence Act passed (July).
: Creation of free India and Pakistan on midnight of August 14/15, 1947 as dominions.
: Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister of India.
- 1948** : Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi (January 30).
: Raja-gopalachari appointed first Indian Governor-General (June 21).
- 1949** : New Constitution of India adopted and signed (November 26).
- 1950** : India become a Republic. New Constitution comes into force (January 26).
: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, first President of Indian Republic.
: Planning Commission was set up

ANCIENT INDIA

SOURCE

- What do you mean by Epigraphy?
– **Study of rock inscription**
- Who is called the “Father of History?”
– **Herodotus**
- During whose reign the coins with form figures became popular?
– **Indo-Bactria**
- Who was the founder of ‘Royal Asiatic Society’?
– **Sir William Jones**
- Who was the promoter of ‘Asiatic Society of Bengal’ (established in 1784)?
– **Sir William Jones**
- Which is known as the treasure house of artefacts?
– **Salar Jung Museum**
- Where is the Salar Jung Museum situated at?
– **Hyderabad**
- During the ancient period which script was used to write the source materials?
– **Brahmi**
- Which is the oldest musical instrument of India?
– **Veena**
- In the Indian Subcontinent the earliest evidences of agriculture were found at
– **Barley /Wheat**
– **Mehargarh**
- The first tool of the early Stone Age has been found at/ from
– **Pallavaram (From Madras)**
- The Belan Valley is situated in
– **Uttar Pradesh**
- From which place of the Middle stone age era, the evidences of burying the man and the woman side by side, have been found?
– **Mahadaha**

NEO-LITHIC PERIOD

- The evidence of the earliest stable life have been found at
– **Mehargarh**
- Chalcolithic age is also known as
– **The Copper-Stone Age**
- The cultural evidences from the Stone Age to the Harappa Culture have been found at
– **Mehargarh**
- The excavator of Navdatoli is
– **H.D. Sankaliya**
- The New Stone Age site related to the mound of ashes is
– **Sangankallu**
- Rock-Shelters from which the most number of pictures have been found
– **Bhimbetka**
- The famous site for the Proto-historic Art is
– **Bhimbetka**
- The evidence of animal husbandry during the Middle Stone Age have been found from
– **Bagor and Adamgarh**
- The first evidence of man in India has been found at
– **Hathnora, Valley of Narmada**
- Ochre Colour Pottery (OCP) was named at
– **Hastinapur**
- The skeleton of dog with man was found at
– **Burzahom**
- The oldest evidence of the cultivation of rice has been found at
– **Koldihwa**
- Which New stone Age site is in Kashmir?
– **Burzahom**
- The oldest evidence of polished ware has been found at
– **Chopani-Mando**

PRE-HISTORIC

- What type of the polished ware (pottery) is considered as the symbol of the beginning of the second urbanization in India?
– **Painted Grey Wares**
- The earliest Iron Age in India is related to
– **Painted Grey Wares**
- Which was the first domestic animal the stone Age people had ?
– **Dog**
- Megalithic Culture (500 BC-100 AD) introduced us with the historic age in which there was the prevalent use of
– **The graves encircled by large stones**
- During the Bronze Stone Age the people of Maharashtra used to bury the dead bodies under the floor of their houses in the direction.
– **From North to South**
- The Great Stone Monuments were recognised as
– **the burial ground of the dead bodies**
- Which grain was used for the first time by the Man

- At which place the evidence of the house with 13 rooms has been found? **–Bhagwanpura**
- From where the evidence of a two – wheeled chariot with a driver made of copper has found? **–Daimabad**

HARAPPA

- The Great bath (Mahasnanagar) of the Indus valley related to? **–Mohenjo daro**
- Which tree did the Indus valley people use to worship? **–Peepal**
- At which place in Gujarat, the relics of the Harappan civilization were found? **–Lothal**
- Who was the discover of the 'Harappa civilisation'? **–Daya Ram Sahni**
- Which was the port city (harbour) of the Indus valley Civilisation? **–Lothal**
- The discovery of scale proved that the inhabitants of the Indus valley were familiar with measurement. where was it discovered? **–In Harappa**
- Which material was mainly used to make the coins during the Harappan period? **–Steatite**
- People of which civilisation constructed the drainage system? **–The people of the Indus valley civilisation**
- The evidences of which cultivation were found, in Lothal and Rangpur of the Indus civilisation? **–The cultivation of rice**
- In which state is Kalibangan located? **–Rajasthan**
- The production of which article were the people of Harappa leader (or the fore most) **–The tools of Bronze**
- Where did Harappan people live? **- In urban**
- What was the main occupation of the Inhabitants of the Indus Valley Civilisation **– Agriculture**
- What material was used to build the house, in the Indus Valley Civilisation? **– Bricks**
- To which age the Harappa Civilisation belonged ? **–Bronze Age**
- At the banks of which river were the ruins of Harappa and Mohenjodaro found? **–The Ravi and the Indus respectively**
- Whose idol was considered as the significant creation of the people of the Indus valley? **– A dancing girl**
- Whose worship serves as the proof of the organic relation between the present days Hindu religion and the ancient culture of the Indus Valley Civilisation? **–Shiva and Shakti**
- What was the main characteristic of the Indus valley civilisation? **–A systematic urban life**
- Whose name is related to the discovery of the Indus Valley Civilisation? **–Sir Mortimer wheeler**
- What is the local name of Mohenjo daro? **–The mound of the dead**
- On the bank of which river was Harappa located? **–Ravi**
- Which was the only Indus city without castle? **–Chanhudaro**
- What was the social system of the people of Harappa? **–Proper Egalitarianism**
- The people of the Indus Valley generally constructed their houses from **–The fired bricks**
- Which was the only Indus place with the artificial dockyard of bricks? **–Lothal**
- The civilisation that flourished on the bank of the Nile was **–The Egyptian civilisation**
- Which is the reason for placing the time/age of the Indus Valley Civilisation before that of the Aryans? **–Urban planning**
- The Indus Valley Civilisation was non Aryan because **–It was an urban civilisation**
- In India the oldest evidences of silver have been found from **–The Harappan civilisation**
- The colour that was generally used in the Harappa polished wares is **–Red**
- In the seals and the terra-cota objects of the Harappa Civilisation the thing that was/were not represented in **–Cow, House**
- It is said that the game of chess was originated **–In India**
- Lothal **–Dockyard**
- Kalibanga **–A ploughed field**
- Dholavira **–Rock inscription of ten big-shaped**

- Banawali –A facsimile of the plough made of the fired clay
- Mohenjo daro –A grand bath-house
- Mohenjo daro –A famous seal of Vrashabh

Place	Rivers
Harappa	The Ravi
Hastinapur	The Ganga
Nagarjuncouda	The Krishna
Penthan	The Godavari

In the Indus Civilisation

- There was a systematic arrangement of drains in the cities
- Trade and commerce flourished
- Matra Devi was worshipped
- There was a city planning
- Mohenjo daro and Harappa were the important cities
- Mainly the agricultural activities were done
- Various types of the industries have been found
- Ropar and Kalibanga were the important cities
- A planned development of the cities was done with the network of the roads and the drains
- They were familiar with the use of metals

City	State
Alamgirpur	Uttar Pradesh
Lothal	Gujarat
Kalibanga	Rajasthan
Ropar	Punjab
Rangpur	Saurashtra (Gujarat)
Banawali	Haryana
Daimabad	Maharashtra
Rakhigarhi	Haryana

- Harappa cities situated at Sindh –Mohenjo daro and Chahundaro
- The Indus Civilisation is related to –Primeval-Historic age
- The chief sources of the knowledge of the Harappan Culture are –The archaeological excavations, utensils, ornaments, weapons and tools
- The port-city of the Indus Civilisation –Lothal

- The Indus valley civilisation was situated on the banks of –The Indus, the chinab, the Jhelum
- The largest ancient site of the Harappa civilisation in India –Rakhigarhi
- The first ancient civilisation developing the proper method of the art of writing –Sumerian
- The Indus Valley people believed –In Matrasakti
- The Indus Valley people worshiped –Pashupati
- Who was in charge of the archaeological excavation of Mohenjo daro and Harappa –Sir John Morrhall

City	Excavator
Harappa	Dayaram Sahni
Lothal	S.R. Rao
Surkotada	J.P. Joshi
Dholavira	R.S. Bisht

- The excavator of Harappa who could not understand its importance –A. Cunningham
- Harappa is related to –The Indus Valley Civilisation
- The site of the Indus civilisation that is situated in India is –Lothal
- The site of the developed Indus Civilisation where the remains of wells in the houses have been found –Mohenjo daro
- The two Indians who discovered the Indus Valley Civilisation are –Rakhal Das Benerji and Daya Ram Sahni
- The Indus site located in Pakistan is –Harappa
- The Indus site located in the valley of the river Ghaggar and in tributaries –Banawali
- Evidences of the rock-cut architecture in the Harappan culture have been found –From Dholavira
- From Sunauli (Baraut, Distt, Baghpat, U.P.) there have been found –Sarcophagi
- Cultivation of cotton started –In India
- The Indus Valley Civilisation was different from the vedic culture because –It has all the facilities of a developed city life –It had a pictographic script

–It had the lack of knowledge of iron and of the defensive weapons.

- By radio-carbon method, the age of the Harappa Civilisation has been ascertained

–From 2350 B.C. to 1750 B.C.

- The shape of the Harappa culture is **–Triangular**
- From which Indus Civilisation city have the evidences of a burial ground named ‘Samadhi R-37’ been found?

–Harappa

- Which site is known as the garden of Sindh?

–Mohenjo daro

- From which site of the Indus Valley Civilisation have the evidences of the bones of the horse been found?

–Surkotada

- In almost all the cities of the Indus civilisation the door of entrance of the houses is from the direction opposite of the road. Which city is the exception of this? **–Lothal**

- From which site the evidences of the temple in the Harappa Civilisation been have found? **–Not from any**

- In the Harappa Civilisation evidence has been found of the bead making factory

–From Chahundro and Lothal

THE VEDIC PERIOD

- Which the Early Vedic Period notable for? **–Animal husbandry**

- Where the Aryans migrated in india?

–In the Indus Valley

- By which name were the anti-vedas and anti- Brahmin teachers known, during the post- Vedic Period?

–Shraman

- Origin of the India Music can be found?

–In the Sanhita of Sam ved

- The age in which the men and the women were courisered equal **–The Rigvedic Period**

- What was the main food of the vedic Aryans?

–Milk and its products

- Which metal was used for the first time by the Vedic Aryans? **–Iron**

- Which is the most important metal of Vedic **–Iron**

- Which is the most important one of the vedic Mathematics? **–Shalva Sutra**

- What name is given to the prose commentaries related to Vedas? **–Brahman**

- During the Vedic Period, the name of the tax levied by king on his subjects. **–Bali**

- During the Early Vedic Period, on what was the classification of society based? **–On the occupation**

- Which is the oldest Ved? **–Rigved**

- In which city was the home of three blue stocking situated? **–Mithila**

- What is the meaning of the word ‘Ved’?

–Knowledge

- Vedas are considered as **–Shruti**

- In which Ved, the notion about the civilisation of the old Vedic Period has been made? **–Rigved**

- The Aryans were successful in their battle against their pre-settlers, why?

–They used the chariots drawn by the horses

Rig Ved	Glory of God, Strots, and prayers
Yajur ved	Method of Sacrific, Strots and rituals
Sam Ved	Music, Musical Sources (or Strots)
Atharva Ved	Relating to the medicines, Tantra-Mantra and bewitchment

- Vedatrayi is the name of **– three Vedas**
Rigved, Samved, Yajurved

- The dialogue about the relation between the supreme and the soul taking place between Yama and Nachiketa is found **–In Kathopnishada**

- King Ashvapati of the Upnishad period was the king of **–Kaikeya**

- The books Upnishads are related to **–Philosophy**

- The word Arya indicates **–Of high dynasty**

- In India the earliest evidences of iron were found **–In Atranji khera**

- In the early vedic literature the most described river is **–The Indus**

- Askini is known as **–The Chenab river**

- The river described in Rigved which related the Aryans in Afghanistan **–The Kubha, The Kramu**

- The custom Chatushtaya (Four Ashrams) that was prevalent in the post-vedic period
- **Brahamcharya, Grahasthashram, Vanprastha, Saniyas**
- The description about Moksha is found
- **In Upnishads**
- The Brahmadini who composed some hymns of Vedas
- **Lopa Mudra**
- Nishk of the Rigvedic Period which was the ornament of the neck, in the latter period it was
- **Coin**
- Bogazkoy (Turkey, Asia-Minor) is important because the inscriptions found here bear the name of the vedic gods and goddesses
- **Indra, Mitra, Varuna, Nasatya**
- The information of coming the Aryans to India from Iran is given by
- **Bogazkoy Inscription**
- The description of primeval country of the Aryans was written by
- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak (The Arctic Home in the Vedas)**
- The other book written by Tilak is
- **Gita Rahasya**
- The Compilation of the Veda based on Rigveda is
- **Sam Veda**
- The treatise in which Purushamedha is described
- **Shatapath Brahman**
- In the classical sense the word Arya Stands for
- **A fine person**
- During the latter vedic period these were considered as the arch
- **Rivals of the Aryan Culture Ang and Magadh**
- The word 'Gotra' was first used
- **In Rigved**
- The rituals about the yagyas were described
- **In Brahman Granths**
- On the bank of which river the famous battle of the ten kings (Dashragya) was fought?
- **The Parushni (The Ravi River)**
- The most popular deity of the Aryans of the Early Vedic period was
- **Indra**
- The ninth Mandala of the Rigveda Smahita is totally devoted to
- **Som**
- In ancient period, the main sources of livelihood for the Aryans was
- **Hunting and Animal Husbandry**
- In Rigveda Yava was used for
- **Barley**
- In the Vedic Period the prevalent popular system of government was
- **Monarchy with family succession**
- During the Vedic Period the assembly was called
- **Mantri Parishad**
- Assembly and committee were called two daughters of Prajapati in
- **Atharva veda**
- The public during the Rigved period believed in
- **Sacrifice and rituals**
- Ayurveda or the science of life has been first mentioned in
- **Atharva veda**
- The most number of the vedic Suktas are dedicated to
- **Indra**
- The period from 800 B.C. to 600 B.C. is related to
- **Brahman Period**
- Gayatri Mantra is found in
- **Rig veda**
- The number of Puranas is
- **18**
- The Shri Madbhagwat Gita has been basically written in
- **Sanskrit**
- According to the Hindu mythology the Sarp (Snake) that was used as a string for churning the sea was called
- **Vasuki**
- The concept of untouchability was clearly cited during
- **The period of Dharmashastras**
- Satyamev Jayate has been taken from Upnishad
- **Mundkopenishad (Mundak Upnishad)**
- The basic script of Rigveda was
- **Brahmi**
- Avesta, the equivalent text of Rig veda, is related to the particular field called
- **Iran**
- During the Vedic Period, the term Aghanya was used for
- **Cow**
- One who taught Vedas and Vedangas for one's livelihood was called
- **Upadhyaya**
- The Veda that describes about magical illusion and

- What is related to the basic system of the vedic culture is
–**Atharva veda**
- –**Establishment of the social and the religious rites; Feeling of Vasudeva kutumbakam; Family, dynasty, gotra are the words of the same family.**
- Which Veda is also known as Atharvangirasa, the other name of the veda.
–**Atharva Veda**
- Which of the following books is related to grammar
–**Ashtadhyayi**
- The credit of Aryafication of Eastern India goes to
–**Videha Madhava**
- In which text it has been said that the daughter is the sorrows (sufferings) and the son is the defender of the family.
–**Aitareya Brahmana**
- The First mention of reincarnation is found in
–**Brihadaranyaka upanishad**
- Which of the following was the deity of animals and grazing grounds that latter was recognised as the deity of shudras?
–**Pushan**

MAHAJANAPADAS

King	Kingdom
Pradyot	Avanti
Prasenajit	Kaushal
Udyan	Vats
Ajat Shatru	Magadh

- Recorded evidences shows that a canal was dug by the order of the king Nand.
–**In Kalinga**
- Which part of India was known by the name of Avantika
–**Malwa**
- In ancient period, the name of Ujjain was
–**Avantika**
- Taxila was located
–**Between the Indus river and the Jhelum river**
- According to the Mahabharata, the capital of north Panchal was
–**Ahichhatra**
- The metal coins were first appeared in
–**The Mahajanpada Period**
- In the context of the people of Hind (Bharat), the word 'Hindu' was used for the first time by
–**The Arabs/The Iranians**

- The legend of Udayan- Vasavadutta is related to
–**Ujjain**
- The rising of the First Magadh Empire took place
–**In sixth century B.C.**
- In sixth century, B.C., the beginning the most powerful city state in India was
–**Kashi**
- It was not an original republic
–**Yaudheya**
- Vaishali, the first republic in the world, was established by
–**Licchavi**
- In six century B.C., about 16 Mahajanpadas, the Buddhist texts informs about
–**Anguttara System**
- The name of Mahajanpada situated on the bank of the Godavari was
–**Assak/Ashmak**
- The Capital of Magadh
–**Giriraj (Raj Graham)**
- The ruler of Magadha, who assassinated his father to ascend the throne, himself met the same fate for the same reason, was
–**Ajat Shatru**
- The extension of Magadha region to Malwa was done by
–**Shishunag**
- After Nanda dynasty, Magadha was ruled by
–**The Mauryans**
- The order of the dynasties who ruled Magadh
–**Haryanka dynasty- Nanda dynasty- Maurya dynasty- Shang dynasty**
- Jeevak, the famous medicine-man during the period of Gautam Buddha, was related to
–**The court of Bimbisara**

State	Capital
Kuru	Indraprastha
Panchal	Ahichhatra
Kaushal	Saket
Vats	Kaushambi

- The dialogue between Buddha and Prasenajit is found in
–**The Stupa of Bharhut**
- In Jain literature what nick-name was given to Bimbisara
–**Shrenik**

THE GREEK INVASION

- When Alexander attacked india, which kingdom ruled there
–**Nand Dynasty**

- The king, contemporary with Alexander the Great was
–**Ghananand**
- When did Alexander the Great leave India?
–**In 325 B.C.**
- In India, Alexander's success was due to the following reasons
–**At that period there was no central authority in India.**
–**His army was superior**
–**He received help from the traitorous kings**
–**He was a good administrator**
- Upto which river Alexander made his advancement in India?
–**The Beas**
- In what year did Alexander the Great of Mecedonia attack India?
–**326 B.C.**
- In 326 B.C., where did Alexander the Great die?
–**In Babylone**
- On the facing banks of which river, did the armies of Alexander and Porus make their encampment?
–**The Jhelum**
- Who was the teacher (Guru) of Alexander the Great?
–**Arstotle**
- In which language the initial Buddhist literature was written?
–**Pali**
- Where did the fourth Buddhist Council organise?
–**In Kundalvan (Kashmir)**
- Who organised the fifth Buddhist Council
–**Harsh**
- What are called the prayer chambers or the meeting chambers of the Buddhist monks and their disciples?
–**Vihar**
- Who was the ruler of Magadh contemporary with Gautama Buddha?
–**Bimisara**
- Where did Gautama Buddha attain the enlightenment?
–**In Bodhgaya**
- According to the belief of the Buddhists who is considered to be the next incarnation of Gautama Buddha?
–**Maitreya**
- In the Buddhist religion, which incident of the life of Buddha is related to Bull ?
–**To the birth**
- The Chaitya Mandap related to?
–**The Buddhist Religion**
- To which theme is the Ajanta painting related to?
–**The Buddhist religion**

THE BUDDHIST RELIGION

- What is the birth place of Gautama Buddha?
–**Lumbini**
- What is the meaning of "Buddha"?
–**The Awakened One**
- Where did Buddhist Council take place?
–**In Rajagriha**
- Which language was mainly used to propagate Buddhism?
–**Pali**
- Where did Buddha deliver his first religious sermon?
–**In Sarnath**
- In which language the Buddhist texts were written?
–**Prakrit/Pali**
- Whose religious text the Tripitak is?
–**Of the Buddhists**
- Where did Buddha attain Mahaparinisvana ?
–**In Kushinagar**
- What has been depicted in the Ajanta Paintings?
–**Buddhistic tales (Jatak)**
- Which clan was Buddha related to?
–**Shakya**
- The Buddhist religion left a significant influence on the society by forming the two classes of the society with it. These classes were
–**Woman and the Shudras**
- Who propounded the way of Ashtangik Marg in order to put an end to the sorrows of the mankind?
–**Gautama Buddha**
- Which is the holy text of the Buddhists?
–**Tripitak**
- From whom is the Ajanta Painting inspired?
–**Kind-hearted Buddha**
- Where was the discovery of an old cave, on which walls there are 55 panels devoted to the life of lord Buddha, made?
–**Mustang (in Nepal)**
- The Nalanda University was great centre of learning to which religion was it related ?
–**The Buddhist religion**

- Sanchi is popular for
–**The biggest Buddhistic Stupa**
- Where is the great Sanchi Stupa located?
–**In Madhya Pradesh**
- Who was the Muslim invader, destroyer of Nalanda University?
–**Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar**
- Gautama Buddha was born in
–**563 B.C.**
- The inscription of which dynasty that supports the tradition that Lumbini was the birth-place of Shakya muni
–**The Maurya (Ashoka)**
- Mahatma Buddha Delivered his first religious preaching (Dharmachakrapravartan) at
–**Sarnath/Mrigdava/Rishipattan**
- Who delivered his first preaching in Sarnath?
–**Mahatma Buddha**
- Dharmachakrapravartan depicted in the texts is
–**The first preaching delivered by Buddha in Sarnath**
- Buddha came to Kaushambi
–**During the reign of Udyan**
- The ruler during whose period the fourth Buddhist Council was hold in Kashmir
–**Kanishk**
- Gautama Buddha's mother was related to
–**Koliya dynasty**
- After the death of Buddha, the first Buddhist council was presided over by
–**Mahakasyapa**
- Alar Kalam was
–**One of the gurus of Buddha**
- The Buddhist council held in Kashmir during the reign of Kamishk was presided over by
–**Vasumitra**
- The correct chronological order of the Buddhist councils is
–**Rajgriha-Vaishali-Patliputra- Kundalvan**
- The city where the first Buddhist council was held
–**Rajgriha**
- The ruler who organised the second Buddhist council was
–**Kalashok**
- The Ikshvaku rulers of South India were not opponent of the Buddhist religion.
- The Pal ruler of East India were the supporters of the Buddhists religion.
- In Uttar Pradesh the famous pilgrim place of both the Buddhists and the Jains is
–**Kaushambi**

Incidents of Buddha's Life	Place
Birth	Lumbini
First Preaching	Sarnath
Enlightenment	Bodhgaya
Death	Kushinagar

Incidents of Buddha's Life	Sing
Birth	Lotus
Mahabodhi	Bodhivriksha
First Preaching	Dharmachakraparivartan
Abnegation	Horses

- In the Indian Art, the incident related to the life of Buddha and painted by 'wheel with deer' indicates towards.
–**The first preaching**
- In whose republic Mahatma Buddha's Mahaparinirvana happened was
–**Mall**
- In Bodhgaya, Mahabodhi Temple was constructed where
–**Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment**
- About Mahatma Buddha, these are true.
–**He was born in Kapilvastu**
–**He attained the enlightenment in Bodhgaya**
–**He refused to accept vedic dharma**
–**He preached truth (Arya Satya)**
- The Preachings of Buddha are related to
–**Purity and holiness of the behavior (or conduct)**
- Even during the life of Baddha who wanted to become the chief of Sangh
–**Devdutt**
- Gautama Buddha, after his death, rested the leadership
–**To his preachings about the dharma and humility**
- The concept of Ashtanga Marg is the part
–**of Dharmachakra Pravartana**
- Nava Nalanda Mahavirhara is famous
–**For Pali Research Institute**
- About Gautama Buddha, these are true
–**He believed in Karm**
–**He believed that the soul changes the body**
–**He believed in attaining Nirvana**
–**He did not believe in the existence of God**
- The Mahayana branch of the Buddhist religion came into appearance officially

–During the reign of Kanishka

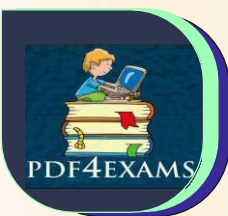
- The permission of entering the women as the female monks in Buddhist Sanghas, was given by Buddha
–In Vaishali
- Tripitaks are
–The compilation of Buddhist or Buddha's preachings (in Pali)
- In ancient India, a ceremony named Pavaran was organised in Buddhists monasteries, during which
–The monks had the opportunity to confess their sins and crimes when they stayed at the monasteries during the rainy season
- The world Peace Stupa, which is said to be the highest in the world is in Bihar
–In Rajgir
- The Stupa, which has no relation with the life of Gautama Buddha, is
–Sanchi Stupa
- The world is temporal and unstable is related to
–The Buddhist religion
- Gautama Buddha was considered as a deity during the reign of
–Kanishk
- The first human idol worshipped in India was
–Of Buddha
- During whose the period the standing idol of Buddha was constructed
–Kushan
- Kushinagar was the capital of
–The republic of Mallas
- Ashoka's pillar that has a lion's head on its top is in
–Sarnath
- In the first century A.D. the Buddhist Monk who was sent to china
–Nagarjun
- Bodhisattva Avalokiteshvara is known as
–Padmapani
- The branch of the Buddhist religion, to which Karmapa Lama belongs to, is known as
–Kagyupa
- The name of the Buddhist philosopher, who first propounded the principle of Shonyavada, is
–Nagarjun
- The branch of the Buddhist religion to which Nagarjan belonged
–Madhyamik (Intermediate)
- The centre for the Budhistic learning is

–Vikramshila

- The period in which the foundation of Nalanda University was led down
–Gupta
- By the end of the twelfth century Nalanda Mahavihar fell into decay, the Royal Patronage accorded to the Mahavihar was stopped.
–Both the statements are correct but the second one does not depend on the first statement
- The Buddhist texts which tells about the life in Sanghs
–Vinaya Pitaka
- The fundamental difference between the Mahayana Branch and the Heenyan Branch of the Buddhist religion is
–The worship of deities
- Both the religions, the Buddhist religion and the Jian religion, shared some tenets as:-
–Having no faith in the authority of Vedas
–Negation of the results of the rituals
–Opposing the violence against the living beings
–Abstinance from the excess of penance and luxury (that is the Golden Mean does exist only in the Buddhist Religion)
- The order of the four Noble truths propounded by lord Buddha are as follows
–There is suffering
–Suffering has an origin
–Suffering can cease
–There is a path out of suffering
- The thing that is not common in the Buddhist and the Jain religions
–Self repression
- Buddhist and Jain, both the religions believe that the principles of Karma (work) and reincarnation are true,
- According to the Buddhist religion
- reincarnation exists but there is no existence of the soul
- Which of the statements about the Buddhistic religion is correct:
–It did not negate class and caste
–It challenged the highest social order of the Brahmins
- The reason of expansion of the Buddhist religion were catagrised as
–Simplicity of the religion

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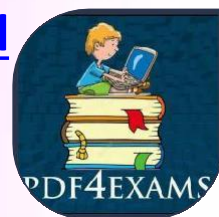
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-Special appeal for the downtrodden**-Missionary spirit of the religion****-The use of local language**

- In the early medieval period the Buddhist religion fell into decay (or declined) because

- by that period Buddha begin to be considered as the incarnation of lord Vishnu and became the part of the Vaishnava Dharma.

- Chaitya is a place of worship while Vihar is a place for living
- The biggest Buddhistic monestary in India is at Arunachal Pradesh
- In ancient India, a script which was written from left to right **-Kharoshthi**
- In the rearch of knowledge what was Buddha's order of journey?

-Vaishali-Raj graham**- Uruvela (Bodhagaya) -Rishipattan**

- To whom did Buddha deliver his last preaching? **-Subhaga**
- Whom did Buddha make his first Shudra disciple? **-Tapssu and kallik**
- Which rite was performed at the time of initiation of a new member of the Buddhist Sangha? **-Pravajjya**
- Who was the propounder of the theory of Anuwad? **-Pakudh Kachhayan**

THE JAIN RELIGION

- Who was the mother of Mahavir? **-Trishala**
- Which main feature made the Jain religion popular? **-In providing the relief from the evils of the classification of society**
- Where Bhagwan Mahavir died? **-Pawapuri**
- Religious of the world can be classified into there main catagories like foremost religion, lesser religion and primitive religion, Jain religion can be classified as **-Lesser religion**
- What was the name of the local Gotra in which Bhagwan Mahavir was born? **-Gyatrik**
- Who was the first tirthankar of Jainism? **-Rishabh Dev**

- By whom is the 'Paryusham Parva' observed?

-By the Jains

- To which religion is 'Jeevak- Chintamani', a celebrated Tamil text, related? **-The Jain Religion**
- The followers of which religion constructed Dilwara Temples at the Mount Abu in Rajasthan **-Jain**
- The statue of Gomateshwar, erected at Shravanabelagola is considered to belong to Bahubali, the son of Rishabhdev
- Mahavir Swami was born in **-Kundgram**
- Mahavir Swami died at **-Pawapuri**
- The word Tirthankar is related to **-Jain**
- Pilgrim Prabhasgiri belongs to **-Jain**
- In the series of the Jain Tirthankars the last one was **-Mahavir**
- Who is the first Acharya of Alwaar Acharya tradition, he was not the Jain Tirthankar? **-Nathmuni Vaishnava**
- Which is not the part of early Jain literature **- Therigatha, it is the Buddhistic literature**
- In the Jain religion, the word for complete knowledge is **- Kaivalya**
- The Principle of Three Jewels (Triratna siddhant) viz right knowledge, right faith, and right conduct, glorifies the religion that is called **- The Jain Religion**
- Anuvrat siddhant was propounded by **- The Jain Religion**
- Syadwad siddhant is related to the **- Jain Religion**
- Whose core principle and philosophy is Anekantwad, it known as **-The Jain Religion**
- The fundamental point of the Jain religion is **-Non-Violence**
- The early Jain text is **-Chaudah Poorva**
- The language in which the early Jain literature was written **-Ardha - Magadhi**
- Due to the relation with Parshwanath, it is considered as **-Sammed Shikhar**
- At the time of first division in the Jain religion, the founder of the Shwetambara branch was **-Sthulabhadra**
- The Jain council in which the induction of Shwetambara finally took place **-In Vallabhi**
- The first disciple of Bhagawan Mahavir **-Jamali**

- Sonagiri, where 108 Jain temples are constructed, is situated **-Near Datiya** **-Only Vasudev**
- Parshwanath, the 23rd Tirthankara, was from **-Banaras**
- In the first century BC, the Jain religion was supported by Kharvel, the king of **-Kalinga**
- With whom is Mahamastakabhisheka, a great religious event related to **-Bahubali**
- By which name the Jain texts are known? **-Aagam**
- Idol of Gomateshwara, situated at Shravanabelagola, was constructed by **-Chamund Rai**
- For which was the word 'Basadi' used **-For the Jain Monesteries (In Karnataka)**
- For which Mauryan emperor is it said that he embraced the Jain Religion? **-Chandragupta Maurya**

SHAIIV, BHAGAVATA RELIGION

- By whom were the Khajuraho Temple built? **-By the Chandela Kings**
- Which temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva? **-Hoysaleswara**
- In ancient India, the Shiva temple was at **-Mattmayur**
- In the idol of Ardhnarishwara, half Shiva and half Parvati are the symbol of **-The addition of Deva and its Power**
- The Nayanars were **-The Shaiv**
- The biggest contribution in the development of the Bhagavata sect was given by **-The Guptas**
- According to the concepts of the creation of the world (or universe) the order of the four periods are thus follows **-Krit, Treta, Dwapar and Kali**
- The founder of the Bhagavata religion was **-Krishna**
- The text in which the description about Krishna, son of Devki is found **-Chandogya Upnishad (In this text Krishna was described as the pupil of Ghor Angiras)**
- The worship of Vasudev Krishna was first started **-by Bhagavats**
- In the country, idolatry was founded by **-The Buddhist religion**
- The number of the forms of devotion in the Bhagavata sect is **-9**
- The Besnagar inscription by Helidorus is related to

- The oldest inscriptional evidence related to the Bhagavata religion is found **-In the Besnagar incscription by Heliodorus**
- Heliodorus of the Besnagar inscription was the inhabitant of **-Taxila**
- The famous Naimisharanya pilgrim place is situated **-Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh**
- The ancient site where the whole Mahabharata was narrated in the assembly of 60,000 sages **-Naimisharanya**

Religion	Related sites
Jain	Pawapuri
Islam	Madina
Hindu	Varanasi
Christian	Vatican

PHILOSOPHY

- The chief founder of the Yoga philosophy was **-Patanjali**
- Which is the earliest and the most important source of the Indian Philosophy? **-The Vedas**
- Who was the main propounder of the Advaita Philosophy **-Shankaracharya**
- Which philosophy was Charvak related to? **-Lokayata**
- 'Ajivik' was a sect **-contemporary with Buddha**
- Who was the pioneer of the Bhakti Movement in India? **- Shankaracharya**
- What are the points of splitting between the theistic and the atheistic sects in India? **- Faith in the authority of the Vedas**
- As the means to attain 'Mokshas' equal importance of birth, Karma and devotion is attached/given by **-The Shrimadbhagvatgita**
- The inventor of yoga was **-Patanjali**
- The founder of Mimansa was **-Jemini**
- The founder of Nyaya Darshan (philosophy of Justice) was **-Gautama**
- The philosophical system propounded by Kapil Muni is **-Sankhya Darshan**
- Prasthantrayi is **-Upnishad, Brahmasutra, Bhagavadgita**

- The principle of Karma is related to **-Mimansa**
- The propounder of Yogadarshan (Philosophy of Yoga) **-Patanjali**
- Until you live, live with comfort, even if you are forced to borrow, as after the body turning into ashes, there will be no coming back again, the saying negating the reincarnation is **-By Charvaks**

AJEEVAK

- The Barabar caves as the shelters used by **-Ajeevaks**
- The founder of the Ajeevak sect was **-Makkhligosal**
- One, who propounded that fate determines everything, man is incapable, is **-Ajeevak**

THE MAURYAN PERIOD

- Where did Bindusara send Ashok to crush the rebellions? **-Taxila**
- Of which dynasty was Bindusara the ruler? **-The Mauryan Dynasty**
- After Chandragupta Maurya who ascended the Mauryan throne **-Bindusara**
- To which learning centre was Chanakya, the famous guru of Chandragupta Maurya, related? **-Taxila**
- To which period does the biggest stupa located in Sanchi belong? **-The Mauryan period**
- Which first ruler was responsible for the rise of Magadha? **-Bindusara**
- Which foreign traveller visited India first? **-Megasthenes**
- The theme of the ancient India, drama Mudrarakshas by Vishakhadutt is **-The conspiracies of the court during the period of Chandragupta Maurya**
- In which book was Chandragupta called Vrashal and of low family **-Mudrarakshasa**
- Who sent Megasthenes to the Mauryan Court? **-Seleucus Nicator**
- From which south Indian texts do we come to know about the campaign in South India? **-Ahnaru and Purnanru**
- Which ruler is known by the name Sandrocottus

-Chandragupta Maurya

- Which Mauryan ruler chose the death by 'Sallekhana' prevalent in the Jain religion? **-Chandragupta**

ASHOKA

- Who built the Stupa of Sanchi? **-Ashoka**
- Who was the king that had the direct contact/had the direct talk with the people? **-Ashoka**
- During whose reign were the national highways built in India for the first time? **-Ashoka**
- By which king the third Buddhist Council was patronised **-Ashoka**
- Who was the wife of emperor Ashoka that influenced him? **-Kaurwaki**
- Who also had the name 'Devanampriya Priyadarshi'? **-The Mauryan King Ashoka**
- By which Buddhist monk was Ashoka impressed as to embrace the Buddhist religion? **-Ugupta**
- During the reign of which ruler did the arrival of the Buddhist religion in Nepal take place? **-Ashoka**
- Who was the ruler that murdered his father in order to ascend the throne? **-Ashoka**
- Where did Ashoka organise the third Buddhist Council? **-Patliputra**
- Which event caused the enormous change in his administrative policy? **-The Kalinga War**
- The old Kalinga was situated **-Between the Mahanadi in the north and the Godavari in the south**
- In the ancient time, which place was ruled by Kharvel the great? **-Of Kalinga**
- In which inscription was Ashoka called as Dhammasoka? **-Sarnath**
- During the reign of Bindusara which place did Ashoka ruled? **-Avanti**
- In which inscription in Ashoka's wife Kaurwaki mentioned? **-Prayag Prashasti**
- From which Ashoka's inscription the information about the Kalinga War is found? **-The thirteenth inscription**
- In the Rajtarangini it is mentioned that Ashoka renovated a Shiva Temple in Kashmir The temple is known as **-Vijeshwar**

- What is the name of the son of Ashoka who went to Sri Lanka to propagate the Buddhist religion? – **Mahendra**
- Who was the last emperor (or ruler) of the Mauryan dynasty – **Vrahadutt**
- During the Mauryan period, Sannidhata was – **Treasurer**
- During the Mauryan period, Samaharta was called – **The chief official of the revenue department**
- During the Mauryan period, the department of the Lakshanadhaksha and the Pautwadhyatesha was respectively – **Mint, Measuring and balancing**
- Who told that in India the slavery had not been in vogue – **Megasthenes, the latter Mauryan period**
- During the attack by Menander, the ruler of Magadha was – **Pushyamitra Shung**
- At which place, the Menander's coin have been found? – **Bharuch (Gujarat)**
- Whose gifts are the Astronomical principles named Romak and Polish? – **Of Greeks**
- On which field was the influence on India by the Greek contact visible the most? – **Astrology**

The Latter Mauryan Period

- The oldest example of "Poetry" style is found – **In the inscription of Rudradaman of Kathiawar**
- In the sculpture of Gandhara style, the name of the preaching gesture relating to Buddha's first religious discourse in Sarnath is – **Dharmachakra**
- The Sarnath Buddha idol of the gesture of touching the ground is related to – **Gupta Period**
- In the Northern and the North-Western India the most number of the copper coins were issued by – **The Kushans**
- In ancient India, the gold coins were systematically circulated by – **the Kushans**
- Of which coins, Buddha was marked – **Kanishka**
- Who is given the credit to issue the gold coins – **Wim Cudfibus**
- Which deity is marked on the Yaudheya coins? – **Kartikeya**
- These were contemporaries with Kanishk/ related to his court – **Ash w agh osh , Va su m it ra , C h a r a k , Nagarjuna, Parshva**

THE SATVAHANAS

- During which reign the act of inscribing in the famous Ajanta caves was first started? – **The Satvahasnas**
- Which dynasty's ruler initiated the custom of giving the tax-free villages to the Brahmins and the Buddhist monks? – **The Satvahanas**
- Of which metal the Satvahanas made their coin? – **Lead**
- According to the Puranas, the original place of the rulers of the Chandra dynasty was – **Pratishthanpur**
- After the Mauryas, the most influential kingdom in south India was – **The Satvahan**
- Simuka was the founder of – **The Satvahan Dynasty**
- In which Purana is the longest list of the Satvahan kings of Andhra found? – **In Matsya Purana**
- Satvahan's capital was situated – **In Amravati, in addition to this in Always Pratishthan (Penthan)**
- The Kushans did the trade through the Persian Gulf and the Red sea.
- In the third century Warangal was famous for – **Iron (instruments)/apparatus**
- The oldest Vihar in India – **Bhaja (200 Bc)**
- The city situated between Kalyan (Maharashtra) and Vaengi (Andhra Pradesh) – **Tagar**
- The first ruler assuming the title of Shatkarni was – **'Shree' Shatkarni**
- The writer of Gatha Saptshati – **Hall, the seventeenth ruler of the Satvahan dynasty**
- Nasik Prashasti is related to – **Shatkarni, the son of Gautami**
- The last ruler of the Satvahan dynasty was – **Yagya Shree Shatkarni**
- The most famous harbour of the Satvahan period – **Bharuch**

KHARVELA

- The name of king Kharvela is related to – **the edict of Hathigumpha inscription**
- The Kalinga King Kharvela was related with – **The Chedi dynasty**
- The king who had a great inclination towards the Jain religion – **Kharvela**

INDO-GREEK

- Who initiated the Curtain in the Indian theatre?
– **The Greek**
- Who circulated the gold coins for the first time in India?
– **The Greek**
- Who were the first rulers to circulate the gold coins in India
– **Indo-Greek**
- The order of attackers in India, during the ancient period
– **The Greek - the Shakas - the Pahalavas - the Kushanas**
- 'Milindpanho' is in the form of dilogue taking place between king Minander and a Buddhist monk The monk was
– **Nagsen**
- In old Sanskrit text the word 'Yavanpriya' indicates towards
– **of Black Pepper**

THE SHAKAS

- Kanishk, the Kushan king, ascended the throne in
– **78 AD (Beginning of the Shaka Sanvat)**
- Who were the patronizers of the Gandhar Art?
– **The Kushans and the Shakas**
- In India, the arrival of the Shakas in considered from
– **Eastern Iran**
- The Shaka ruler whom Gautamiputra Shatkarni, the Satvahan ruler, defeated
– **Nagpal**
- Which Gupta ruler defeated the last Shaka ruler Rudra Singh third and annexed the Shaka empire to the Gupta Empire?
– **Chandra Gupta Second**
- What was India called in the Chinese language?
– **Ti- enchu**

PARTHIAN

- It is said that St. Thomas came to India to propagare Christianity, In whose reign he came?
– **Parthian**
- The first ruler of Parthian or Pahalava Dynasty in India was
– **Maos**
- At the period of Arrival of St. Thomas, the Indian ruler was
– **Gondophernes**
- The begining of idolotary is considered to start
– **From the Kushan period**
- During the Kushan period in which field the most development took place?
– **Architecture**
- During which period the Gandhar Art developed?
– **In the Kushan period**

- Who did initiate the Gandhar style of Art?
– **The Mahayan Sect/Branch**
- During the Kushan period, the Gandhar style the mixture of?
– **of the Indo-Greek style**
- Who was the first in India to circulate the gold-coins?
– **The Kushans**
- What was reason of Taxila being a famous site?
– **The Gandhar Art**
- Which is the oldest place of learning?
– **Taxila**
- What is the name of the artistic/art style that combines the charactiristics of the Indian and the Greek Art?
– **Gandhar**
- On which period is the national calander of India based?
– **The Shaka period**
- Where have the Greeks-Roman art got their place?
– **Gandhar**
- In which museum , there is a great collection of the idols of the Kushan Period?
– **Mathura Museum**
- Kushans are related with
– **Yu-chi tribe**
- During the reign of which Kushan king the centre of Kushan power shifted from Purushpur to Mathura?
– **Huvishka**
- In which style were the idols of Buddha first constructed?
– **The Mathura Style**
- The writer of the play named Swapanvasavadutta
– **Bhas**

KANISHK

- Which person is said to be the second Ashoka?
– **Kanishk**
- Who was the greatest Kushan leader that converted to Buddhism?
– **Kanishk**
- In the court of which king was 'Charak' a famous physician (Ayurvadacharya)?
– **Kanishk**
- Where was Kanishk's capital? – **Lalghin or Lalbeg**
- During which/whose reign did the Gandhar style of Art flourish?
– **Kanishk**
- Who were the men of letters living during the reign of Kanishk?
– **Vasumitra and Ashwaghosh**
- Who initiated the Shaka-Samvat used by the Government of India?
– **Kanishk**

- Where was the capital of Kanishka? – **Purushpur** – **Vishnugupta**
- Who started the Shaka -Samvat and when – **Kanishka, in 78 AD** – **Rupyak**
- The Chinese general who defeated Kanishk – **Pan Chou**
- The boundary of which empire extended to the outside of India? – **The Kushan dynasty** – **The Gupta Period**
- During whose rule the Gandhar Style of Art flourished? – **In Gupta Period**
- Bamiyan in Afghanistan was famous – **For the idols of Buddha**
- The style of Art which is the mixture of the Indian and the Greek designs – **Gandhar**
- The art of idol making in which the green layered rock (shist) was always used – **Gandhar**

THE GUPTA PERIOD

- Who was the founder of the Gupta dynasty? – **Shree Gupta**
- Gupta dynasty ruled – **From 319 AD to 500 AD** – **Vivakmagam**
- During the reign of Gupta who was a mathematician and a great astronomer? – **Aryabhata**
- The Gupta King who assumed the title of 'Vikramaditya' was – **Chandragupta II**
- By which name was Chandragupta II was Known? – **Vikramaditya**
- The word "Kausheya" is used for – **Silk**
- In the inscriptions of Allahabad pillar whose attainments are inscribed? – **Samudragupta**
- Whose court poet Kalidas was – **Chandragupta Vikramaditya**
- For which the Gupta dynasty was famous? – **Imperialism**
- What was the court language (Official language) of the Gupta Rulers? – **Sanskrit**
- The Golden age of the Indian culture was – **The Gupta Period**
- Harisen was the royal poet of? – **Samudragupta**
- From which year was the famous Gupta Samvat started? – **319 AD**
- Who was the last ruler of the Gupta dynasty? – **Skandagupta**
- During the Gupta period what were the silver coins called? – **Rupyak**
- To which period are the famous names of Aryabhata and Varahmihir related? – **The Gupta Period**
- During which period Fahyan visited India? – **In Gupta Period**
- When was 'Panchtantra' written? – **In Gupta Period**
- In the Gupta period coins of which metal were issued? – **Gold**
- The king, who is called 'Indians' Napoleon because of his policies of expansion is – **Samudragupta**
- In whose court Dhanvantri, the famous physician of ancient India, gave his suggestions? – **Chandragupta II**
- In the Gupta period the rate of land revenue was – **The sixth part of the crop**
- In ancient India the irrigation tax was called – **Vivakmagam**
- Who was the first great emperor the Gupta dynasty? – **Chandragupta I**
- The Gupta emperors claimed themselves to have the divine right.
- Their administration was totally centralised – **False** (The statement : Elements of decentralisation are visible especially in the administration of Saurashtra)
- During which Gupta king Chinese traveller Fahyan visited India? – **Chandragupta II**
- In the later-Gupta period which university became very famous? – **Nalanda University**
- In which state is Nalanda University situated in India? – **Bihar**
- Who was the king of the Gupta dynasty who checked to Huns attack India? – **Skandagupta**
- By whose attack, Indian's trade with the Roman empire came to an end? – **The Huns**
- Where are relics of ancient India university found? – **In Nalanda**
- Who is the author of 'Panch Siddhantika' the Indian tome about Astronomy – **Varahmihir**

- Where was the ancient university of seventh century in India founded? – **In Nalanda**
- Who the Ayurvedic physician was called the 'God of Medical Science'? – **Dhanvantri**
- The Gupta king, whose other name was Devgupta – **Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya)**
- The gold currency of Gupta period – **Dinar**
- The dynasty disturbed by the attack of the Huns – **Gupta (during the reign of Skandhgupta)**
- Who is regarded as the 'conqueror of Shakas'? – **Chandragupta Second**
- The Gupta ruler who gained victory over the Huns – **Skandgupta**
- During the Gupta period the trade in North India was conducted – **From Tamralipti**
- During the Gupta period, the centres situated in Gujarat, Bengal, Deccan and Tamil Rashtra were related to – **the production of cloth**
- During the Gupta period, who was Known for the work about the medical science – **Sushrut**
- Related to the Science of Ayurved in the ancient period are – **Dhanvantri, Charak, Sushrut**
- The theme of the old Indian book 'Mracchkatikam' written by Shudrak was – **The love story of a rich merchant and the daughter of a prostitute**
- One of the nine gems of Chandragupta II who was related to Astronomy – **Kshapnhak**
- The name given to the silver coins of Gupta period – **Rupak**
- In the sanskrit plays of Gupta era women and shudras spoke – **Prakrit**
- The custom of child marriage was started – **In Gupta Period**
- Gupta Samvat was started – **by Chandragupta I (319 AD)**
- The ordered down fall of the cities in an important characteristic feature of – **The Gupta Period**
- Kalidas was in – **the reign of Chandragupta II**
- The maximum number of villages were given to the temples and the Brahmins as grant – **By Gupta Rulers**
- Since the third century AD, when the Huns destroyed the Roman Empire, Indian traders depended more and more on – **the trade with South-East Asia**
- In the Prayag pillar inscription, which ruler has been addressed as "Licchavi Dauhitra"? – **Samudragupta**
- The title (Vyadh Parakram) inscribed on the coins of the Gupta period is related to – **Samudragupta**
- Who is the author of Samudragupta's "Pryag Prashasti"? – **Harisen**
- From which inscription it is known that the class of silk weavers migrated to West Malwa from Lat Desh? – **Mandsaur**
- From which incription we come to know about Skandgupta's victory over the Huns? – **Junagarh**
- To which unit of the administration, the use of Vishay was applied? – **District**
- What term was used for the unploughed forest land during the Gupta period? – **Aprahat**
- The author of the book 'Ashtang Hridaya' is – **Vagbhata**
- In the book named 'Kiratarjuniya', there is a description about – **the battle between Shiva and Arjun**

HARSHVARDHAN

- Of whose honour was the 'Kannauj council' organised by Harsh arranged? – **Hwensang**
- Whose work is 'Ratnavali'? – **By Harshvardhan**
- Who defeated Harshvardhan? – **Pulkeshin II**
- Who wrote 'Harsh Charit' in which the life of Harsh was described? – **Banbhatt**
- Where did Harsh use to organise his religious councils? – **In Prayag**
- During the period of Harshvardhan which Chinese traveller visited India? – **Hwensang**
- Who was the court-poet of Harsh? – **Bhanbhatt**
- Of which emperor Banbhatt was the court poet? – **Harshvardhan**
- The last Buddhist king who was a great writer and a great scholar of Sanskrit, was – **Harshvardhan**
- In whose ruling period Chinese traveller Hwensang visited India? – **Harshvardhan**

- Tomaran belonged the racial group – **the Huns**
- Informations about the period of harsh are written – **in Harshcharit, a work by Banbhatt**
- Capital of the Harsh empire was – **Kannauj**
- Where did harshvardhan shift his capital from Thaneshwar ? – **Kannauj**
- Emperor Harshvardhan organised two great religious assemblies – **in Kannauj and Prayag**
- At the Narmada river, the south bound advancement of Harshvardhan was checked by – **Pulkeshin II**
- In the court of harsh, Hwensang was sent as an envoy – **by Chinese emperor Tai Sung**
- The university in which Chinese traveller Hwensang studied – **Nalanda**
- At the time period of Hwensang's visit of India, the most famous city for the production of cotton cloths was – **Mathura**
- Even today the main reason to remember Hwensang in India is – **for writing of Si-yu-chi**
- The poet Ban was the inhabitant of – **Aurangabad (Bihar)**
- Chinese traveller who visited Bheenmal – **Hwen Sang**
- Chinese traveller Itsing visited Bihar in – **673 AD**
- The reason of destruction of the Nalanda University was – **the Muslim invasion under the leadership of Bakhtiar Khilji**
- In the books of theology (the religious texts) the rate of land revenue is mentioned – **(1/6 or the sixth part of the crop)**
- In the later Gupta period the main trade centre was – **Kannauj**
- The development of feudalism was the major characteristic of the peasantry structure because during this period a landlord, intermediate class and the dependent peasant class came into existence
- During the period of Harshvardhan, there was an official with the name Baladhikrit who was – **the chief of infantry**
- Ruler who is known with the name Hatim for his quality of giving charity? – **Harshvardhan**
- Of which dynasty was Shashank, the arch-enemy of Harsh? – **Gaur dynasty**

SANGAM

- To which religion glorious texts named Shilappadikaram and 'Manimekhalai' of the Tamil language are related? – **The Hindu Religion**
- To which place the history of Sangam Era is concerned with? – **Tamilnadu**
- The text Talkapium is related to – **Grammar and Poetry**
- The writer of Shilpadikaram was – **Ilungo Adigal**
- The archacological site, which excavation provides with the information about the trade between India and Rome during the early centuries, is – **Arikamedu (Poduka)**
- The dynasty which has been mentioned in the Sangam literature is – **Chola, Cher and Pandya**
- The compilation of the religious poems 'Kural' is written in – **Tamil**
- The place related to the Pallavas – **Panmarai**
- The anonymous writer of "The periplus of the Irithrian Sea" mentions about Podua, which is – **Arikamedu**
- For what was Uraiyr famous, during the Sangam Era? – **The important centre of the cotton trade**
- Life line of the Pandya kingdom was – **The Vengi River**
- In the literature of the Sangam Era, Kon, Ko and Mannan were used for – **the king**
- The first, the second and the third Sangam took place in – **Madurai** (The secone Sangam, in Kapatpuram near Madurai)
- The capital of the Kadamb kings was – **Vanvasi**
- The dynasty in south India, the king of which sent an envoy in 26 BC to Rome? – **Pandya**
- The Meenakshi Temple is situated in – **Madurai**
- What was the royal emblem of the Chers? – **Bow**
- Which Cher king is also called the king 'with the eye of elephant' – **Sheya**
- From what source the first information about the cholas gained – **Ashtadhyayi**
- Which kingdom during the Sangam era was famous for pearls? – **Pandya**

- Who presided over the third Sangam? – **Nakkiran**
- Which tome is considered as an important treatise on the grammar and the rhetorics? – **Tolekappium**
- Who is the writer of Manimekhlai? – **Sittalei Sattanar**
- During the Sangam era, the supreme court was called – **Manaram**
- The earliest and the most important deity of the Tamils in – **Murugana (Kartikeya)**
- During the Sangam era, the poems of Veer Rus (theme about bravery) were called – **Puram**

THE PALLAVAS

- Who built the famous Kailashnath Temple in Kanchi? – **Narshinhavarman-II**
- Where has the 'Aikashmya Ratha' of the Pallavas been found in? – **In Mahabalipuram**
- During whose reign was Mahabalipuram Temple in Tamilnadu built? – **The Pallavas**
- Mahabalipuram, the main city, which peoples interest about art does it show? – **The Pallavas**
- The seven pagodas of Mahabalipuram are the evidences of art. By whom this art was patronized? – **The Pallavas**
- From which city the Pallavas conducted the rule? – **Kanchipuram**
- On the relies of which dynasty, was the Chola Empire founded? – **The Pallavas of Kanchi**
- During the reign of which Pallava emperor were the Chariot Temples of Mahabalipuram built? – **Narshinhavarman I**
- Who founded Mahabalipuram? – **The Pallavas emperors**
- What was the name of the capital of the Pallavas? – **Kanchi**
- During whose reign did the Construction of the Chariots of Mahabalipuram take place? – **The Pallavas**
- The chariot temples of Mahabalipuram were built by – **Narsinghvarman I**
- Who built the Chariot monuments in Mahabalipuram? – **The Pallavas**
- Which pallava emperor assumed the title of Vatapikond?

– **Narshinghvarman I**

- Who was the last emperor of the Pallava Dynasty? – **Aparajit**

THE CHALUKYAS

- Who built the Virupksha Temple? – **Chalukya**
- Who defeated the Chalukya king Pulkeshin II? – **Narsinghvarman I**
- Who was the most famous king of the Chalukya – **Pulkeshin II**
- Where did the Chalukya found their empire? – **In Malwa**
- Whose court poet was the famous 'Vilhan' – **Vikramaditya VI**
- The greatest ruler of the Chalukya dynasty – **Pulkeshin II**
- The dynasty in which the women were often given the high posts – **Chalukya**
- The capital of the Chalukyas – **Vatapi/Badami**
- Pulkeshin II was the ruler – **of the Chalukya dynasty**

LITERATURE AND LITTERATEUR

- Whose holy book is the 'Zendavesta' – **The Parsees**
- Who was the writer of 'Indica'? – **Megasthese**
- What type of the work in Meghdoot? – **Classical Sanskrit literature**
- Who was the writer of the grammar treatise 'Ashtadhyayi'? – **Panini**
- Who is the writer of 'Mricchkatikama'? – **Shudrak**
- Who wrote 'Uttar Ramcharit'? – **Bhavabhuti**
- Who wrote 'Natyashastra Prabandh'? – **Bharat**
- Who is the poet of the famous poetic work 'Geet Govind'? – **Jayadev**
- Who is the writer of "Ritusanhar" – **Kalidas**
- Who was the author of a great romantic play 'Kadambri'? – **Banbhatt**
- The writer of 'Mudrarakshas' and 'Devichandra -guptam' was – **Vishakadutt**
- The books written during the Gupta Period – **Amarkosh, Kamsutra, Meghdoot, Mudrarakshas**

- The writer of Dashkumarcharitam (a play) was – **Dandin**
- Rajtarangini by Kalhan was extended
– **By Joneeraj and Shreevar**
- Your right is on Karmas, not on the attainment of the result,
is cited in – **The Geeta**
- A text of ancient India which has been translated in 15
Indian and 40 foreign languages
– **Panchtantra (Writer - Vishnu Sharma)**
- This source is silent about the trade routes of ancient
India
– **Miliandpanho**
- Who is the writer of 'Harshcharit' – **Banbhatt**

Book	Writer
Ashwaghosh	Budhacharit, Sariputtprakram, Saundranand
Aryabhata (Astronomer, Mathematician)	Aryabhataiya
Kabir	Beejak (Sakhi, Shabad, Ramaini)
Kalhan	Rajtarangini
Kalidas	Malvikagnimitram (Female - Malvika, Male - Agnimitra, A sung King) Vikramivarsheeyan, Abhigyanashakuntalam, Meghdoot, Ritusanhar, Raghuvanshm, Kumarsambhava
Charak (Ayurvedacharya)	Charak sanhita
Chandbardai	Prathwirajraso
Chanakya	Arthshastra
Jaidev	Geetgovind
Patanjali	Mahabhashya
Panini	Ashtadhyayi
Banbhatt	Kadambari, Harshcharit
Brahmagupta	Brahmstut sidhant
Bhadrabhu	Kalpsutra (Biographies of the Jain Teerthankars)
Bharavi	Kiratarjunium
Bhas (Dramatist)	Swapanvasavadattam
Bhaskaracharya II	Lilawati (Algebra)
Manu	Manusmrati (Social order)

Merutung	Prabandh Chintamani
Rajshehar	Karpurmanjari
Vagbhatt	Ashtang Sangraha
Vatsayan	Kamsutra
Varahmihir (Astronomer)	Panchsiddhantika, Vrihadjjatak, Vrihatsanhita (A voluminous text)
Vigyaneshwar	Mitakshara (Hindu Law)
Sarv Varma	Katantra (Sanskrit Grammar)
Shudrak	Mricchkatikam
Harsh	Naganand, Priyadarshika, Ratnavali

THE EARLY MIDDLE PERIOD

- The writers of Kirtistambh Prashasti were
– **Abhi Kavi and Mahesh Kavi**
- Kirti Stambh was built by – **Rana Kumbha**
- The ruler famous with the name Prathawiraj Chauhan is
– **Prathawi Raj Third**
- Whose work is Prithawi Raj Raso? – **Chandbardai**
- In which language 'Prathawiraj Raso' has been written?
– **Avadhi language**
- Copper leaf inscriptions show that in ancient period the
kings of Bihar had the contact with – **Java, Sumatra**
- One of queen, Kumar Devi of the king Govindchandra
Gaharawal built a Dharma Chakra Jin-Vihar in
– **Sarnath**
- In Hamir epic, ehanhans were told as – **Suryavanshi**
- Alha-Udal were related to
– **Chandel ruler Parmardidev of Mahoba**
- Jejakbhukti was the ancient name of
– **Bundelkhand**
- Sompur Mahavihar (Paharpur) was built by
– **Dharampal 'Paramsaugat'**
- He was a great Pratihar king – **Mihir Bhoj**
- The great Jain scholar Hemchandra embellished
– **the assembly of Kumarpal**
- Lakshman Sen initiated a new samvat – **1178 AD**
- The famous law maker of the Medieval India
– **Vigyaneshwar (Mitakshara, Commentary on the**

Yagyavalkya Smriti)

- Jimutvahan – **Dayabhag**
- Himadri – **Chaturvarg Chintamani**
- One who gave the financial aid to a broken down mosque in the Bay of Khambat – **Jaising Siddhraj**
- King Bhoj ruled – **Dhar**
- The custom That started during the Rajput Period – **Jauhar**
- The writer who was the follower of the Jain Religion – **Hemchandra Suri**

Pratihara	Kannauj
Parmar	Dhar
Chola	Tanjaur
Solanki	Anwhilwada
Krishndev Rai	Amuktalyad
Mahendraverman	Mattavilasprahasana
Bhojdev	Samarangansutradhar
Someshwar	Mansollas

THE PERIOD OF PALS

- To which era were the two greatest artists of India, Beelpal and Dheeman, related – **Pal Period**
- Which ruler founded the famous university for the Buddhists? – **Dharampal**
- Which Pal ruler founded Vikramshila University – **Dharampal**
- Which Pal ruler Patronized the council of Buddhist scholars? – **Dharampal**
- The founder of the Pal dynasty was – **Gopal**
- Which dynasty replaced the Pal dynasty? – **The Sen dynasty**

THE RASHTRAKUTAS

- Of which period are the rock-cut chaitya in Ellora and Eliphanta? – **The Rashtrakuta**
- During the reign of which rulers did the cave art of Ajanta and Ellora flourish? – **The Rashtrakutas**
- In which state are the caves of Ajanta and Ellora located? – **Maharashtra**
- Who was the founder of the Rashtrakuta Empire? – **Dantidurg**

- Under whose patronage was the famous Kailash Temple built by carving out the solid rock in Ellora? – **The Rashtrakuta**
- Which king built the famous Kailash Temple in Ellora? – **Krishna I, The Rashtrakuta**
- At which place is the famous rock-cut temple of Kailash situated? – **Ellora**
- Rulers who built the temples of Ellora? – **The Rashtrakutas**
- In Ellora, the caves and the rock-cut temples are – **Hindu, Buddhist and Jain**
- The wonder of rock-cut architecture is considered – **Kailash Temple, Ellora**
- Who is given the credit to destroy completely the Chalukyas of Badami – **Krishna I**
- The Rashtrakuta ruler who interfered in the politics of Northern India – **Dhruva**
- Where did Amoghvarsh establish the capital of the Rashtrakutas? – **Manyakhet**
- Which Rashtrakuta emperor embraced and encouraged the Jain Religion? – **Amoghvarsha**

THE CHOLAS

- Which dynasty was famous for its naval power? – **The Chola**
- Of which art in the beautiful example the famous bronze statue of Natraj? – **The Chola art**
- Which Chola ruler laid the foundation of Puhar Nagar? – **Rajendra Chola**
- In the compound of which temple is the biggest Nandi idol in India built? – **Vrahadishwara Temple**
- The Vrahadishwara Temple of Tanjaur was built – **During the reign of Rajraj**
- In which city was the capital of the Chola kings? – **Tanjaur**
- Who was the most glorious king of the chola dynasty that conquered Sri Lanka – **Rajraj-I**
- Which Chola ruler conquered the northern part of Sri Lanka and made it a province of his empire? – **Rajraj**
- To which deity is the majority number of the Chola temples dedicated? – **Shiva**
- Which Chola king took the Gangas from the North to the South? – **Rajendra Chola**

- Who was the first Indian ruler that established total supremacy of the Indian Navy over the Arabian Sea?
– **Rajraj I**
 - The Practice of conducting the ruler of villages through the medium of autonomous panchayat was initiated by
– **The Dravids**
 - The Chola empire was extended
– **to the coast of Coromandal, some parts of the South**
 - Gangikondacholapuram was founded by– **Rajendra I**
 - The characteristic of the Chola administration was
– **the autonomy of the village administration**
 - By defeating the Pandya and the Chera rulers, the Cholas claimed sovereignty over
– **the peninsular India, in the early middle period**
 - Against which ruler of the South-East Asia the Cholas launched their campaign?
– **Against the Shailendra Empire**
 - In the bronze statues built during the Chola period, the design of deity is often
– **Quadrilateral**
 - The rock inscriptions, in which many accounts of the village administration under the Cholas are inscribed, are situated
– **in Uttarameru**
 - The rulers of the dynasty, who declared their hier during the reigning period, were
– **The Cholas**
 - In ancient India, there was a corporation of traders known as
– **Manigramam**
 - The famous Takkolam battle of South India was fought between Krishna III (Rashtrakuta) and the Parantak I (Chola)
– **in 949 AD**
 - The Chola empire was finally ended by
– **Malik Kafur**
 - The Chola king who conquered Ceylone (Sri Lanka)
– **Rajendra I**
 - Among the architectures of South India mainly of the Cholas, the finest idol-construction regarded, is of
– **Natraj**
 - Which ruler of India conquered Java and Sumatra?
– **Randendra Chola**
 - Prince Ellara conquered Sri Lanka in the second century BC Which dynasty of the Dravidian rulers he was related to?
– **The Chola**
 - Who built the temple named Choleswar? – **Vijayalaya**
 - Which religion the Chola kings patronized?
– **The Shiva Religion**
 - The rule of the Chola kings was – **Over Tamilnadu**
 - Where is the Brihadeshwara Temple situated?
– **In Thanjavur**
 - Natraj, the famous bronze idol is the example
– **of the Chola art**
 - 72 traders were sent to China
– **During the reign of Kulottung I**
 - The dynasty in South India that famous for its naval power
– **The Chola**
 - The Chola ruler who changed the Bay of Bengal into the Chola Lake
– **Rajendra I**
 - Who started the local autonomy during the Chola period?
– **Rajaraja I**
 - During the Lanka invasion by Rajaraja I, the ruler of there was
– **Mahendra**
 - During the reign of which Chola ruler, Ramanuj, the Vaishnavba acharya, forced to leave the kingdom?
– **Kullotung I**
-
- ### THE RAJPUTS
- Which family of the Rajputs Mihir Bhoj or King Bhoj was related to?
– **Pramar**
 - Who defeated Prathwiraj in the second battle of Tarain?
– **Mohammad Ghori**
 - Which Rajput ruler founded the city Bhopal?
– **King Bhoj**
 - Which Rajput king defeated Mohammad Ghori for the first time?
– **Prathwiraj III**
 - Who founded the Pink city of Jaipur?
– **Sawai Jai Singh**
 - Who built the 'Kirti Stambh' in Chittore?
– **Rana Kumbha**
 - Between whom was the Battle of Tarain fought?
– **Between Mohammad Ghori and Prathwiraj Chauhan**
 - Who was defeated, in the second Battle of Tarain (1192 AD)
– **Mohammad Ghori defeated Prathwiraj Chauhan**
 - Which battle opened the area of Delhi for Mohammad Ghori?
– **The second Battle of Tarain**
 - Who built the 'Vijay Stumbh' in the fort of Chittore?
– **Rana Kumbha**

- What was Ranathambore – **A Rajput Fort**
- At which place was the capital of the Chandel dynasty? – **Khajuraho**
- Which Rajput ruler made the series (chain) of mountains named 'Jij Muhammad Shahi' from where the people might be able to conduct astronomical observations? – **Raja Sawai Jai Singh**
- Who built the famous Khajuraho temple? – **The Chandel Kings**
- Who founded Dhillika Nagar (Delhi)? – **Tomars**
- What is the name of the capital of the Hoysals? – **Dwarsamudra**
- Which is the temple built in 1100 AD that has the prominence over the other temples in Bhuvneshwara? – **Tribhuvneshwara Lingraja Temple**
- Which Tomar ruler is given the credit of founding the city of Delhi? – **Anang Pal**
- The Gurjar-Pratihara dynasty was founded – **By Nagabhata I**

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MEDIEVAL PERIOD

THE MUSLIM ATTACKS ON INDIA

- In which Ad Mohammad-bin-Quasim conquered Sindh?
– In 712 AD
- In 738 AD who defeated the Arabs? – Pratihars
- Prophet Hajrat Mohammad was born – In 570 AD
- The first Muslim attack on India took place – In 712 AD
- Which temple Mahmud of Ghazni plundered many times?
– Somnath Temple
- Whom along with did Alberuni come to India?
– Mahmud of Ghazni
- With which ruler was the famous persian poet Firdausi contemporary?
– Mahmud of Ghazni
- The first Muslim invader to India was
– Mohmmad-bin-Quasim
- The Chandale ruler that was not defeated by Mahmud by Ghazni
– Vidyadhar
- Mahmud of Ghazni attacked India –17 times
- The court historian of Mahmud of Ganni
– Utbi - Quitab-ul-Yamini
- The other court secholars -
Al Beruni - Kitabl-ul-Hind
- Vaihaki - Tarikh-i-Subuktagin
- Firdausi - Shahnama
- The scholar coming along with mahmud Ghaznavi
– Al Beruni
- The one who issued the silver coins with the sanskrit writings on one side – Mahmud Ghaznavi
- Which ruler of central Asia conquereed North India in 1192 AD?
– Shahabuddin Mohmmad Ghori (Mohammad-bin-Sam)
- The muslim ruler whose coins carry the appearance of Goddess Laxmi – Mohmmad Ghori
- The battle in which the foundation of Muslim power in India was laid – The second battle of Tarain
- To whom Mohammad Ghori made his first representative after of his newly acquired empire in India? – Aibak
- The slave of Mohammad Ghori wo conquered Bengal

and Bihar

– Bahtiar Khilji

- The battle ins which Mohammad Ghori defeated Jaichand
– The Battle of Chandavar (1194 AD)
- The person who assumed the title of 'Sultan' first of all
– Mahmud Ghaznavi
- At the time of Mahmud Ghaznavi's attack on somnath, who was the ruler of Gujarat? – Bhimdev Second
- At the time of Mahmud Ghaznavi's attack on somnath, which dynasty's rule was in Gujarat?
– Chalukya (Solanki)
- To which dynasty was mohammad Ghori related?
– Sunsbani
- During the period of Mohammad Ghori, who is given the credit of victory of Bihar and Bengal?
– Ikhtiaruddin Bakhtiar
- The Rajputs sere defeated by the Turks beacuse
–The organisation of the Rajputs was weak
–There was the lack of unity among them

THE DELHI SULTANATE

The Mamulak Dynasty

- The founder of the Mamulak Dynasty was
– Qutbuddin Aibak
- The ruyler of the Delhi Sultanate who is known as 'Lakh Baksh'
– Qutbuddin Aibak
- The capital of Qutbuddin Aibak was – Lahore
- The one who established Delhi as the capital of the sultanate
– Iltutmish
- Qutbuddin Aibak was died
– During/While playing chogan after falling from the hors e
- Who was the first Muslim ruler of Delhi? – Iltutmish
- The dynasty the kings of which ruled the country for the longest period
– The Tughlaq Dynasty
- The one who was the first woman emperor of Medieval India
– Rajia Sultan
- The Mongol invader Chenghiz Khan entered the North-Western border (the banks of the Indus) of India
– During the reign of Iltutmish

- The Iqtadari System was initiated – **By Iltutmish**
 - Iltutmish appointed him as his first subedar in Bihar – **Malik Jami**
 - Who played the greater part to quit Razia from power? – **The Turks**
 - What was the full name of King Balban of Delhi? – **Ghiyasuddin Balban**
 - The king of Delhi about which it is said that the adopted the policy of iron and blood – **Balban**
 - After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the glorious little of – **Jilley Ilahi**
 - One who initiated in India Navrauj, a famous persian festival – **Balban**
 - Balban
 - propounded the theory of Niyamat-e-Khudai
 - Broke the power of Turkan-i-Chahalgani
 - crushed the revolt in Bengal
 - Who was the founder of the Mamulak Dynasty? – **Qutbuddin Aibak**
 - Which was the Delhi king that died while playing polo? – **Qutbuddin Aibak**
 - Thich trusted general Mohammad Ghori left with the task of taking care of the won territories? – **Qutbuddin Aibak**
 - Who was the first sovereign king of Delhi? – **Iltutmish**
 - Who completed the construction of the Qutub Minar? – **Iltutmish**
 - Whose daughter was Razia Sultan? – **of Altmash (Iltutmish)**
 - By whom was the Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque built – **Qutbuddin Aibak**
 - What is the name of the main gate of the Qutu Minar? – **The Alai Darwaza**
 - Who promoted the famous persian festival navrauj – **Balban**
 - Who was the first and only woman ruler, ruled from the throne of Delhi? – **Razia Sultan**
 - What was the ofical language of the Sultans? – **Persian**
 - At which post Mohammad Ghori appointed Qutubuddin Aibak? – **Amir-i-Aakhoor**
 - By whom was the 'Ddhai-Din-ka-Jhopra' built? – **Qutbuddin Aibak**
 - During the reign of Iltutmish what the silver coins were called? – **Tanka**
 - The first and the last ruler who appointed his daughter as his representative? – **Iltutmish**
 - The ruler of which kingdom, after being defeated by Iltutmish made the coins inscribed with 'Samsoral Dev' in his honour? – **Chahardev, the ruler of Ranthambore**
 - Razia married with Iktiaruddin Altunia, Altunia was the ruler of – **Bhatinda**
 - Balban adopted (pursued) the policy of consolidation of the kingdom, not the policy of expansion because on the north-west border there was the fear of the Mongol invansion – **True**
 - Which ruler of the Delhi Sultanate pursued the policy of iron and blood? – **Balban**
 - The last ruler of the Mamluk dynasty – **Kyumars**
-
- ### THE KHILJI DYNASTY
-
- When he attained the kinghood, he was completely free from the rules and the order of Shariat About which Sultan Barani cited this? – **Alauddin Khilji**
 - The Sultan who wanted to promote a new religion, but the Ulamas opposed this – **Alauddin Khilji**
 - The sultan of Delhi who assumed the honorary title of 'Sikander Sani' – **Alauddin Khilji**
 - One of the famous generals of Alauddin, who died while fighting against the Mongols – **Jafar Khan**
 - Alauddins southern campaign was – **For earning a huge booty**
 - The name of queen Padimni is relate to Alauddins victory of Chittore The name of his husband is – **Rana Ratan Singh**
 - During the reign of Alauddin Khilji, the ruler of Devgiri was – **Ramchandra Dev**
 - During the reign of which sultan, the Khalsa Land was developed on the large scale? – **Alauddin Khilji**
 - The sultan who built the Alai Darwaza – **Alauddin Khilji**
 - Who were the Khilji sultans of Delhi? – **The Turks**
 - Who raised the largest permanent infantry of the saltanate dynasty, the payment of which was directly made by the sultan? – **Alauddin Khilji**
 - Who was the sultan that called himself the second Alexander (Sikander-i-Sani)? – **Alauddin Khilji**
 - Whose general was Malik Kafur – **Alauddin Khilji**

- Who was the sultan that refused to follow the order of Khalifa? – **Alauddin Khilji**
- Which Khilji ruler assassinated his father-in-law in order to ascend the throne of Delhi? – **Alauddin Khilji**
- What was the name of the Kakatiya ruler of Warangal who fought against Malik Kafur? – **Pratap Rudra Dev**
- Who was the general of Delhi who went on successfully to subdue Madurai? – **Malik Kafur**
- The first sultan of Delhi, who tried to defeat South India, who was he? – **Alauddin Khilji**
- In addition to a musician, what was more about Amir Khusro? – **The writer and the scholar of Hindi and Persian**
- By whom was the murder of the Sufi saint Siddh Maula committed? – **Jalaluddin Khilji**
- By whom were the appointment of the spy officers named Bareed and Mundi made? – **Alauddin Khilji**
- After the Chittor victory, what the new name Alauddin gave to Chittor? – **Khizabad**
- Who destroyed the Rameshwaram Temple in his campaign against the kingdom of Pandya? – **Malik Kafur**
- During whose period, the most number of the Mongol attacks took place? – **Alauddin Khilji**
- Diwan-i-Mustakharaj which collected by whom it was established? – **Alauddin Khilji**
- proved failure because – **Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq had no proper control on issuing the coin**
- During the reign of which, the traveller from the Moor country's Ibn Batuta visited India – **Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq**
- Who gave the detailed account of the post system during the sultanate period – **Ibn Batuta**
- The first sultan who participated in the public of the Holi festival – **Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq**
- The Muslim ruler of Delhi at the death of which a famous historian (Badayuni) said "The king became free from the subject and the subject from the king" – **Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq**
- The sultan who established the employment office to arrange the job for the unemployed – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- The sultan of Delhi who took great care about alms and charity and for this he established a department named 'Diwan-i-Khairat' – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- The sultan in whose court there were the maximum number of slaves – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq established a new department of slaves, which was – **Diwan-i-Bandagan**
- The Sultan of Delhi who is very well known for constructing the biggest network of canals in India – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**

THE TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

- One of Alauddin's generals who was the first sultan of the Tughlaq Dynasty – **Ghazi Malik (Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq)**
- The sultan who related for the first time a new department named Amir-i-Kohi (Agricultural Department) and the crop-order – **Mohammad bin Tughlaq**
- Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to – **Daulatabad**
- In India the token currency was first introduced by – **Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq**
- The construction of the Qutb Minar was contributed by Qutbuddin Aibak, Iltutmish, Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq issued a new gold coin which was called – **Dinar by Ibn Batuta**
- The token currency system of Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
- The first sultan of Delhi who imposed the tax on irrigation was – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- The sultan who made the efforts to improve the quality of fruits – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- The Ashoka's pillar was brought to Delhi from Topra and Meerut by – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- The sultan of Delhi who established the department of translation with the aim that there may be a better understanding of each other's thought between the people of both the religions – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- The first Indian ruler to make the arrangement of Haj on the expense of the state – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- The last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi sultanate was – **Nasuruddin Mahmud**
- During whose the reign Jimir invaded India in 1398 AD – **Nasuruddin Mahmud**

- After Timur 's invasion the rule of which dynasty was established in India – **The Sayyid dynasty**
- The Qutb Minar as we see it today, by whom was it reconstructed? – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- From which place did the traveller Ibn Batuta arrive? – **Morocco**
- The historian whom Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq appointed as the kazi of Delhi was – **Ibn Batuta**
- In which art was Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq well versed? – **Calligraphy**
- Which sultan of Delhi brought the Asoka pillar to Delhi? – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- Which ruler patronised the scholar Amir Khusrau? – **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq**
- During the reign of whose did the most number of the mongol attack take place? – **Alauddin Khilji**
- Who issued the token currency in the form of copper coins between 1329 CE and 1330 CE? – **Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq**
- Which sultan of Delhi has been termed by the historians as the mixture of 'contradiction'? – **Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq**
- Which sultan of the sultanate constructed the canals for irrigation and made the arrangement of the wells? – **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq**
- Who told Ghiyasuddin 'Hanuj Dilli Dur Ast'? – **Nizamuddin Auliya**
- Which ruler is known as the king of forgers? – **Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq**
- In the reign of which ruler of the Sultanate was the independent state of Vijaynagar founded? – **Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq**
- The sultan of Delhi of whose khutba, the names of all the previous sultans were included? – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- During which reign was the independent state of Jaunpur founded? – **Nasiruddin Mahmud**
- Who founded the Lodi Dynasty? – **Bahalol Lodi**
- Who was the last ruler of the Lodi Dynasty? – **Ibrahim Lodi**
- Which Lodi composed the poems with the pen-name of 'Ghulruk'? – **Sikandar Lodi**
- Farhang-e Sikandari was – **Translation of Ayurved in Persian**
- The scale named Guz-i-Sikandari was introduced by – **Sikandar Lodi**

Administration in the Delhi Sultanate

- The historian Barani did not take rule in India under the sultans of Delhi as Islami because – **The sultan, in addition to the Muslim Law, drafted also his own laws**
- During the Sultanate period the most number of the Amirs and the sultans was – **Diwan-i-Mustakharaz** (Department of revenue) – **Alauddin Khilji**
- **Diwan-i-Riyasat** (Market control) & **Alauddin Khilji**
- **Diwan-i-Amirkohi** (Department of Agriculture) – **Alauddin Khilji**
- **Diwan-i-Bandgana** (Department of Slaves) – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- **Diwan-i-Khairat** (Department of Charity) – **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- Under which dynasty the trade reached to its peak – **The Tughlaq**
- The tax levied on the products of land – **Kharaj, Ushra, Muktai**
- During the sultanate the highest village official of the land revenue was – **Chaudhari**
- The Sharb tax was imposed – **On the irrigation**
- Javabit was related to – **the state law**
- During the Sultanate period, the meaning of Fawerzil – **the extra amount deposited into royal treasure-house by Iqtadars**
- The two main currencies during the sultanate period – **Tanka (Silver coin) and Jeetal (Copper coin)**
- Tanka and Jeetal were issued by – **Iltutmish**
- In India the token currency was first issued by – **Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq**
- Of what type the tax Jijiya is? – **Non-**

THE LODI DYNASTY

- The correct chronological order of the Lodi rulers (Afghan rulers) is – **Bahalol Lodi - Sikandar Lodi-Ibrahim Lodi**
- Among the rulers of the medieval period the one who was the highest educated – **Ibrahim Lodi**

- During the sultanate period, Diwan-i-Insha was
– **Department correspondance**

ART IN THE DELHI SULTANATE

- In whose memory is the famous Iran Pillar elected in the courtyard of the Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque in Delhi?
– **Chandra**
- One who constructed the fifth storey of the Qutb Minar
– **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- In India the first mansoleum which was built in the Islamic style
– **The Mausoleum of Balban**
- The chronological order of the monuments – **The Qutb Minar – Tughlakabad – Lodi Garden – Fatehpur Sikri**
- In its basic form, the Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque was
– **A Jain Temple**
- In which building of the sultanate period has the play named Harikeli written by Vignaraj IV been found?
– **Addhi Din Ka Jhopara**
- The Qutb Minar was named after
– **the name of a sufi saint Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki**
- The first building of the Sultanate Era having the real niche (mihrab)
– **The Mausoleum of Balban**
- The pointed horse-shaped mihrabs decorated with turrets, whose style is it?
– **of the architecture of the Khilji Era**
- The first building with double dome belonging to the Sultanate Era – **The Mausoleum of Sikander Lodi**

LITERATURE OF THE DELHI SULTANATE

- Tuti-i-Hind Amir Khusrau was born at
– **Patiyali, in Etah**
- Of which development, Amir Khusrau played a pioneering part
– **Khari Boli**
- Amir Khusrau was the courtier of
– **Balban, Kaikubad, Jalaluddin Khilji, Alauddin Khilji, Mubarak Shah, Khusrau Khan, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq**
- The one who witnessed the reign of 7 sultans of the Delhi sultanate
– **Amir Khusrau**
- The first muslim to study the Puranas was – **Al Beruni**
- The introducer of a new Persian literary style called sabaq-i-hindi or Hindustani style was
– **Amir Khusrau**

- The medieval Indian writer who mentioned about discovery of America
– **Abul Fazal**
 - Who was the scholar of both languages, Hindi and Persian
– **Amir Khusrau**
 - By whom was the book 'Kitab-i-Nauras' written, which is the compilation of songs written in the praise of the Hindu deities and the Muslim saints? – **Amir Khusrau**
 - Who was the beginner of the initial form of the music style known as quwwali in India
– **Amir Khusrau**
 - Which language the sultans of Delhi patronized?
– **Persian**
 - In the medieval Sanskrit texts, the use of the corrupt word was
– **To indicate the initial forms of some modern Indian languages**
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Tajul Masir | Hasan Nizami |
| Tabakat-i-Nasiri | Minhaj-us-Siraj |
| Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi | Ziauddin Barni |
| | (Fatwa-i-Jahandari) |
| Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi | Yahya-bin-Ahmed |
| Rehla | Ibn Batuta |
| Tarikh-i-i-Dilli | Khusrau |
- The musical instrument, which is considered to be the best combination of the Hindu-Muslim singing instrument, is
– **Sital (built by Khusrau)**
 - The musical instrument Tabla was promoted
– **by Amir Khusrau**
 - The Rajput king writing book on music – **Rana Kumbha** (Main books - Sangeet Ratnakar, Sangeet Mimansa, Sangeet Raj)
 - The sultan of Delhi who wrote the accounts
– **Firoz Shah Tughlaq (Futuh-i-Firozshahi)**

BHAKTI AND THE SUFI MOVEMENT

- In India, the Bhakti culture reincarnated (revived) in the
– **15th and 16th centuries CE**
- The Bhakti Movement was started
– **by the Alvars (Vaishnavites) and the Nayanars (Shaivites) saints**
- Who was the greatest Bhakti poet of Maharashtra?
– **Namdev**
- All the Bhakti saints have the same characteristic feature that they

- wrote their preaching in the language which was understood by their followers
- In Kamroop the Vaishnav religion was made popular
 - by Shankardev
- Ramanujacharya is relate to
 - Vishishtadweta
- Pure Adwaitwad was propounded by
 - Vallabhacharya
- Adwaitwad
 - Shankaracharya
- Dwaitwad
 - Madhyacharya
- Dwaitadwaitwad
 - Nimbarkacharya
- The Bhakti saint who, first of all used Hindi to promote (Propagate) his teachings
 - Ramanand
- The title of compilation of the dialogues between Kabir and Dharmdas is
 - Amarmool
- The correct chronological order is
 - Shankaracharya - Ramanuj - Chaitanya
- The followers of Ramanuj are said
 - The Vaishnavas
- Kabir was the disciple of
 - Ramanand
- The main similarity between the philosophy of life of Buddha and Mirabai (Meera Bai) was
 - the world is full of sorrow
- 'God recognises only the good qualities of a man and does not ask his caste, in the world to come there will be no caste'
 - Guru Nanak
- Meera Bai was contemporary with
 - Tulsidas
- The correct chronological order is
 - Namdev-Kabir-Guru Nanak-Meera
- Tulsidas was contemporary with
 - Akbar and Jahangir
- The saint of Varkari sect was
 - Namdev
- One who was not of the Bhakti Movement
 - Nag arjun (Proposer of Zeroism, a Buddhist philosopher)
- Who organised the first Bhakti Movement?
 - Ramanujacharya
- By whose teachings did the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra spread?
 - Saint Gyaneshwara
- The Mughal ruler who donated the tax-free village to construct the Sri Nath Temple of Mathura?
 - Akbar
- Bhakti saint who began to be worshipped as the Gorang Mahaprabhu?
 - Chaitanya
- Bhakti saint from the following ones was contemporary

- with Shivaji?
 - Tukaram
- Bhakti saint is considered to be the political guru of Shivaji?
 - Ramdas
- Who gave poison to Meera Bai?
 - Rana Vikramaditya
- Surdas was the disciple of Bhakti saint?
 - Vallabhacharya
- Who is given the credit to introduce the Gurumukhi script?
 - Guru Angad Dev
- Which Sikh Guru was punished with death penalty by Jahangir?
 - Guru Arjun Dev

KABIR

- where did Sant Kabir born?
 - In Varanasi
- Who was the guru of sant Kabir
 - Ramanand
- In which dialect Kabir wrote?
 - Awadhi
- The great saints who said, "Neither here is any Hindu nor is Muslim anymore, here everyone is only a man"
 - Sant Kabir
- "Let no person ask any one his cast, creed or religion" this statement is by
 - Kabir
- The birth place of Guru Nanak
 - Nankana Sahib

THE SUFI SAINTS

- Where is the Muslim Mausoleum in which a hair of prophet Muhammad is placed safe?
 - Sri Nagar
- Who was the sufi saint that believed that the devotional music is the way to reach near God?
 - Moinuddin Chishti
- In sufi tradition, who is called a pir?
 - To the Guru of Sufis
- which sufi saint's dargah is at Ajmer?
 - Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
- What is the name of the place where a sufi saint lives?
 - Khanqah
- At what place is the most important sufi dargah?
 - Ajmer
- Who was the first sufi saint in India?
 - Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
- In which field was the contribution of the saints of the Bhakti and the sufi movements?
 - The unity of the Hindus and the Muslims
- Who established the sufi sect of Chishti order?
 - Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti

- Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya was the disciple of
– **Baba Farid**
 - The Dargah of sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya is located at way to reach near the God, is – **Moinuddin Chishti**
 - The sultan do whom Nizamuddin Auliya refused to meet
– **Alauddin Khilji**
 - The sufi saint, whose teaching have been compiled in the holy scripture of the Sikhs, the Adi Granth, is
– **Fariduddin-Ganj-i-Shakar**
 - Where the famous saint Salim Chishti lived?
– **In Fatehpur Sikri**
 - The sufi saint who was given the title of Sheikh-ul-Hind
– **Sheikh Salim Chishti**
 - By whom the Qadri order of Sufis in India was brought?
– **Sheikh Niamatullah and Makhdum Jilani**
 - The silsila of sufism which was against music
– **Naqshbandi**
- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| Chishti | Delhi and Doaba |
| Suharwardi | Sindh |
| Aulia | Delhi |
| Firdausi | Bihar |
- One who took Krishna as Aulia
– **Shah Muhammad Ghaus**
 - Dara Shikoh translated the Upnishads in Persian
– **with the title Surr-e-Akbar**
 - Not related to the Bhakti Movement – **Amir Khusrau**
 - Who wrote 'Barahmasa'
– **Malik Mohammad Jayasi**
 - during whose reign the Sikh religion was started
– **Sikandar Lodi**
 - Each year a fair is held at the Mazar of Hazi Waris Ali such a famous sufi saint
– **In Dewa sharif**
 - By the side of the mausoleum of which sufi saint is the mausoleum of Amir Khusrau located?
– **Nizamuddin Aulia**
 - The writer of the famous sufi text 'Fawaid-ul-Fawaid' in Thatta which sufi saint of Shishti Silsila was present?
– **Nasiruddin Chiragh -i-Delhi**
 - Which sufi saint laid the foundation of the Golden Temple in Amritsar?
– **Shah Niyamatullah**
 - Of which sufi silsila Dara Shikoh was the follower?
– **Qadiri**

- Who is the founder of the Suhrawardi Silsila?
– **Bahauddin Zakariya**

THE DELHI SULTANATE MISCELLANEOUS

- Who propogated the game of polo in India? – **The Turks**
- The one who traversed the distance 73000 miles and the 44 countries during the travelling life spanning about thirty years
– **Ibn Batuta**
- Ilutmish – **Chahalgani Amir**
- In the thirteenth fourteenth, Indian former did not cultivate
– **Maiz**

THE REGIONAL DYNASTIES OF NORTH INDIA AND THE DECCAN

- Of which memory the city of Jaunpur was founded?
– **Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq (Jauna Khan)**
- The city of Jaunpur was founded by
– **Firoz Shah Tughlaq**
- During the reign of Shakri Sultans, which place was known as the 'Shiraj of East'
– **Jaunpur**
- The ruler of Kashmir who is known as the 'Akbar of Kashmir' is
– **Jain-ul-Abdin**
- The one who abolished the Jizya first – **Jain-ul-Abdin**
- Who was the founder of the autonomous kingdom of Awadh?
– **Saadat Khan**
- The main striking features of the Jama Mosque of Kashmir completed by Jain-ul-Abdin are
– **Burzas, Similarity with the Buddhist Pagodas, Persian style**
- What was the capital of the Bahmani Kings?
– **Gulbargha**
- Who founded the kingdom of Bahmani?
– **Alauddin Hasan**
- Who was the founder of Bahmani Kingdom?
– **Alauddin Bahmani Shah (Jafar Khan)**
- By which Bahmani ruler was the spherical dome of Bijapur constructed
– **Mohammad Adil Shah**
- What is Bijapur famous for – **The Spherical Dome**
- The kingdom of Bahmani was founded by
– **Alauddin Hasan Gangu 'Jafar Khan'**
- In which year the kingdom of Bahmani was founded?
– **In 1347**

Adilshahi	Bijapur
Qutubshahi	Golconda
Nizamshahi	Ahmed Nagar
Baridshahi	Bidar
Imadshahi	Barar
Sharkishahi	Jaunpur
Nizam (The late Mughal Period)	Hyderabad

- The ruler whom due to his faith in secularism, his muslim subjects called him 'Jagat Guru' – **Ibrahim Adil Shah**
- The Nizam Shahi Dynasty of Ahmadnagar came to its end
– **By annexing Ahmed Nagar to the Mughal Empire, Hussain Shah was given the life imprisonment**

Baj Bahadur	Malwa
Qutub Shah	Golconda
Sultan Muzaffar Shah	Gujarat
Usuf Adil Shah	Bijapur
Kakatiya	Warangal
Hoysala	Dwarsamudra
Yadav	Dev giri
Pandya	Madurai

- Nowadays, with what name Golconda is known?
– **Hyderabad**
- The dome which is one of the biggest domes in the world is
– **Spherical Dome, Bijapur (The mausoleum of Mohammad Adil Shah)**
- Where is 'Bara Imambara' situated? – **In Lucknow**
- To which kingdom, the famous Muslim woman ruler Chandbibi was related? – **Ahmednagar**
- Who built a Madrasa in Bidar? – **Mohammad Adil Shah-II**
- By which ruler was the spherical Dome constructed from Mermer-
– **Mohammad Adil Shah-II**
- From which place the world fame diamond Kohinoor is dug out?
– **Golconda**
- Who built the 'Spherical Dome' located in Bijapur which is the second largest dome in the world and famous for its whispering gallery? – **Mohammad Adil Shah**
- The writer of the book 'Kitab-e-Navras' was
– **Ibrahim Adil Shah II**

- Which dynasty of south India is called "The fox of Deccan"
– **Barid Shahi**
- By whom was the famous Charminar of Hyderabad built?
– **Quli Qutub Shah**

THE VIJAYA NAGAR EMPIRE

- Vijay Nagar Kingdom was founded by
– **Harihar and Bukka**
- In her work 'Madurai Vijay' the poetess who described about the victory campaigns of her husband is
– **Gangadevi**
- The first ruler of Vijaya Nagar who took a village away from the Bahamanis
– **Harihar II**
- It is true about the Vijay Nagar rulers
– **Narasingha Saluva ended the Sangama dynasty and he snatched the throne to start the Saluva dynasty**
- Vir Narsingh snatched the throne by ousting the last Saluv ruler (Immadi Narsingh)
- The successor of Vir Narsingh was his younger brother Krishnadevaraya.
Krishnadevaraya's successor was his half-brother Achyut Dev Rai.
- King Krishnadevaraya of Vijaya Nagar fought the battle of Golconda
– **Against Quli Qutub Shah**
- In the court of Krishnadevaraya, there were 'Asht Diggaj' who were
– **Eight Telugu poets**
- During the reign of Krishnadevaraya, there was the golden age of the literature named – **The Telugu literature**
- The commentator of the vedic texts was patronized by
– **The Vijay Nagar**
- In 1565, a famous battle was fought
– **between Talikota/Rakshasi-Tangadi/Bannihatti, in which Vijayanagar was defeated and destroyed**
- At the period of foundation of the Mysore kingdom by king wadiyar the ruler of Vijayanagar was
– **Venkat II**
- The main feature of the 'financial arrangement' of the Vijayanagar empire was
– **Land revenue (A land tax named shisht, which was collected by the revenue department named Attlivane)**
- The Hoysala monuments are found
– **in Halebidu and Vellore**

- The current name of the ancient capital Dwarasamudra of Hoysalas is – **Halebidu**
- The ruins of the place represents the ancient capital of Vijayanagar is – **Hampi**
- The king of Vijayanagar who sent his envoy to the Chinese emperor – **Bukka I**
- The famous Vitthala Temple, whose 56 sculptural columns give the musical swaras, is situated at – **Hampi**
- The remnants of the glory of Vijay Nagar and the historical significance of its architecture can be seen at – **Hampi**
- On the banks of which river Vijaynagar is situated? – **the Tungabhadra**
- Where the ruins of the great Empire of Vijayanagar are found? – **In Hampi**
- Who was the first ruler of Vijayanagar that signed the treaty with the Portuguese? – **Devrai II**
- Who built Rayagopuram in front of the temples at Hampi, Tiruvannamalai, Chidambaram, Srirangam Tirupati etc? – **Krishnadevaraya**
- Who is considered to be the greatest among the rulers of Vijayanagar? – **Krishnadevaraya**
- At present, the medieval city of Vijayanagara is called? – **Hampi**
- Which book was written by Krishnadevaraya – **Amukt Malyaya**
- With whom Krishnadevaraya kept the critical relations? – **the Portuguese**
- The doab of Raichur is situated – **between the river Krishna and Tungabhadra**
- The writer of the book named Madurai Vijayam is – **Gangadevi**
- During the period of which ruler of Vijayanagar was the victory compaign for Sri Lanka launched for the first time? – **Harihar II**
- The court of which king in Vijayanagar, the Italian traveller Nicolo de'Conti visited – **Devrai I**
- The first ruler of Vijayanagar who gave place to the Muslims in his infantry – **Devrai II**
- Amukt Malyad, written by Krishnadevaraya is in ? – **Telugu**
- Who is called the father of 'Andhra poetry'?

– **Allasani Pedanna**

- Which ruler of Vijayanagar abolished the marriage tax? – **Krishnadev Rai**

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

BABUR

- Who wrote 'Baburnama'? – **Babur**
- Whom was Krishnadev Rai contemporary with – **Babur**
- Against whom Babur fought the First battle of Panipat? – **Ibrahim Lodi**
- In India, who used the artillery for the first time – **Babur**
- Which battle laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India? – **The First Battle of Panipat**
- Where was Babur, according to his will, was buried? – **In Kabul**
- In which year the First Battle of Panipat was fought? – **In 1526**
- Between which two rulers, the Battle of Panipat was fought – **Babur and Ibrahim Lodi**
- At which place, Babur was died? – **Agra**
- After which battle, the Mughal Empire was founded? – **The First Battle of Panipat**
- One of those who invited Babur to attack India – **Alam Khan - He was the relative of Ibrahim Lodi and responsible for the throne of Delhi**
- The Mughal ruler of Medieval India were infact – **The Chagatai Turks**
- The king of Mevar, whom Babur defeated in the Battle of Khanwa in 1527, was – **Rana Sanga**
- The battle in which Babur called for Jihad/declared Jihad – **The Battle of Khanwa**
- In the Battle of Panipat, the main reason of his victory was – **His military dexterity (cleverness), his artillery**
- After becoming the Mughal ruler of India, Zahiruddin Muhammad named hisself – **Babur**
- Babur's empire included – **Kabul, Punjab, some areas of Uttar Pradesh**
- The Hindu kingdoms which Babur mentioned in his Baburnama – **Mewar and Vijayanagar**
- In which language Babur wrote his Baburnama? – **Turkish**

- The court official language of the Mughal court was
– **Persian**
- Who built the Baburi Masjid at Ayodhya? – **Mir Baki**
- By whom the Persian translation of Baburnama done?
– **Jain Khan and Payind Khan**
- 'Humayunama' in which it is mentioned that Babur's death was caused by poison, written by
– **Gulbadan Begum**
- The Mausoleum of Babur is located – **In Kabul**

HUMAYUN

- The other brothers of Humayun were
– **Kamran, Askari, Hindal**
- The chronology of the battles fought by Humayun
– **Devra, Chausa, Kanauj, Sarhind**
- Humayun attacked the Chunar Fort for the first time
– **In 1532 CE**
- The one who constructed a mausoleum for her ruler husband
– **Hazi Begum (Humayun's Tomb)**
- Between whom was the battle of Bilgram fought
– **Sher Shah and Humayun**
- Which Mughal emperor died due to injuries on falling from the stairs of his library in 1556 CE? – **Humayun**
- Who built the fort named Din-i-Panah located in Delhi
– **Humayun**
- During the Gujarat campaign of Humayun who was the ruler of Gujarat
– **Bahadurshah**

SHER SHAH SURI

- For what thing, Sher Shah Suri is famous?
– **A great administrator**
- What was the reason for the greatness of Sher Shah Suri
– **Administrative reform**
- During the reign of which emperor the old fort of Delhi was built?
– **Sher Shah Suri**
- Who built the Grand Trunk Road (GT Road) in India
– **Sher Shah Suri**
- Who issued the Silver coin 'Taka' or 'Rupiah'?
– **Sher Shah Suri**
- During the reign of which was the coin of one rupee was minted?
– **Sher Shah Suri**
- Who issued/introduced first a new coin called the rupiya?
– **Sher Shah Suri**

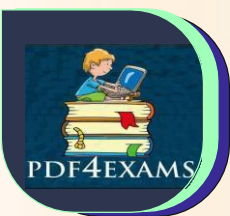
- Who was the first Muslim ruler in India that used the Nagari script also with the Persian script for his coins and inscriptions?
– **Sher Shah Suri**
- The Sultan who first assumed the title of 'Hajrat-i-Ala' and later on became Sultan?
– **Sher Shah Suri**
- The reforms made by Sher Shah Suri
– **Revenue, Administrative, Infantry, Improvement in currency**
- The one who introduced the silver coin (rupia)
– **Sher Shah Suri**
- 'For only a handful of millet, I lost my empire' - this statement is related to
– **Sher Shah Suri**
- Under the She Shah rule, the exchange rate between the copper coin and the silver rupia was
– **1 : 64**
- Sher Shah died at
– **Kalinjar**
- Sher Shah built
– **The Old Delhi Fort and inside it Quila-i-Kuhna Mosque**
- The medieval Indian ruler, who introduced the system of lease and agreement, is
– **Sher Shah Suri**
- After which battle Sheh Shah said, "For only a handful of millet, I lost my empire"
– **Kalinjar**
- By the wound of which weapon Sher Shah died
– **Ukka**

AKBAR

- The second battle between Hemu and Akbar
– **1556**
- The Battle of Haldighati
– **1576**
- The Battle of Asigarh
– **1601**
- The death of Akbar
– **1605**
- Who was the most famous Hindi poet of the court of Akbar
– **Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana**
- when did Akbar ascended the throne
– **1556**
- Who helped Akbar to start the reformation of revenue?
– **Todar Mal**
- In the reign of Akbar, who was responsible for the reformation of revenue?
– **Todar Mal**
- What was the name of the House of Worship built by Akbar?
– **Ibadat Khana**
- In whose reign the duo of musicians Tansen and Beju Bawara, was famous?
– **Akbar**
- In the memory of Akbar's victory against which kingdom,

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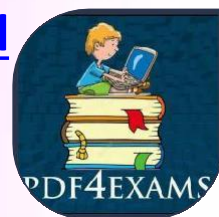
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- was the Buland Darwaza built? – **Gujarat**
- Which Mughal Emperor discouraged the custom of ‘Sati Pratha’? – **Akbar**
- In the Mughal system of governance, who introduced the Mansabdari System? – **Akbar**
- Who propounded the Din-i-Ilahi faith? – **Akbar**
- In whose court was Tansen, the great musician of his era? – **Akbar**
- Who was the famous Jain scholar, whom Akbar Paid a great respect? – **Hari Vijay**
- Who was the great general that served the both, Humayun and Akbar?
- To which reign was the writers of the Ramcharit Manas Tulsidas, related? – **Akbar**
- At the time of ascending the throne, what was the age of Akbar? – **Thirteen Years**
- Which famous king of the Mughal era was illiterate? – **Akbar**
- Whose adviser was Raja Todar Mal – **Akbar**
- Who is the world fame musical that was one of the nine gems of Akbar? – **Tansen**
- between whom was the second Battle of Panipat fought? – **Akbar and Hemu**
- What was the birth-name of Tansen the most famous musician from Akbar’s court? – **Ram Tanu Pandey**
- Why was Akbar’s Din-i-Ilahi religion not successful? – **because it was not introduced properly among the people**
- Where did Akbar built Panch Mahal, which is famous for the Columns? – **In Fatehpur Sikri**
- What was the basic objective to propounded Din-i-Ilahi? – **To promote universal brotherhood**
- Who is considered to be the composer of rag ‘Miyan ki Malhar’? – **Tansen**
- The king, who ordered that a man must marry to a one woman and he can have the second marriage only in the condition of his first wife being barren – **Akbar**
- What was Akbars main objective behind the Battle of Haldighati? – **The policy of expansionism**
- With which dynasty of the Rajputs Akbar established matrimonial alliance? – **The Kushwaha Dynasty**
- Which kingdom of Rajputana did not accept Akbar’s suzerainty? – **Mewar**
- Durgawati, who fought against Akbar, was the Queen of – **Mandla/Garh-Katanga**
- These are helpful to prove Akbar as the National Emperoro – **The uniformity of the laws and the administrative unity, The effort of governmental unity by him, His policy of religious tolerance**
- The reasons for Akbar’s popularity were – **His mansabadari System, Religious Policy, Land revenue, Social reforms**
- The one who was an ‘enlightened despotiic’ king (or enlightened absolute) – **Akbar**
- Akabar’s rule is known for – **Conquerring the regions (territories) Its system of governance, Its judicial administration**
- During the reign of Akbar, the Chief of military matters under the reorganised central system of governance, was – **Mir Bakshi**
- The military system during Akbar era was based on – **the Mansabadri system**
- The person granted by Akbar as diwan with full authority was – **Mujaffar Khan Turbati**
- Akbar’s Mansabdari system was borrowed from the country named – **Mongolia**
- During the reign of Akbar, for every ten cavalymen the mansabdar was to take care of twenty horses – **because the horses were needed to take rest during journey and at the time of battle it was necessary to change them**
- The system of confiscation was originated by – **Sher Shah**
- Todar Mal was renowned in the field of – **Land revenue**
- During the reign of Akbar, Ain-i-Dahsala method, the famous policy of land revenue system, was formulated – **By Toear Mal**
- In the field of land-revenue administration, the link of continuity between Sher Shah and Akbar was – **Todar Mal**
- The istorian who termed Din-i-Ilahi a religion – **Mohsin Fani, in his book**
- Ibadat khana was built by – **Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri**

Emperor	Tomb
Babur	Kabul (Afghanistan)
Akbar	Sikandra (Agra)
Jahangir	Shahadara, Lahore (Pakistan)
Shah Jahan	Agra

- The policy of Sulah-i-kul was propounded by – **Akbar**
- The concept of sulah-i-kul (universal peace and brotherhood) adopted by Akbar was based on – **Political generosity, Religious Tolerance, liberal cultural outlook**
- In 1602, what Akbar built at Fatehpur Sikri? – **Buland Darwaza**
- The finest buildings built by Akbar are found – **at Fatehpur Sikri**
- The building built by Akbar which has design like that of a Buddhist Vihar is – **Panch Mahal**
- Jahangir Palace is situated in – **the Red Fort of Agra**
- During the reign of Akbar, the Persian translation of the Mahabharata was done under the guidance of – **Faizi**
- The one whom emperor Akbar gave the title of 'Jari Kalam' – **Mohammad Hussain**
- Jain Saint who stayed at Akbar's court for few years and who was given the title of Jagad Guru was – **Hari Vijay Suri**
- The famous painter during the time of Akbar was – **Daswant**
- The first Englishman who visited Akbar's court was – **Ralph Fitch**
- The correct chronological order of the events during the reign of Akbar – **Abolishment of Jiziya, Construction of Ibadat Khana, Signing of Mahazarnama, Establishment of Din-i-Ilahi**
- Akbar annexed the kingdom of Bengal and Bihar – **in 1576**
- Which fort was considered as the Key to Deccan? – **Fort of Asirgarh**
- During Akbar's Gondwana Victory, it was ruled by – **Queen Durgawati**
- The famous battle of Haldighati was fought between – **Akbar and Maharana Pratap**

- In Ahmed Nagar, who confronted the Mughal's campaign? – **Chand Bibi**
- As the victory memory of which battle was the Buland Darwaza built? – **The conquest of Gujrat**
- Order of the reforms done by Akbar – **End of Slavery system, Abolition of pilgrim tax, Abolition of Jiziya**

JAHANGIR

- During whose reign the English sent Sir Thomas Roe to India? – **Jahangir**
- Which art was patronized by Jahangir? – **Painting**
- What was the original name of Nur Jahan? – **Mehrunnisa**
- During whose reign did the Mughal painting reach at its zenith? – **Jahangir**
- Who was sent as ambassador to the royal court of Jahangir by the contemporary king James-I of England? – **William Hawkins**
- The tradition of 'Do Aspa & Si Aspa' was introduced by – **Jahangir**
- The East-India Company sent to Jahangir's court – **William Hawkins**
- Jahangir granted the opportunity to Sir Thomas Roe (British Ambassador) to meet – **at Ajmer**
- The ambassador of England in India who followed Jahangir from Ajmer to Mandu – **Sir Thomas Roe**
- In Jahangir's court, the greatest painter of the birds was – **Mansoor**
- The Mughal Emperor who wrote his autobiography in Persian – **Jahangir**
- The assassin of Abul Fazl was rewarded – **by Jahangir**
- Who built the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah at Agra? – **Nur Jahan**
- During the reign of which ruler 'The Treaty of Chittore' was signed between the Mughals and the Rana of Mewar – **Jahangir**
- Who introduced the formula of making perfume? – **Agmat Begum (Mother of Nur Jahan)**
- Who built the tomb of Jahangir – **Nur Jahan**

SHAH JAHAN

- Which Mughal emperor built Shalimar Garden situated at Sri Nagar? – **Shah Jahan**

- Where is Shah Jahan's Tomb situated? – **at Agra**
- What type of building is the Taj Mahal? – **A Tomb**
- In which city did Shah Jahan build Moti Masjid? – **Agra**
- Who did build the Red Fort in Delhi? – **Shah Jahan**
- What was the bone of contention between the Shah of Iran and the Mughal emperors? – **Kandhar**
- After losing Kandhar, the Mughal emperors suffered a great set-back – **From the viewpoint of its being centre of strategic importance**
- The objective of Shah Jahan's Balkh campaign was – **To bring a friendly ruler in Balkh and Badakhshan just bordering Kabul**
- The one who represented Pundits of Banaras before Shah Jahan to abolish pilgrim tax at Banaras and Allahabad – **Kavindracharya**
- The real name of Mumtaz Mahal was – **Arjumand Bano Begum**
- The Mughal emperor who built the Jama Masjid in Delhi – **Shah Jahan**
- The one who shifted the capital of Mughals from Agra to Delhi – **Shah Jahan**
- Moti Masjid (Agra) – **Shah Jahan**
- Moti Masjid (Delhi) – **Aurangzeb**
- The Mughal emperor during whose reign the Upanishads were translated into Persian – **Dara Shikoh**
- The Muslim who studied the Hindu holy scriptures – **Dara Shikoh**
- The historian who told the reign of Shah Jahan, "The golden age of Mughal era" – **A L Srivastava**
- The Mughal emperor who abolished the custom of Siza introduced by Balban – **Shah Jahan**
- Jahanara, Roshanara and Gauharara were the daughters of – **Shah Jahan**
- Whose reign is known as golden era of the mughal architecture? – **Shah Jahan**
- During the reign of which emperor of Mughal era famine struck for the first time in South India? – **Shah Jahan**
- flora and fauna, the seasons and the fruits of India in his diary? – **Aurangzeb**
- By which king was the execution of the Sikh guru Tegh Bahadur carried out – **Aurangzeb**
- After Aurangzeb which of his sons became the emperor of India, with the name 'Bahadurshah'? – **Mohammad Moazzam**
- Who was sent by Aurangzeb to defeat Chhatrapati Shivaji? – **Raja Jai Singh**
- Where/At what place Aurangzeb died? – **Ahmed Nagar**
- After Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb inherited the Mughal throne
- The Mughal emperor who ascended the throne two times – **Aurangzeb**
- The Mughal prince who took shelter at Sri Nagar (Garhwal) – **Suleman Shikoh**
- The battle of Dharmat was fought between – **Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh**
- Aurangzeb Defeated Jaswant Singh, the king of Jodhpur, in the battle of Dharmat in 1658 CE, Dharmat is situated in – **Ujjain (MP)**
- The son of Aurangzeb who, by revolting, weakened the position of his father against the Rajputs – **Akbar**
- The Mughal general with which Shivaji signed the 'Treaty of Purandar' in 1665 CE – **Jai Singh**
- The Mughal emperor who was called 'Living holy man' (Jinda Pir) – **Aurangzeb**
- Aurangzeb gained victory over Bijapur – **1686**
- Aurangzeb gained victory over Golconda – **1687**
- The ruler under whom there were the most number of Hindu generals in the Mughal Army? – **Aurangzeb**
- During Whose reign jazia was reimposed – **Aurangzeb**
- What is the meaning of Jihad conducted by Aurangzeb? – **Dar-ul-Islam**
- The ruler who built Bibi's tomb (famous with the name of the second Taj Mahal, Aurangabad) – **Aurangzeb**
- The daughter of Aurangzeb – **Mehrunnisa**
- The death of Aurangzeb – **1707**
- Which Mughal emperor discontinued the practice of Jharokha Darshan (appearance of the emperor before the general public at an appointed hour) – **Aurangzeb**
- The leader of the second rebellion of the Jats, that took

AURANGZEB

- Which Sikh Guru was executed by Aurangzeb? – **Guru Tegh Bahadur in 1675**
- Which Mughal emperor gave the detailed account of the

lace during the period of Aurangzeb, was

- The jaziya tax was abolished by Akbar. Which Mughal emperor reimposed it? – **Raja Ram**
- Aurangzeb's tomb is situated at – **Aurangzeb**
- Aurangzeb's tomb is situated at – **Daulatabad**

ADMINISTRATION DURING MUGHAL ERA

- During the Mughal period, the district was known as – **Sarkar**
- During the Mughal period the chief of military was – **Mir Bakshi**
- The one who was appointed as physician in the infantry – **Manuchi**
- In the Mughal administration the duty of diwan-i-kul was – **The checking of the land revenue official**
- Which department did the Mir Bakshi of the Mughal emperors preside over? – **The military matters**
- Ahadi were those cavalry men – **Who offered their services solely, who did not attach themselves to a head man, The emperor was their absolute colonel.**
- In the Mughal administration, muhatsib was – **Public behaviour (conduct) official**
- In Medieval India, the mansabdari system was introduced mainly so that – **a systematic administration might come into force**
- About the mansabdari system of the Mughal period, it is true – **It had 33 ranks**
- **Mansabdari had the ranks with conditions. All the working and the military officials were given mansabs but their sawar status could not be higher than that of zat status.**
- During the Mughal period in India, the main source of income of the kingdom was – **Land-revenue**
- The mughal emperor who banned the use of tobacco – **Jahangir**
- In the Mughal administration 'madad-a-mash' indicates – **Tax free land donated to the scholars**
- It is true about the Mughal mansabdari
- In it the posts of zat and sawar were offered
- There were three ranks of mansabdars
- During the Mughal period, the system of mansabdari existed and the selection of the mansabdars was based on the qualification.

- In the Mughal period the copper coin was called – **Dam**
- In the Medieval period the meaning of the word 'Bantai' was – **A method of determining the tax on land**
- To whom was 'Inam Bhumi' (Land as reward) given? – **To the scholars and the religious persons**
- What was Mughal 'Jagir'? – **A specified cash salary to a mansabdar**
- In the Mughal administration who introduced the mansabdari system? – **By Akbar**
- In the Mughal administration the official who collected the land revenue was called – **Amil**
- In the Mughal court the place of standing of a mansabdar was firmly determined by – **The rank of his zat**
- The credit for introducing the post of the official named Muhatsib goes to – **Aurangzeb**

MUSIC, ARCHITECTURE AND PAINTING DURING THE MUGHAL PERIOD

- Gujari Mahal was built by – **Mansingh**
- Which historic monument in Delhi is the example of Indian and Persian architecture? – **Humayun's Tomb**
- Which of the Mughal buildings has the striking feature that its length and breadth are absolutely equal? – **The Taj Mahal**
- Which stone is the Taj Mahal made of – **White Marble**
- Who was the architect that made the design of Taj Mahal – **Ustad Isa**
- In which Mughal building the world famous 'Takht-i-had been placed'? – **In the Diwan-i-Aam of the Red Fort in Delhi**
- We happen to see the first fusion of Persian and Indian architecture – **In the Taj Mahal**
- **Khuldabad** Aurangzeb's Tomb
- **Agra** Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah
- **Fatehpur Sikri** Tomb of Shekh Salim Chishti
- **Delhi** Tomb of Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana
- The theme of Mughal painting were – **Scenes depicting war, Birds, Animals and the Natural scenes, Illustration of the court**
- The Mughal style of painting was introduced – **by Humayun**
- The Mughal pen of painting is the back bone of Indian miniature art which left impression on

- Pahari, Rajasthani and Kangra Art

- The delineation of Dastan-i-Amir Hamza was carried out by **- Abdussamad**
- The musical instrument which Aurangzeb played with great expertise **- Veena**
- The raag which is sung during the morning is **- Todi**
- The musicians like Tansen, Baiju Bawara and Gopal Nayak received the training from Swami Haridas. How many music teaching centres, the disciples of Swami Haridas established? **- 5**
- Tansen's Tomb is situated at **- Gwalior**
- From whom Humayun and Akbar learnt the art of painting **- Abdussamad**
- Who was the Portrait painter during the Mughal Period **- Bishendas**
- To whom the title of Nadir-ul-usr was bestowed upon by Jahangir? **- Mansur**
- Who gave the portrait of James I to Jahangir **- Sir Thomas Roe**
- During the time of Akbar which architectural style was used? **- Indo-Persian**
- The first example of Charbagh style is found **- Rambagh**
- In which building of Mughal era, pietra dura was used for the first time? **- The tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah**
- The tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti is situated at **- Fatehpur Sikri**
- Which building situated in the fort of Fatehpur Sikri is the striking example of Hindu architecture? **- Panch Mahal**
- The tomb of Rabia-ud-Dauran is situated at **- Aurangabad**
- The first tomb built according to the Charbagh style is **- Humayun's Tomb**

The Literature during the Mughal Era

- Babur - **Tuzuk-i-Babri (Autobiography, in the Turkish language)**
- During the Mughal period, the woman who wrote the historic description 'Humayunnama' **- Gulbadan Begum (Daughter of Babur)**
- Khwandmir **- Humayunnama**
- Mohammad Quasim **- Alamghirnama**
- Bhimsen **- Nuskha-i-Dilkusha**
- Which Muslim scholar made the greatest contribution to the Hindi literature? **- Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana**

- In the context of the history of India, Abdul Hamid Lahori was **- A royal historian during the rule of Shah Jahan**
- Anwar-i-Suhaili is the Persian translation of a text, which is **- Panchtantra**
- The language of the judiciary during the Mughal period **- Persian**
- Nastaleek is **- A type of Persian script that was used in Medieval India**
- The king with the poetic heart, who wrote the verses in praise of Krishna by the name of Nagridas **- King Sawant Singh**
- Who was the first Hindi scholar of the Mughal Period? **- Malik Mohammad Jayasi**
- What was the court language (language of Judiciary) of the Mughal rulers? **- Persian**
- Which language was widely prevalent in the royal courts of India during the Mughal reign? **- Persian**
- During the Mughal period a foreign traveller visited India and he described about Takht-i-Taus as an expert. What was his name **- Tavernier**
- By which name Dara Shikoh translated Upanishads in Persian? **- Surr-i-Akbar**
- Who wrote the biography of Akbar **- Abul Fazl**
- Who wrote Ain-i-Akbari? **- Abul Fazl**
- During the reign of Akbar, the Mahabharata was translated into Persian. By which name it is known? **- Rajmnama**

DECLINE OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

- The rule of the Mughal emperor Jahandar Shah ended before time **- He was defeated by his nephew in a battle**
- The mughal emperor who granted the facilities of tax-free trade in Bengal **- Farrukhsiar**
- Which Mughal emperor caused the downfall of Sayyad brothers? **- Rafi-ud-ullah**
- The last Mughal emperor to ascend the peacock throne **- Mohammad Shah (in 1739 CE) During his reign, Nadirshah invaded Delhi and he plundered away the Takht-i-Taus and the kohinoor diamond to Iran**
- During Nadirshah's attack who was the ruler of Dehli **- Mohammad Shah**
- During whose rule a group of eunuchs and women **- Mohammad Shah (1719-1748)**

- The Mughal emperor whom the Wazir Ghaziuddin did not allow to enter Delhi – **Shah Alam II**
 - The last Mughal emperor was Bhadurshah, the name of his father was – **Akbar Shah II**
 - Who was the last Mughal emperor? – **Bahadur Shah II 'Jafar'**
 - It is true about Bahadur Shah Jafar
 - He was the emperor without empire
 - Ibrahim Jauk and Asadullah Khan Ghalib were his teachers of poetry
 - Hasan Askari was his spiritual guide
 - He received the pension of 1 lac rupees per month from the East India company
 - The one who built an astronomical observatory called Jantar-Mantar in Delhi – **Jai Singh II**
 - The observatories built by Jai Singh II – **Jaipur, Delhi, Mathura, Ujjain, Banaras**
 - In 1773 CE, the book 'Jeej Mohammad Shahi' related to the knowledge about to stars, was written by – **Swai Jai Singh of Jaipur**
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Jahangir | William Hawkins,
Sir Thomas Roe |
| Shah Jahan | Tavernier |
| Aurangzeb | Manuchi |
| Iqta | Sultans of Delhi |
| Jagir | The Mughals |
| Amaram | Vijayanagara |
| Mokas | The Marathas |
- The harbour, which was said as 'Babul Mecca' (Door of Mecca) – **Surat**
 - The Mughals celebrated the festival of Nauroz after – **The Parsees**
 - The correct chronology – **Padmini, Durgawati, Tarabai, Ahilyabai**
 - The correct order is – **The battle of Khanwa, The battle of Ghaggara, The battle of Chausa, The battle of Samugarh**

THE SIKH SECT

- Which was the birth place of Guru Nanak? – **Talvandi**
- Which Sikh Guru wrote the biography of Guru Nanak? – **Guru Angad Dev**
- Who laid the foundation of the city of Amritsar? – **Guru Ramdas**
- To which Sikh Guru, Akbar gifted 500 bighas of land? – **Guru Ram Das**
- The Sikh Guru who helped the rebellion prince Khusrau with the money and the blessings – **Guru Arjun Dev**
- Who compiled the holy scripture 'Adi' Granth of the Sikhs? – **Guru Arjun Dev**
- Which Sikh Guru called himself 'Saccha Badshah'? – **Guru Hargobind**
- Who founded the 'Khalsa Sect'? – **Guru Govind Singh**
- When was the 'Khalsa Sect' founded by Guru Govind Singh? – **In 1699 CE**
- Which Sikh Guru Wrote 'Jafarnama' in Persian? – **Guru Govind Singh**
- Guru Arjun Dev – **Adi Granth**
- Guru Govind Singh – **Dal Khalsa**
- Guru Amar Das – **Manaji (Parts of the Religious Empire)**
- For the death of which Sikh Guru, Aurangzeb is responsible – **Guru Tegh Bahadur**
- The greatness of Guru Govind Singh lies in – **he organised the military system (Khalsa) of the Sikhs**
- Those who were given capital punishment by their cotemporary Mughal rulers – **Guru Arjun Dev and Guru Gegh Bahadur**
- On the January 21, the birthday is celebrated – **of Guru Govind Singh**
- Khalsa Panth was founded – **in 1699 CE**
- The political capital of Ranjeet Singh was Lahore, which city was called his religious capital? – **Amritsir**

THE MARATHA STATE AND UNION

- By which treaty Shivaji transferred the forts to the Mughals? – **Purandar**
- Which European power gave cannons to Shivaji? – **The Portugese**
- The land tax levied by Shivaji on the neighbouring states was known as? – **Chauth**
- Who was the pioneer of the guerilla warfare? – **Shivaji**
- In the administration of Shivaji, who was called Peshwa? – **Prime Minister**
- When Shivaji ascended the throne? – **In 1674 CE**
- Where was the capital of Shivaji's kingdom? – **Raigad**

- The Raigad Fort belonged to which ruler
– **Maratha ruler Shivaji**
- Who gave Shivaji the title of Raja? – **Aurangzeb**
- Saint Ramdas (teacher of Shivaji) is related to the reign of
– **Aurangzeb**
- In which battle, Shivaji defeated the Mughals? – **Salhar**
- The reasons for the rise of Marathas are – **Religious consciousness, Geographical safety, Political awakening, Higher ability of leadership**
- From which European power Shivaji got the cannons and the ammunition
– **The Portugese**
- The General whom the Sultan of Bijapur sent in 1659 CE to put down Shivaji
– **Afzal Khan**
- At the time of fleeing the Mughal prison the city he was imprisoned in
– **Agra**
- A cabinet named Ashtpradhan was
– **In Maratha Administration**
- The member of Shivaji's Ashtpradhan who was in charge of the foreign affairs
– **Sumant**
- In the matters of the state, Shivaji sought the advice from a cabinet (Ashtpradhan), but – **each minister had no independent charge of his department**
- After the death of Raja Ram in 1700 CE, the Marathas continued their battle against the Mughals under the leadership of his brave wife. What was her name?
– **Tarabai**
- Who was the founder of Peshwas? – **Balaji Vishwanath**
- The word 'Sardeshmukhi' is related to? – **Revenue**
- When did the Third Battle of Panipat take place?
– **In 1761 CE**
- Who was famous as 'Nana Saheb'? – **Balaji Baji Rao**
- By whom, the Marathas were defeated in the Third Battle of Panipat?
– **The Afghans**
- After Sambhaji who made the Marathas rule simple and effective
– **Balaji Vishwanath**
- The correct chronological order of the Maratha Peshwas
– **Balaji Vishwanath, Baji Rao, Balaji Baji Rao, Madhava Rao**
- The correct chronological order of the Chhatrapatis
– **Raja Ram, Shivaji II, Chhatrapati Shahuji**
- By 1750 CE, the Maratha Empire, under the Chairmanship of Peshwa, turned into a confederation, because
– **The heirs of Shahu depended on the will of Peshwa**
- From the time of which Peshwa, the Maratha king reduced to non-entity and the Peshwas became the real rulers
– **Balaji Rao**

SHIVAJI

- The main event of 1680 CE – **Death of Shivaji**
- The treaty of Purandar took place between
– **Shivaji and Jai Singh**
- In Shivaji's Ashtpradhan, the General was known as
– **Sir-i-Naubat**
- The money given to the Maratha Chieftains in exchange of collecting the Chauth was called
– **Mukasa**
- Between whom was the battle of Khera fought
– **Tarabai and Shahu**
- The practice of Saranjami was related to – **The land-revenue practice of the Marathas**
- The historian who himself witnessed the Third Battle of Panipat (1761 CE)
– **Kashiraj Pandit**
- The immediate reason for Ahmad Shah Abdali's attack on India and fighting the Third Battle of Panipat was
– **he was to take revenge of ousting his viceroy Taimur Shah from Lahore by the Marathas**
- The Rohela chieftain who was the trustworthy of Ahmed Shah Abdali
– **Najib Khan**
- The Modi script was used in the accounts of
– **the Marathas**

THE MARATHA UNION

- Who is called the second founder of the Maratha Empire
– **Baji Rao-I**
- Whose adopted son Nana Saheb was – **Baji Rao II**
- Who laid the foundations of the greatness of Peshwas
– **Baji Rao**
- Which treaty ended the independent status of Baji Rao II
– **The treaty of Basin**
- Who is considered to be the second propounder of the Maratha Empire
– **Balaji Vishwanath**
- Which treaty is known as the Magnacarta of the Maratha Empire?
– **The Treaty of Delhi, 1719**
- Who propagated the 'Hindupad Padshahi'?
– **Baji Rao I**
- By which treaty, all the powers of Chhatrapati was transferred to the Peshwa? – **The treaty of Sangola**
- What is considered to be the foundation of the First Anglo-Maratha War?
– **The Treaty of Surat**

MODERN INDIA

ARRIVAL OF EUROPEAN COMPANIES

- Which European country was first to expand its trade in India and that too in an effective manner? - **Portugal**
- In whose territory on the Indian mainland Portuguese built their fort? - **Cochin**
- Which place was the head-quarter of Portuguese in India? - **Goa**
- Where the remains of Portuguese culture are found in India? - **Calicut**
- Who are credited with the discovery of sea route to India? - **Portuguese**
- In the seventeenth century, Who had kept control over the majority of western coastal trade in India? - **Portuguese**
- Which Portuguese had conquered Goa? - **Alphonso-De-Albuquerque**
- Who were the first to come and last to return from India? - **Portuguese**
- Who was the first Portuguese viceroy in the East? - **Francisco -De - Almeida**
- The word 'caste' has been taken from which language? - **Portuguese**
- Who discovered the sea route to India via-cape of good-hope? - **Vasco de Gama**
- Vasco de Gama came to India? - **In 1498 at calicut**
- Who was the real founder of Portuguese power in India? - **Albuquerque**
- Who became the first viceroy of Portuguese colony in India? - **Almeida**
- Who established trade relations with India for the first time in medieval period? - **Portuguese**
- The Europeans who for the first time established sea - trade centres - **Portuguese**
- The first factory established by Portuguese in Bengal - **Hugli**
- Which was the first European power to capture pondicherry in India? - **Portuguese**
- Who made Hugli a base camp to utilize it for piracy in the Bay of Bengal? - **Portuguese**
- From whom the Portuguese conquered Goa? - **Bijapur**
- Who was the ruler of Bijapur during Portuguese's Goa expedition? - **Yusuf Adilshah**

THE DUTCH

- Who formed Joint Stock Company for the first time to trade with India? - **Dutch**
- The Dutch defeated the Portuguese in modern Cochin and the built Fort William there.
- The dutch established their factory in Bengal at - **Chinsura**

THE FRENCH

- Who was the first European to start the policy of intervention in the disputes of Indian rulers for the purpose of capturing territory in India? - **Duplexi**
- Which was the main French colony in India? - **Pondicherry**
- In which battle the British defeated the French completely? - **The battle of Wandiwash**
- When was the French east India Company formed? - **1664 A.D.**
- Which battle proved to be decisive in Anglo-French enmity in India? - **The battle of Wandiwash**
- Who was the founder of French company in India? - **J.B. Colbert**
- Where did the French establish their first factory in India? - **Surat**
- The French failed to establish a power movement in the Daccan because of - **The powerful military of the Britishers**
- The battle of Karnataka was fought between - **The British and the French**
- The first battle of Karnataka came to end by - **Treaty of-Axi-La-Chapelle**
- What was the reason of third Battle of Karnataka ?

- **The seven year war in Europe**

- How seven year war came to end?

- **The treaty of Paris(1763)**

THE BRITISH

- When was the East India Company given a royal charter.
- **1600A.D**
- Where was the first factory established by the British East India Company in India
- **Surat**
- What is the correct order in which the British established trade centers in India?
- **Surat, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta**
- In 1651 A.D. at which place did the Mughals allow the East India company to trade and to establish a factory in Bengal?
- **Qasim Bazar**
- What is the name of the Fort built by the British in Calcutta?
- **Fort William**
- Where the mortal remains of St. Francis Xavier has been kept?
- **Basilica of Bom Jesus, Welha (Goa)**
- Which two-countries fought the seven year war?
- **England and France**
- When Punjab was annexed in British regime?
- **1849 A.D.**
- Who was the founder of Calcutta?
- What is correct in context of arrival of European forces in India?
- **Portuguese captured Goa in 1510 A.D**
- The British established their first factory in Orrisa in India in 1633 A.D.
- In the leadership of Duplexi the French conquered Madras in 1746 A.D.
- What was the reason of success of the East India Company in India?
- **The lack of nationalism in India.**
- **The British forces took western training and it had modern warfare arms.**
- **There was lack of national sentiments among the Indian soldiers due to which any body who was able to pay them a good salary, could employ them.**
- **The main purpose of East India Company to have subsidiary alliances with Rajputana states.**
- **To establish the British supremacy in India.**

- In which year Sir Thomas Roe the ambassador of James-1st of England came to India?
- **1615A.D**
 - Which English man was accorded the title of Khan by Jahangir?
- **Hawkins**
 - During the rule of which Mughal Emperor the British East India company establish its first factory in India
- **Jahangir**
 - Where was the first factory established by the Britishers in India
- **Surat (1608/1613)**
 - What was the instant cause of the battle of Karnataka?
- **The capture of the French ships by the British**
 - Which British officer defeated Portuguese at Swali?
- **Thomas Best**
 - Which British commander is called heaven-born?
- **Robert Clive**
 - What is the correct order of European Travellers?

Portuguese	1498a.d
Dutch	1602 a.d
British	1600 a.d
Danish	1616 a.d
French	1664 a.d
 - The European got Saltpeter and Opium from?
- **Bihar**
 - By whose authority the British established their first factory in Surat
- **Jahangir**
 - What was the name of the Fort built by the British in Madras?
- **Fort St. George**
 - From whom did the Britishers get Bombay?
- **Portuguese**
 - Who treated the fatal disease from which Farrukhsiyar was suffering?
- **Dr. William Hamilton**
- British East India Company and The Nabobs of Bengal**
- What is correct chronology of battles fought in the eighteenth century?
- **Amber, Plassey, Wandiswash, Buxar**
 - In the battle of Plassey with whom Mir Jafar conspired for the defeat of Siraj-ud-Daula?
- **The British**
 - In which battle Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated by Lord Clive
- **The battle of plassey (1757)**
 - The battle which initiated the British supremacy in India?
- **The battle of Plassey**
 - Who was the founder of British rule in India?
- **Lord Clive**

- Who transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Munger? - **Mir Qasim**
- Which Mughal ruler conferred the revenue rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to East India Company? - **Shah Alam II (1765)**
- The East India Company got the revenue rights in India under which Governor General - **Clive**
- Who was made the Deputy-Deewan of Murshidabad by Clive after the treaty of Allahabad? - **Mohammad Raza Khan**
- In 1765 after acquiring Deewani for the first time with the Britishers, which of the hilly tribes came into contact? - **Khasi**
- Which was the most decisive battle that established British power in India? - **Battle of Buxar**
- Who was the ruler of Delhi during the Battle of Buxar? - **Shah Alam II**
- Warren Hastings laid the strong foundation of public administration upon which the super structure was built by Cornwallis - **True**
- Who is given the credit for civil and military reforms of the East India Company? - **Lord Clive**
- On the basis of which doctrine did Lord Dalhousie annexed remote regions into British Empire? - **Doctrine of lapse**
- Which incident made the British East India Company as the real ruler of Bengal? - **The battle of Plassey**
- Who mentioned the incident of black hole that took place during the reign of Siraj-ud-daulah? - **Halwell**
- Who deceived Siraj-ud-daulah by not taking part in the Battle of Plassey? - **Mir Jafar**
- Who transferred the capital of Bengal from Dhaka to Murshidabad? - **Murshid Quli Khan**
- Which Nawab of Bengal established an ammunition factory at Munger? - **Mir Qasim**
- Who led the British Army in the Battle of Buxar? - **Hector Munro**
- Who was the Nawab of Bengal at the time of Battle of Buxar? - **Mir Jafar**
- Why, even after victory in the Battle of Buxar Lord Clive did not capture Delhi? - **He knew that it would increase British responsibility**
- Who were the party to the treaty of Allahabad?

- **Robert Clive, Shah Alam-II, Shuja-ud-daula the Nawab of Awadh**

MYSORE

- The British commander who defeated Hyder Ali in the Battle of Porto Nova - **Sir Eyre Coote**
- Tipu Sultan made his capital at - **Srirangapatnam**
- The Indian ruler who established modern embassies abroad. - **Tipu Sultan**
- With whom did the Britishers have the treaty of Srirangapatnam? - **Tipu Sultan**
- When was Tipu Sultan killed in the battle with the Britishers? - **1779 (Fourth Anglo-Mysore War)**
- Tipu Sultan defeated British forces in 1780 at? - **Pollilur**
- Which treaty was signed by Tipu Sultan to end the third Anglo-Mysore War? - **Treaty of Srirangapatnam**
- "It's better to live a day like a lion rather than living like a sheep for the whole life", whose statement is this? - **Tipu Sultan**
- Who was the Governor General of East India Company at the time of the second Anglo-Mysore war? - **Warren Hastings**
- "I can dry British pathways but not sea" who made this statement? - **Tipu Sultan**
- In which battle did Tipu Sultan succumb to death? - **In second Anglo-Mysore war**

SINDH

- When was Sindh conquered by the British? - **1843**
- **The impact of British rule on the Indian economy**
- In which country did industrial revolution take place for the first time? - **England**
- The term 'imperial preference' was used for? - **Concessions in tariffs on British imports in India**
- What was the main reason for non-development of independent industries in India during British rule? - **Lack of heavy industries**
- The istimari permanent Zamindari settlement for revenue collection was entered into by the Britishers with which class of society? - **Zamindars**
- Under permanent settlement of 1793, it was expected from the zamindars that they will issue lease to the tillers

but many zamindars did not issue the same. What was the reason behind it?

- There was no control of the Government over the Zamindars.

- What was the reason of implementing permanent settlement in Bihar?
- As the zamindar got the right to voluntary transfer land acquired on hereditary grounds
- Who implemented the permanent settlement system of revenue in Bengal? **- Lord Cornwallis**
- Who was concerned with Ryotwari system in Madras? **- Sir Tomas Munro**
- Whose interest were better protected by ryotwari system of land revenue in Madras province **- Peasants**
- What is the correct definition of 'drain theory' propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji?
-A considerable part of national income was exported to Britain for which India got no real return.
- Who propounded the 'Principle of economic exploitation' during British rule? **- Dadabhai Naoroji**
- Who did not believe in 'drain theory' of Dadabhai Naoroji? **- Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan**
- Who wrote a book about economic drain from Indian economy? **- Dadabhai Naoroji**
- Who was of the opinion that British economic policy in India is disgraceful? **- Karl Marx**
- What was the objective of Barahiyatal protest **- To return the Bkash land**

RAILWAYS

- Who laid down the first railway track in India? **- George Clark**
- When the East Indian Rail company was formed? **- 1884A.D**
- In 1853, at which place did the rail journey was started for the first time in India? **- Bombay**
- When did the first passenger train in India started? **- April 1853**
- For which purpose the Britishers introduced railway in India?
- To facilitate the British commerce and the administrative control

- When did the first railway track become operational between Bombay to thane? **-18 53**
- Where was the first cotton mill established in India? **- Bombay**

THE REVOLT OF 1857

- Why did the revolt 1857 failed?
- Neither there was nationalist feeling nor any national leader at the top
- Who led the revolt of 1857 from Lucknow? **- Begum Hazrat Mahal**
- Who was the Governor General of India at the time of revolt of 1857? **- Lord Canning**
- In the revolt of 1857 from where was Nana Sahab leading the revolt? **- Kanpur**
- During the revolt of 1857 at what place did Mangal Pandey fire the first bullet? **- Bairakpur**
- Who led the revolt of 1857 from Faizabad? **- Ahmadullah**
- Who started the revolt of 1857? **- Indian Sepoys**
- When did the British government take direct control of administration in India **- After the revolt of India Sepoys**
- By which Act, did the doctrine of lapse come to an end? **- Government of India Act 1858**
- The effect of revolt of 1857 on administration was **- Transfer of administration from East India Company to British crown**
- Begum Hazarat Mahal led the revolt of 1857 from which place? **- Meerut**
- When was Enfield Rifles to be loaded with cartridges greased with animal fat introduced in the British Indian Army? **- December 1856**
- What was the main reason of revolt of 1857? **- The policy of British Empire**
- What was the immediate cause of the first freedom struggle of India? **- Soldier's unrest**
- The revolt of 1857 was first started from which place **- Meerut**
- Which was the first incident related with the revolt of 1857? **- The arrival of soldiers at Red Fort**
- Where did the Mangal Pandey incident took place? **- Barackpore**

- What was the symbol of the revolt of 1857? - **Maulvi Ahmad Shah**
- Who was the leader of the revolt of 1857 from Bareilly? - **Lotus and Chapatti**
- Who was the leader of the revolt of 1857 from Bareilly? - **Khan Bahadur**
- What is the birth place of Maharani Laxmi Bai who led the revolt from Jhansi? - **Varanasi**
- Who led the revolt of 1857 from Lucknow? - **Begum Hazrat Mahal (Begum of Awadh)**
- Rani Laxmi Bai fought her last battle against? - **Hughroz**
- Who was the commander-in-chief of Nana Sahab? - **Tatya Tope (Ramchandra Pandurang)**
- In context of the revolt of 1857, Who was deceived by his friend and was later executed by the British? - **Tatya Tope**
- One of the main leaders during revolt of 1857 was Kunwar Singh, he belonged to - **Bihar**
- Who led the revolt of 1857 from Bihar? - **Kunwar Singh**
- Who led revolt of 1857 from Assam? - **Diwan Mani Ram Dutt**
- Who defeated the joint-force of British and Jodhpur during the revolt of 1857? - **Thakur Kushal Singh from Auwa**
- Who fought with Britishers in 1857? - **Shahadat Khan**
- Who was the steadfast enemy of Britishers during the revolt of 1857 at Faizabad? - **Maulwi Ahmedullah Shah**
- Which Urdu poet had seen the revolt of 1857? - **Ghalib**
- Which dynasty supported the most to Britishers during the first freedom struggle of India? - **Sindhiya**
- Which class did not participated in revolt of 1857? - **Zamindars and Shahukars**
- Which class stood natural at time of the revolt in 1857? - **The educated class**
- Which region was not affected by the revolt of 1857? - **Chittor**
- Which area of Bihar was unaffected by the revolt of 1857? - **Muzaffarpur and Munger**
- Which area was affected by the revolt of 1857 in Bihar? - **Ara, Danapur, Gaya, Patna, Shahabad**
- Who led the revolt in 1857 from Kanpur? - **Maulvi Ahmad Shah**
- Who was the Governor General of India at time revolt of 1857? - **Lord Canning**
- Who made Allahabad an emergency head quarter in 1857? - **Lord Canning**
- Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of revolt in 1857? - **Palmerston**
- What was main reason of failure of the revolt of 1857? - **Lack of Planning and Central Organization**
- Why the first freedom struggle of India failed? - **The lack of unity of purpose in the army Indian Sepoys**
- - **Generally the Indian rulers supported the British government**
- - **The British solders were more organized and were better equipped.**
- Why did the British successfully suppress the revolt in British-governed Rajputana States? - **Local rulers did not support the revolutionaries**
- In 1857, the first freedom struggle in India failed to get rid of British Govt.? - **As the leadership of Bahadur Shah Zafar did not get the support of masses and most of the rulers of important state hesitated to support the revolt.**
- Who did term the revolt of 1857 as a conspiracy? - **Sir James Outram and W. Taylor**
- Who was the modern-historian who has called the revolt of 1857 as the first freedom struggle of India? - **B.D. Savarkar**
- Who was the government historian of Indian freedom struggle? - **S. N. Sen the name of the book was '1857'**
- Which commission is related with the re-organization and re-structuring of Indian military after the revolt of 1857? - **The Peel commission**
- From which provinces the Britishers selected soldiers of Indian military after the revolt of 1857? - **Gorkha, Sikh and North Punjab Provinces**
- The British officers who were killed in Lucknow? - **General Neil, Major General Havlock and Sir Henry Lawrence**
- "By these means we could not provoke Hindus and Muslims against each other" this statement of Achisson is related with which incident? - **The revolt of 1857**

- Where was Bahadur Shah Zafar sent after arresting him during the revolt of 1857? - **Rangoon**
- What was the real name of Nana Shahab? - **Dundu Pant**
- From which Battalion did Mangal Pandey belong to who initiated the revolt against the Britishers in 1857? - **34 Battalion**
- Which of the following British officer died in Lucknow revolt? - **Henry Lawrence and Havlock**
- Who led the revolt of 1857 in Bihar? - **Kunwar Singh**
- Who was the leader of revolt in Banaras? - **Liyakat Ali**
- At which place the revolt in 1857 lasted long? - **In Indore till 1862**
- What was to be the ratio of the British and the Indians in the Army as suggested by the Peel commission? - To reduce it from 1:7 to 1:4
- Who led the Kol revolt during 1831-1832? - **Buddho Bhagat**
- When the Chota Nagpur tribal revolt took place? - **1820**
- Who led the 'Santhal Revolt'? - **Sidhu Kanhu**
- Which British Commander was defeated by the Santhals? - **Major Baro**
- Which revolt took place in Maharashtra? - **Bheel Revolt**
- Who started the Lasodia Movement among the Bheels of Mewar, Bangar and surrounding areas for social reforms among the Bheels? - **Govind Giri**
- When did Mundas revolt? - **1895**
- With whom the Ulgulan revolt was concerned? - **Birsa Munda**
- Which tribal leader was called Jagat Pita (Dharti Aba)? - **Birsa Munda**
- What was the place where Birsa Munda was active? - **Ranchi**
- Who used the term 'adiwasi' in context of tribes? - **Thakkar Bappa**
- When did the Hauz Revolt take place? - **1820-1821**
- When did the Khairwar tribal movement take place? - **In 1874**
- Who was the leader of anti-British revolt in Sambalpur? - **Suredra Sai**

OTHER MASS MOVEMENTS

- Where was the Birsa-Munda movement being organized against the British? - **Chota Nagpur**
- Where did Mopla revolt take place in 1921? - **Kerala**
- Which revolt occurred immediately after the revolt of 1857 in Bengal? - **The Neel Revolt**
- Who was author of Neel Darpan, a book written on the plight of the peasants engaged in indigo farming? - **Deen Bandhu Mitra**
- The theme of the novel Anand Math is based on? - **Sanyasi Revolt**
- What was the main centre of Wahabi movement which occurred during 19th century? - **Patna**
- In 19th century, where did the Kuka Movement take place? - **In Punjab province**
- Who organized the Kuka movement? - **Guru Ram Singh**
- The Pagal Panthi was indeed a revolt of - **Garo Tribes**
- Who was the leader of Faraizi revolt? - **Dadu Mian**
- Valu Thampi revolted against Britishers from? - **Travancore (Kerala)**
- Who organized the Ramousi Krishak Jatha in Maharashtra? - **Vasudev Balwant Fadke**
- What was the centre of 'Gadkari Revolt'? - **Kolhapur**
- What was the name of tribe which revolted against Britishers for prohibiting human-sacrifice? - **Khond**
- Which is the correct order the of revolts? - **Santhal Revolt, Sepoy Revolt, Neel Revolt, Riots of Deccan**
- Panna Revolt - Bengal
- Eka Movement - Awadh
- Barackpore Revolt - November 1824
- Bahrapur Revolt - February 1857
- Vellore revolt - July 1857
- Where the revolt against Britishers by the Bheels was started? - **Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra**
- Who led the 'AHOM' revolt? - **Gomdhar Kunwar**
- Who is known as Jatra Bhagat? - **Tana Bhagat**
- While analyzing the cause of revolt of 1857 who advocated for the harmonious relationship between the Britishers and the Muslims? - **Sayyed Ahmad Barelwi**

- When the slogan “we want to remain the subjects of the Queen and only Queen” was given?
- **The Pavana Revolt**
- Harish Chandra Mukherji supported the revolt of 1857, he was related with?
- **Hindu Patriot**
- Who were the leaders of Indigo Revolt?
- **Digambar Vishwas and Vishnu Vishwas**
- Which freedom-fighter founded Bha ratiya Vidhya Bhavan?
- **K.M Munsii**
- What is called as the Magana Carta of Indian education?
- **Wood’s Dispatch**
- When the British made English as a medium of instruction for education?
- **18 35**
- What was emphasized in the Hunter Commission report?
- **Primary Education**

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AFTER 1857

- What was meant by ‘The Secretary of State for India’ during British rule?
- **A British Minister under whom Indian government was functioning**
Development of Education in Modern India
- What did Lord Macaulay become famous for?
- **For designing education scheme**
- Who started English education in India?
- **Lord Macaulay**
- Under the provisions of Act of 1833, under whose chairmanship a commission for compiling , framing and reforming Indian laws was constituted?
- **Lord Macaulay**
- In pre-Independence period, what was the purpose of spreading modern education in modern India by the British government?
- **The need of educated Indians for the recruitment on lower administrative positions.**
- Which legislation provided one lac Rupees for the purpose of education?
- **The Charter Act 1813**
- Who was the founder of Asiatic society of Bengal?
- **Sir William Jones**
- Where was the first Madarsa established in India by the Britishers?
- **Calcutta**
- Who set up the first Sanskrit College in Varanasi?
- **Jonathan Duncan in 1791**
- Which commission emphasized on primary and secondary education for the first time in India?
- **Hunter commission**
- On the basis of which educational report Calcutta University came into existence?
- **Wood's dispatch**
- By which legislation English was accorded the medium of instruction in government aided schools and colleges?
- **Macaulay's minute on Indian education in 1835**
- Saddle Commission was related to? -
- Lord Macaulay is related with? - **English Education**
- The first three universities Calcutta, Madras, and Mumbai were founded in India, in - **1857**
- Who was the person whose consistent efforts brought the establishment of the first Women University
- **D.K. Karve**
- Who established Hindu College in Calcutta with David Hare and Alexander Duff?
- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
- Who strongly advocated for religious education in Indian Universities?
- **Madan Mohan Malviya**
- Who laid the foundation stone of Banaras Hindu University?
- **Madan Mohan Malviya**
- Who was the first Indian to be selected for Indian civil services?
- **Satyendra Nath Tagore**
- Who enhanced vernacular languages for the development of education in north India?
- **James Tyson**
- What was the purpose of establishing ‘Normal School’?
- **Training of Teachers**
- Who provided for starting the scheme of grants to Schools?
- **Charles wood's dispatch**
- On whose recommendation the first three Indian universities were constituted?
- **Charles Wood's dispatch**
- Who were the two Indians included as member in the Saddle Commission?
- **Ashutosh Mukherji and Ziauddin Ahmed**
- When were the Universities of Lucknow, Aligarh and Banaras established?
- **19 20**
- On the recommendation of which committee was the Wardha Education Plan implemented?
- **Zakir Hussain Committee**
- University Grant Commission was formed:-
- **On the recommendation of Radha K ris hnan Commission**

NEWSPAPERS IN MODERN INDIA

- Who started the first English newspaper in India?
- **J.A. Hikki**
- Who started the first newspaper in Indian language?
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhle**
- Who started the first ever newspaper in India?
- **James A. Hikki (Bengal Gazette)**
- What was the name of first Indian newspaper published from India?
- **The Bengal Gazette**
- Who translated 'Bhagwat Gita' in English language for the first time?
- **Charles Wilkins**
- Who implemented the censorship on press for the first time?
- **Lord Wellesley**
- Who implemented the Vernacular Press Act?
- **Lord Lytton**
- Who repealed the Vernacular Press Act, 1878?
- **Lord Ripon**
- Who used to Publish the Persian weekly 'Miratul Akhbar'?
- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
- Newspaper 'Indian Mirror' used to be published in the decade of 1880 from
- **Calcutta**
- In which language the first edition of 'Gadar' newspaper was published?
- **Urdu**
- Who authored 'Satyarth Prakash'?
- **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**
- Satyarth Prakash is the holy book of
- **Arya samaj**
- Who wrote 'Gita Rahasya'?
- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- Which book was written by Arvind Ghosh?
- **The Life Divine**
- Who founded 'Amrit Bazar Patrika'?
- **Shishir Kumar Ghosh**
- Who is the author of Ghulamgiri?
- **Joytiba Phule**
- Which was the newspaper that disseminated the policy of the liberals?
- **New India**
- Who composed the song Vande Matram?
- **Bankim Chandra Chatterji in his novel 'Anand Math'**
- Which book is attributed to the development of Indian national movement?
- **Anand Math**
- Gandhiji used to publish the Indian Opinion from south Africa in
- **Gujrati, Hindi, Tamil, and English**
- Who wrote Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India?
- **Dadabhai Naroji**
- Who edited 'Young India' as a weekly magazine?
- **Home Rule Party**
- The first English newspaper published by the Indians?
- **Hindu patriot**
- Who was the editor of Hindu Pa triot that strongly supported the indigo movement?
- **Harish Chandra Mukherjee**
- Who was the editor of Swadesh Vahini?
- **K.Ram Krishna Pillai**
- Subramaniam Bharti was the poet of which Language?
- **Tamil**
- The first historian of the 19th century who wrote an article regarding owner the feudal system of Rajasthan?
- **Colonel James Tod**
- Valentine Chirol - Indian unrest
- Rafiq Zakaria - The man who divided India
- Subhash Chandra Bose - Indian Struggle
- V.D. Sawarkar - The Hindutva
- Hindu - G. Subramaniam Ayer
- Sudharak - Gopal Krishna Gokhle
- Voice of India - Dadabhai Naoroji
- Bengali - S.N Bennerjee
- Unhappy India - Lala Lajpat Rai
- India wins freedom - Abul Kalam Azad
- Who composed the national song 'Vandey Mataram'?
- **Bankim Chandra Chatterji**
- Maulana Abul kalam Azad strated a Urdu weekly 'Al Hilal' in 1912, but after it being prohibited, When did he establish 'Al Balag'?
- **19 15**
- Who was the founder editor of newspaper 'Kesri' during national struggle for freedom?
- **Lokmanya Tilak**
- Which library, has the biggest collection of manuscript of historical importance?
- **Asiatic Society Library**
- Who was the first Indian noble prize winner?
- **Ravindra Nath Tagore**
- **Social and cultural renaissance in 19th century**
- Which segment of population was influenced by the social reform movements in 19th century?
- **Urban high castes and intellectuals**
- Which class was first influenced by the western culture?
- **Educated Hindu Middle Class**
- Who was the founder of Brahma Samaj?
- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy started a historical movement against **- the tradition of Sati**
- Who was the pioneer of Indian social movements in 19th century? **- Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
- Where did Swami Dayanand Saraswati found 'Arya Samaj' in 1857? **- Mool Shankar**
- By whose efforts the sati tradition was eradicated? **- Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
- In general, who is regarded as the father of Indian renaissance? **- Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
- Who was the founder of 'Atmiya Sabha'? **- Raja Ram Mohan Roy (Atmiya Sabha was the first institution founded by him)**
- Which was the first social reform movement started in 19th century? **- Brahma Samaj**
- Who founded the Brahma Samaj and when it was founded? **- Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828-29**
- Where the mausoleum of Raja Ram Mohan Roy is situated? **- Bristol (England)**
- The principle of the Brahma Samaj is based on? **- The principle of Unitarianism**
- What were protested by Raja Ram Mohan Roy? **- Child Marriage, Sati tradition and widow remarriage**
- What was the real name of Swami Vivekananda? **- Narendra Nath Dutt**
- In latter half of the 19th century, who was the best representative of the Neo-Hinduism? **- Swami Vivekananda**
- In which year did Swami Vivekananda participate in the world religious parliament? **- 1893**
- Who is credited with the resurgence of 'Vedas'? **- Swami Dayanand Saraswati**
- Who is called the Martin Luther King of India? **- Swami Dayanand Saraswati**
- Who has given the slogan 'Back to Vedas'? **- Swami Dayanand Saraswati**
- Which institution supported the 'Suddhi Movement'? **- Arya Samaj**
- Who stated that "good governance is not a substitute for self governance"? **- Swami Dayanand Saraswati**
- Sardamani was **- Wife of Ramkrishna Paramhansa**
- Who did use the word 'Swaraj' for the first time and insisted Hindi as national language? **- Dayanand Saraswati**
- Basically, Arya Samaj is against? **- Rituals and paganism**
- In 1875, where was 'Arya Samaj' founded for the first time? **- Bombay**
- What was the real name of Dayanand Saraswati? **- Mool Shankar**
- Who for the first time raised the demand for self-governance through his writings? **- Dayanand Saraswati**
- Who founded 'Dev Samaj'? **- Shiv Narayan Agnihotri**
- Who founded 'The Indian Society of Oriental Art' to revive ancient art traditions of India? **- Avanindra Nath Tagore**
- Who founded Indian Independence League? **- Ras Bihari Bose**
- Who found 'Satya Sodhak Samaj in 1873'? **- Joytiba Phule**
- Which institution was concerned with the welfare of backward classes? **- Satya Sodhak Samaj**
- Who initially inspired the women movement in India? **- Joytiba Phule**
- Who was the pioneer of widow remarriage in Maharashtra? **- Joytiba Phule**
- In last century, what were the efforts done by the 'Satya Sodhak Samaj' of Joytiba Phule? **- Protection of lower caste from the privileged Brahmins and their opportunistic religious books**
- The Bengali leader who protested against social and religious reforms and supported assification? **- Radha Kant Dev**
- Who was the founder of Radha Swami Sect? **- Shiv Dayal Shahab**
- In Maharashtra, who is called as Lok Hitwadi? **- Gopal Hari Desmukh**
- Who is known as Desh Bandhu? **- Chittaranjan Das**
- Who was the Parsi social reformer of 19th century? **- Bahramji M. Malabari**
- Who was founder of Swatantra Shramik Dal? **- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
- In 1920, who founded "All India Depressed Classes Association"? **- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
- Who founded association for depressed classes? **- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

- Who was the founder of 'Prathna Samaj'?
- **Mahadev Govind Ranadey**
- True statements are:-
- In the leadership of Kesav Chandra Sen 'Braham Samaj started a movement for women education.
- Vinova Bhave founded 'Sarvodya Samaj for refugees
- Which of the legislations were enacted in 1856?
- Religious Inconvenience Act and Hindu Widow Re-marriage Act
- What was rendered illegal by the act of 1843?
- **Slavery**
- In 1872, what was the minimum age for marriage as was stipulated by the Civil Marriage Act to control child-marriage? **-18 year for boys and 14 years for girls**
- Brahma Aamaj - Kolkata
Manav Dharam Sabha - Surat
Arya Samaj - Mumbai
Navda- ul-ulma - Lucknow
- Who was the founder of Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College Aligarh? - **Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan**
- Who founded Tatvabodhini Sabha?
- **Devendra Nath Tagore**
- Who founded the Servants of India Society?
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhle**
- Who was the founder of 'Bahujan Samaj'?
- **Mukund Rao Patil**
- Who stated "if God tolerate untouchability, I will never call him God"? - **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- With which organization was Atma Ram Pandurang associated?
- **Prarthana Samaj**
- Who was the founder of 'Adi Brahma Samaj'?
- **Kesav Chandra Sen**
- Who believed that the purest form of Hinduism is inherent in 'Upanishad's'? - **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
- Who stated that the true Hindu religion is the religion inherent in Vedas? - **Dayanand Saraswati**
- Who advocated that there are many ways to reach Almighty? - **Rama Krishna Paramhansa**
- What contribution had been made by the Arya Samaj in development of education?
- **Founded the chain of D.A.V School**
- What is the similarity among Brahma Samaj, Rama Krishna Mission and Arya Samaj?
- **All were not founded for political purpose but all of them contributed in inculcation of the feeling of patriotism in India**
- Which was the first legislation that allowed the inter-caste marriage?
- **Special Marriage Act**
- Who was the leader of self respect Movement?
- **E.V. Ramasawami Nayakar**
- Where the head quarter of Theosophical Society was situated at?
- **Adiyar**
- When the All-India Women Conference was founded?
- **19 27**
- Who stated "Patriotism is religion and religion is love for India?"
- **Raj Narayan Bose**
- Who has been accorded the title 'Gurudev'?
- **Ravindra Nath Tagore**
- In which year and where, The Theosophical Society of India set up its headquarter in India? **-1882 in Adiyar**
- Who wrote 'Precept of Jesus'?
- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
- What was the basis of opposition of Polytheism and Paganism by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?
- **Vedas, Upanishads and Vedanta**
- Which Mugal King accorded the title of Roy to Raja Ram Mohan Roy?
- **Akbar II**
- Who was the founder of Bhartiya Brahma Samaj?
- **Kesav Chandra Sen**
- Who was the founder of Anglo-Indian Hindu Association?
- **Vivian Derozio**
- Who was the founder of Paramhans Mandli?
- **Atma Ram Pandurang**
- Who is called as the Socrates of Maharashtra?
- **Mahadev Govind Ranade**
- Who founded Deccan Education Society?
- **Mahadev Govind Ranade**
- Who was the founder of united India n P a t r i o t i c Association?
- **Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan**
- Aligarh Movement**
- Who was the founder of Aligarh Movement?
- **Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan**
- Who established 'Mohammaden -Anglo Oriental College?
- **Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan**
- Later on Mohammaden -Anglo Oriental College became
- **Aligarh Muslim University**

- Who was the pioneer in higher education for Muslims in India? **-Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan**

Political Organizations before Congress

- Which political organization was founded in 1838 in India? **-Zamindari Association (Landholder's Society)**
- Who demanded for the direct representation while advocating in House of Commons in British Parliament in 1875? **-The Poona Sarvjanik Sabha**
- Who was given the membership of Paris Royal Asiatic Society? **-Michael Madhusudhan Dutt**
- Who was the founder of Indian Association? **-Surendra Nath Banarjee and Anand Mohan Bose**
- Which organization merged into Indian national Congress in 1886? **-Indian National Conference**

Bombay Association 1852	-	Dadabhai Naoroji
Indian League 1875	-	Shishir Kumar Ghosh.
Madras Mahajan Sabha 1884	-	V.Raghvachari, G.Subhranium Ayyer P.Anand charlu
Indian National Liberal Federation	-	surrender Nath Banarjee
United India Patriotic Association	-	Sir, Sayed Ahmed Khan

- Who attended the Imperial Darbar in hand-woven cotton clothes in 1887? **-G.V. Joshi**
- Which class, generally kept itself away from Indian National Movement and participated the least in it? **- Rulers of Princely states**

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC)

- When INC was founded? **-28 Dec. 1885 (at Bombay)**
- Who founded INC? **-A.O. Hume**
- Who was the first General Secretary of INC? **-A.O. Hume**
- Who has never been the member of INC? **-Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- Which was the most important organization before INC? **-Indian Association of Calcutta**
- Who was the Viceroy of India at the formation of INC? **-Lord Dufferin**
- Who was not present in the conference of formation of INC? **-Surendra Nath Banerji**

- Who was the first President of INC? **-W.C Banerji**
- Who was the first Muslim President of INC? **-Badruddin Tayyabaji**
- Who presided over the second conference of INC? **-Dadabhai Naoroji**
- What is the correct order of the Presidents of INC? **-Mahatma Gandhi - Balgoan, 1921
Sarojini Naidu - Kanpur, 1925
Jawaharlal Nehru - Lahore, 1929
Vallabhbhai Patel - Karachi, 1931**
- Who presided over the Haripura conference of INC in 1938? **-Subhash Chandra Bose**
- Who was the first woman President of INC? **-Annie Besant**
- Who was the first Indian women President of INC? **-Sarojini Naidu**
- Who has never been associated with INC? **-Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan**
- Who was the president of INC when India got freedom? **-J.B.Kriplani**
- Who was the chairman of the British committee which was set up in 1889 for seeking cooperation from INC? **-William Digby**
- Who became the president of INC from the trinity of Lal, Bal and Pal? **-Lala Lajpat Rai**
- What was the agenda of INC and Muslim league's conference which took place in Lucknow in 1916? **-Both ratified 'Luknow Agreement'**
- Who was the President of INC in 1894? **-Alfred Webb**
- Who termed Congress as a begging institution? **-Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- Under whose Presidentship, the liberal policy of INC came to an end? **-Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- Who stated "the congress movement was neither motivated by the masses nor it was organized or planned by them?" **-Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan**
- Who expressed that Congress is struggling for dissolution; my greatest wish is to facilitate peaceful dissolution of congress, till I am in India? **-Lord Curzon**
- Who suggested the dissolution of INC after India n Independence? **-Mahatma Gandhi**

Where did the first conference of INC held?

-Mumbai (1885)

- How many members participated in the first conference of INC in 1885? **-Seventy two**
- Who was the first British President of INC? **-George Yule**
- With which organization Lal, Bal and Pal were associated? **-Congress Party**
- Who was the first president of INC? **-W.C. Banerjee**
- In 1907, where did the first bifurcation of INC take place? **-In Surat**
- The difference between the liberals and the radicals came into open picture in the Surat Conference of INC. In which year this conference was held? **-In 1907**
- When did the first conference of INC take place? **-Bombay**
- In 1906, where did the conference of INC held in which self rule was declared the prime objective of INC? **-In Calcutta**
- In 1924, who presided over the Belgaon conference of INC? **-Mahatma Gandhi**
- In which conference of INC the pledge to achieve total freedom was taken? **-1929, Lahore conference**
- Who is regarded as the Father of radical movement in India? **-Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- What was the name of the Party which was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose after he left INC in 1939? **-Forward Block**
- Where is the India House situated? **-London**
- In 1927, who participated in the Congress of the depressed nationalists in Brussels representing the Indian National Congress? **-Jawaharlal Nehru**
- In which year the INC passed the Quit India movement? **-In 1942**
- Who was the President of INC during 1940-46? **-Abul Kalam Azad**
- Who presided over the Congress after Subhash Chandra Bose resignation in 1939? **-Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
- The person who presided over the Congress from jail? **-C.R. Das (1921)**
- Who was the President of INC at the time of the Lucknow Agreement? **-A.C. Majumdar**

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- In which conference of INC did Gopal Krishna Gokhale preside over? **-Banaras conference (1905)**
- M.C. Sheetalwad, B.N. Rao and Krishna Swami Ayyer were associated with which of the institution? **-Servants of India society**
- Who presided over the Calcutta conference of INC in 1906? **-Dadabhai Naoroji**
- Dadabhai Naoroji is popularly known as? **-Grand old man of India**
- Who presided over the conference of INC in 1907 at Surat? **-Ras Bihari Bose**
- Which were the four resolutions which were passed in Calcutta conference of INC in 1906? **-Boycott, Swadeshi, Home-rule and Nationalist Education**
- 'Indian Nationalism was the child of British rule' who made this statement? **-R. Coupland**

DADABHAI NAOROJI

- Who is called the grand old man of India? **-Dadabhai Naoroji**
- Who was the proponent of 'economic drain theory'? **-Dadabhai Naoroji**
- Who has propounded the economic drain theory from India to Britain? **-Dadabhai Naoroji**
- Who for the first time prepared the national income estimate for India? **-Dadabhai Naoroji**
- Who was the first person to be selected in British House of Commons? **-Dadabhai Naoroji**
- Who proposed the theory of drain? **-Dadabhai Naoroji**
- Who was the first Indian who became the Member of British Parliament? **-Dadabhai Naoroji**
- What was the meaning of 'Swaraj' according to Dadabhai Naoroji? **-Economic freedom**

LIBERAL AND EXTREMIST GROUPS IN THE CONGRESS

- Having caught in 1908 by the British where Balgangadhar Tilak was sent? **-Mandley**
- Who was the first proponent of passive protest? **-Gopal Krishna Gokhale**
- Who was the founder of 'Servants of India Society'? **-G. K. Gokhale**

- The majority of liberal leaders of congress were from?
-Urban region
- Who did not belong to extremist?
-Gopal Krishna Gokhle, Dadabhai Naoroji, S.K. Banerjee, M.G Ranade
- When the National movement came under the impact of radicals?
-After 1906
- Who were associated with extremist group of congress?
-Arvind Gosh, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Vipin Chandra Pal
- Who was the supporter of Swadeshi? -Arvind Ghosh
- Who is known as the father of Indian unrest?
- Lokmanya Tilak
- What indicates the earlier period of nationalist movement as extremism?
- Trying to get freedom through aggressive means rather adopting constitutional means and memorandums
- Who started home-rule movement?
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Who gave the slogan 'Swaraj is my birth right and I will get it'?
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Who founded Bharat Sevak Samaj?
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- In which year Lala Lajpat Rai was sent to Mandley for starting agriculture-moment in Punjab? - In 1907
- Who constituted Indian Reform Committee in Britain?
- Dadabhai Naoroji
- Under the pressure from the liberals, British government constituted a commission to review judicial system in India. What was the name of that commission?
- Welby Commission
- Who said "the poor self-rule is better than the good foreign rule"? - Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Bengal
- Who constituted the National Education Council?
- Sir Gurudas Banerjee

THE DIVISION OF BENGAL (1905) AND SWADESI MOVEMENT

- Which Viceroy divided Bengal? -Lord Curzon
- When the protest movement against the division of Bengal started? -16 October, 1905
- Who for the first time suggested to boycott British goods?
-Krishna Kumar Mitra
- * What was the immediate reason of spurt of Swadesi Movement?
-The Bengal-division by Lord Curzon
- Bengal was divided in 1905 and after it being opposed it was again divided in 1911, how?
-Bengal was united but Bihar and Orissa were separated from it
- When the division of Bengal was repealed? -in 1911
- Who led the Swadesi Movement in Madras?
-Chidambaram Pillai
- Which class remained unaffected by the 'Swadesi Movement'?
-The Muslim and the Peasant
- Which class mainly took part in swadesi movement?
-Women and Intellectuals
- During which movement Vande Matram was composed?
-Swadesi Movement
- Correct in context of extremist nationalist movement are:
-M. Abdul Rasul presided over Barisal conference.
-In 1908, the national education plan was prepared by Satish Chandra mukherji.
-The Bengal National College was founded in 1906 whose principal was Arbindo Ghosh.
-Tagore advocated to adopt narcissisms.whose main purpose was the economic and social revival.
- Who raised the issue of swaraj for the first time?
-Dadabhai Naoroji
- "Swaraj is my birth right and I will get it" who gave this statement and when?
-Tilak In 1916, Lucknow Conference
- "During Indian National Movement, who proposed complete freedom to be defined as free from all foreign compulsions?
-Maulana H as arat Mo hani in the Ahmadabad conference of INC. (It was presided over by Hakim Ajmal Khan as the President of INC C R Das was in jail.)
- "Swaraj should be for common people, not only for the classes," who made this statement? -C.R. Das
- In which year the bifurcation of Bengal took place
-1905
- Who ordered the bifurcation of Bengal in 1905?
-Lord Curzon
- Which viceroy is concerned with the division of Bengal?
-Lord Curzon

- In 1905 who was the Viceroy of India?
–**Lord Curzon**
- Who divided Bengal province in two parts?
–**Lord Curzon**
- In which conference of INC did Dadabhai Naoroji raise the demand for complete freedom?
–**Calcutta**
- Who presided over the Banaras conference in 1905?
–**Gopal Krishna Gokhle**

SWARAJ DIVISION

- Who led Surat division?
–**Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- In which conference of Congress it was divided into liberals and radicals?
–**Surat**
- Who expressed “the event of Surat division is the most painful incident which took place in the history of Congress?”
–**Annie Besant**
- In the Surat conference to whom the radicals wanted to elect the President of Congress?
–**Bal Gangadhar Tilak**

MAHATMA GANDHI

- Whose secretary was the Mahadev Desai?
–**Mahatma Gandhi**
- In which country did Mahatma Gandhi start satyagrah?
–**South Africa**
- Who is considered as the political teacher of Mahatma Gandhi?
–**Gopal Krishna Gokhle**
- Who for the first time called Gandhi ji as the ‘Father of Nation’?
–**Subhash Chandra Bose**
- Who was the editor of Young India and ‘Harijan’?
–**Mahatma Gandhi**
- Who was the editor of newspaper ‘Navjeevan’?
–**Mahatma Gandhi**
- Who called Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi as Mahatma?
–**Ravindra Nath Tagore**
- Who developed the notion that ‘means’ justify the ‘Ends’?
–**Mahatma Gandhi**
- What stated that ‘the real place of taste is not tongue but the heart’?
–**Mahatma Gandhi**
- For Gandhi ji, what ‘khadi’ symbolizes?
–**Economic freedom**
- What do we mean by ‘Sarvodya’?
–**Progress of all**
- In which city of South Africa Gandhi ji was beaten up and was thrown on the railway track?
–**Durban**

- By which method or principle Gandhi ji tried to root out economic inequalities?
–**The principle of trusteeship**
- By whose writings Gandhi ji was very fascinated?
–**Leo Tolstoy**
- Who declared ‘to wipe out tears from every eye’ as his ultimate goal?
–**Gandhi ji**
- Which religious text was called as his mother by Gandhi ji?
–**Bhagwat Gita**
- What is the definition of ‘Ram Rajya’ according to Gandhi ji?
–**Maximum welfare of all**
- What was the name of the newspaper edited by Gandhi ji in 1933?
–**Young India**
- After which declaration of the British Prime Minister did Gandhi start his fast unto death moment in 1932?
–**The declaration of providing reservation to the depressed in assembly.**
- Who gave the slogan ‘do or die’ in 1942?
–**Mahatma Gandhi**
- ‘Politics and religion should go hand in hand’ who made this statement?
–**Mahatma Gandhi**
- Who composed the favorite song of Gandhi ji ‘vaishnav Jan to.....’?
–**Narsi Mehta**
- When Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated who stated “nobody would believe that a person having such a soul and body have ever walked at on this earth”?
–**Albert Einstein**
- Which Greek classic work was translated into Gujarati by Gandhi?
–**“The Republic” of Plato**
- What is the strongest force in world according to Gandhi ji?
–**The non-violence of a brave**
- In which year the Sabarmati Ashram was founded by Gandhi ji?
–**1916**
- What was the purpose of Gandhiji behind boycott of foreign goods?
–**To promote Cottage Industries**
- Who is the author of Hind Swaraj?
–**Mahatma Gandhi**
- What was the name of the magazine that was published from South Africa by Gandhi ji?
–**Indian Opinion**
- When Gandhi ji was first imprisoned for Satyagrah ?
–**In 1908**
- In which movement Gandhi ji used fasting as a weapon?
–**In Ahmedabad Mill Lockout in 1908**
- In 1939, Gandhi ji for the first time utilized his specific method of controlled collective struggle in a princely state. Whose support did Gandhi ji took for this purpose?

- Who visited South Africa to meet Gandhi ji?
–**Jamnalal Bajaj**
- Against whom did Gandhi ji start Ahmadabad Satyagrah?
–**Gopal Krishna Gokhle**
–**British mill owners and officers**
- In which city Aga Kha Palace is situated?
–**Pune**
- Who is called as the Frontier Gandhi of India?
–**Khan Abdul Gaffar khan**
- Who is associated with “Baradoli Satyagrah”?
–**Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel**

REVOLUTONARY MOVEMENT IN INDIA

- What was the reason of frequent revolutionary activities during 1923-28 in India?
–**Suspension of non-cooperation movement by Gandhi ji**
- When Hindustan Republic Association was formed?
–**1924**
- Who was the main member of Hindustan Republic Association?
–**Chandra Sekhar Azad, Ram Prasad Bismil, Shiv Verma. Bhagat Singh was not a member of this organization, he became the member of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association**
- Who were awarded death sentence in Kakori conspiracy?
–**Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla, Roshan Lal, and Rajendra Lahiri**
- Who was not associated with Kakori conspiracy(1925)?
–**Bhagat Singh**
- Who founded Hindustan Socialist Republican Association /Army?
–**Bhagat Singh and Chandra Sekhar Azad**
- Who changed the name of Hindustan Republican Association founded by Sachindra Nath Sanyal by giving it a new name Hindustan Socialist Republican Association?
–**Chandra Sekhar Azad**
- Where was Hindustan Socialist Republican Association found in 1928?
–**Firoz Shah Kotla in Delhi**
- How revolutionary Chandra Shekhar Azad was killed by the Britishers?
–**He was killed in an encounter**
- Who was the revolutionary in Kakori conspiracy who escaped from British clutches?
–**Chandra Shekhar Azad**
- In which district Chaurichaura is situated?
–**Gorakhpur**

- Who gave the slogan ‘Inqlab Jindabad’?
–**Bhagat Singh**
- When Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were executed?
–**23, march 1931**
- Who was not executed in Lahore conspiracy?
–**Batukeshwar Dutt**
- Who was the first Muslim revolutionary executed for freedom moment?
–**Ashfaqullah Khan**
- Canpur conspiracy - 1924
- Meruth conspiracy - 1929
- Lahore conspiracy - 1931
- Abhinav Bharat was set up?
–**V.D. Sawarkar, 1904 in Nasik**
- The one who led the Yugantar Party?
–**Jatindra Nath Mukherjee**
- In Maharashtra the Ganpati festival was initiated by?
–**Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- The Anusheelan Samiti 1907, a revolutionary organization was founded by?
–**Barindra Kumar Ghosh(younger brother of Arbindo Ghosh)**
- The one who organized a raid on Chittagaon Armoury?
–**Surya Sen**
- The one who was the youngest martyr in the freedom struggle?
–**Khudi Ram Bose**
- The place of the first important act of bravery, the dacoity at Burra by the revolutionaries was in?
–**East Bengal**
- The Gadar Party - Lala Hardayal
- The Anusheelan Samiti - Arbindo Ghosh
- The Lahore conspiracy - Jatin Das
- chatgaon armory raid - Kalpana Dutt
- The revolt group - Surya Sen
- The Punjab Youth - Bhagat Singh
- Bharatya Sabha (nav jawan)
- The policy of ‘passive protest’ was propounded by?
–**Arbindo Ghosh**
- The Indian Muslims, generally did not attract towards the extremist movement, the reason for this was?
–**The policy of the extremists to highlight the Hindu past**
- The revolutionary who was hanged in Gorakhpur prison
–**Ram Prasad Bismil**

- At Muzaffarpur an attempt was made to assassinate Kingsford? **-In 1908**
- The women revolutionary who at the time of receiving degree in convocation fired at the English governor? **-Bina Das**
- Who defended Arvindo Ghosh in Alipur bomb case? **-C.R.Das**
- What was the original name of the martyr tower located in Calcutta? **-Octorloni Memorial**
- The one who was related with the 'The Independence for India League' in 1928? **-Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose**
- Which freedom fighter died in prison during the hunger strike? **-Jatin Das**
- Who was the hero of Kakori dacoity incident? **-Ram Prasad Bismil**
- What was the main reason behind the hanging of bhagat Singh and his friends Rajguru and Sukhdev on 23 rd of March,1931? **-Due to Lahore conspiracy**
- Who said this that the worship of country is the worship of Ram? **-Madan Lal Dhingra**
- Who was the leader of the armed attack on the government armoury in Chittgaon in 1930? **-Surya Sen**
- By whose bullet was the English police officer Captain Saunders assassinated? **-Sardar Bhagat Singh**
- What type of punishment was given to Rajguru by the English? **-Capital Punishment**
- Who was the chief accused of the Chittgaong Armoury attack in 1934? **-Surya Sen**
- Besides the Quit India Movement starting from August 9th 1942, which other sensational activity was carried out by the freedom fighters on the same date in 1995? **-The plundering of Kakori train**
- Who composed the song "sarfaroshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil me hai"? **-Ram Prasad Bismil**
- Who was Bhagat Singh's companion while throwing bomb in the central Assembly? **-Batukeshwar Dutt**
- Who was the national leader, who wrote the History of India on the walls of the Andman's Cellular Jail? **-Vir Savarkar**
- Who were the editor of Yogantar magazine? **-Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendra Dutt**
- Who is the author of Bhawani Mandir?

-Barindra Kumar Ghosh

- Who killed chairman of Plague Commission, Ayerst?

-Damodar Chapekar

- Who founded the organisation 'Mitra Mela'?

-V.D. Savarkar

- 'Kaal' magazine was published from? **-Maharashtra**

- Who killed General Dwyer, responsible for Jallianwala Bagh massacre? **-Shaheed Udham Singh**

REVOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE INDIA

- Lala Hardyal belonged to which party?

-Gadar Party

- Where was the headquarters of Gadar Party situated?

-San Francisco

- What was the main reason of spurt of Gadar revolution?

-Starting of the first world war

- When was the Gadar Party founded? **-1913**

- Who is called the mother of Indian revolution?

-Bhikaji Rustom Cama

- Who were awarded death sentence for killing British officers?

-Madan Lal Dhingra for killing Curzon Wylie and Udham Singh for killing Michael o' Dwyer

- What was the similarity among Bhikaji Cama, M.Barkatulla, V.V.S. Iyer and M.N. Roy?

-They are the revolutionists who were active outside India during the national freedom movements

- What was the Kamagatamaru?

-It was a steamship which was on a voyage to Canada. It was being led by Gurudip Singh

MUSLIM LEAGUE

- In which year the Muslim league was founded?

-1906

- In his early days Mr. M.A. Jinnah was supporter of?

-Hindu - Muslim unity

- In which year All India Muslim League was founded?

-It was founded by Nawab Salimullah in Dhaka in 1906. This conference was presided over by Nawab Wakar-ul-Mulk

- Who was the first President of Muslim League in Karachi conference in 1907?

-Aga Khan

- Who was elected as the permanent President in Amritsar conference of 1908?
–Aga Khan, who remained in his office till 1913
- Under whose presidentship the London branch of Muslim League was founded in 1908? –Amir Ali
- Which of the statement is true in context of Indian freedom struggle?
–Hakim Ajmal Khan was among three nationalist revolutionary leaders who started extremist Ahrar movement (True)
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan protested against the establishment of Indian National Congress (true)
- All India Muslim league which was founded in 1906 strongly supported the division of Bengal and creation of separate electorate (true)
- Maulana Barkatullah and Maulana Abdullah Sindhi were among those who formed Interim Indian government in Kabul (true)
- In 1906 what plea did Muslim delegation make when they met Lord Minto in Shimla?
–To create separate electorate for Muslims
- Who called Mohammad Ali Jinnah the emissary of Hindu - Muslim unity? –Sarojini Naidu
- Which of the statements are true about Mohammed Ali Jinnah?
–He was the advocate of two nation theory.(true)
–He presided over the annual conference of Muslim League in Lahore .(true)
–He did not participate in the non-cooperation movement. (true)
- When Muslim league did celebrate 'Pakistan day'?
–23 march 1943 (on 23rd march 1940, in Lahore conference of Muslim League resolution regarding creation of Pakistan as a separate Nation was passed)
- Where Muslim league did support creation of a separate Muslim state?
–In 1940, Lahore conference of Muslim League
- Who had given the name Pakistan? –Rehmat Ali
- Who gave the notion of Pakistan for the first time?
–Iqbal

MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS

- Under whom the Indian Council Act (1909) was enacted?
–Lord Minto

- In which year the Morley minto reforms were enacted?
–1909
- Which incident during nationalist movement ultimately led to the division of India?
–Provision of separate electorate for Muslims in state assemblies
- What is the popular name of the Indian Councils Act,1909? –Morley Minto reforms
- For what reason Morley Minto reforms became famous?
–Provision of separate electorate
- Who introduced the system of communal electorate in India? –Morley Minto reforms of 1909

HOME RULE AND OTHER EVENTS

- In 1916, who founded the Home-Rule League in Calcutta?
–Lokmanya Tilak
- Who proclaimed that "swaraj is my birth right and I will get it"? –Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- When Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given the title of 'Lokmanya'? –During Home Rule Movement
- When 'Home Rule League' was founded?
–During first world war
- Who was the leader of 'self - rule' movement?
–Annie Besant
- Who was the Viceroy of India when the capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi?
–Lord Hardinge
- The one at whose state entry into Delhi a bomb was thrown?
–Lord Hardinge
- The one who was chief architect in the process of reuniting the liberals and the extremists?
–Annie Besant in the Congress conference in 1916
- The one who caused to make a pact between the League and the Congress?
–Annie Besant
- The period of unison between the Congress and the League was?
–1916 to 1922
- When did Mahatma Gandhi come to know about the problems of peasants?
–1916
- Who started first the Home Rule League movement?
–Annie Besant (her associate was S. Subramanyam Aiyar)
- Annie Besant was a? –Theosophist
- The international headquarters of the Theosophical Society was in?
–Adyar, Madras

- In 1915-1916 two Home Rule Leagues were started
–By **Tilak and by Annie Besant**
- During the First World War the movement that became popular in India was? –**The Home Rule movement**
- In which session the supporters of the Home Rule demonstrated (shown) their political power?
–**In 1916, the Lucknow session of Congress**
- The Home Rule movement was the symbol of the beginning of a new stage of the battle for independence of India as it put forward a solid plan of self rule before the country
- The Home Rule League of Tilak and Annie Besant were combined? –**In 1918**
- The true statements about the Home Rule League are:
- First of all its plan was put forward by Annie Besant in 1914-1915.
- Tilak's Home Rule League was confined to Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Barar
- The Home Rule League founded by Tilak was more powerful.
- In London Indian Home Rule was started by?
–**Shyam ji Krishna Verma**
- Proponent of the Fabian movement?
–**Annie Besant**
- The Father of Indian unrest
- Who is given the credit of founding the Home Rule League?
–**Tilak and Annie Besant**
- The first Secretary of Home Rule League was?
–**George Arundel**
- Who led the Home Rule League movement in Delhi?
–**Saiyyed Haider Raja**

LUCKNOW PACT

- Between whom and on which matter, Lucknow pact was made?
–**Between the Hindus and the Muslims about the distribution of the seats in the Legislative Assemblies**
- In 1916 where the joint session of the Congress and the Muslim League was held? –**Lucknow**
- In which session of the Indian National Congress did the historic meeting between the Congress and the Muslim League take place? –**Lucknow**

- Where did Indian National Congress and the Muslim League come closer to each other in 1916?
–**In Lucknow session**
- In 1916 the President of the Indian National Congress was? –**A.C.Majumdar**
- The Congress for the first time accepted the separate electorate for Muslim community? –**In 1916**

THE GANDHIAN ERA

- Karmchand Gandhi was Diwan of :
–**Porbandar, Rajkot and Bikaner**
- Mahatma Gandhi was born on ?
–**On 2nd October 1869 in Porbandar**
- Before the advent of Mahatma Gandhi the international events that effected the direction of the Indian National movement were?
–**Italy- Abyssinia war in 1898 the Boxer movement in China, the Revolutionary movement of Ireland, the victory of Japan in the Russo-Japanese war**
- In South Africa Mahatma Gandhi published the magazine called?
- Mahatma Gandhi returned India from South Africa?
–**In 1915**
- Gandhi ji stayed in South Africa for
–**21 year (1893-1915)**
- The first session in which Mahatma Gandhi participated?
–**Calcutta session 1901**
- Mahatma Gandhi built an ashram at the banks of the Sabarmati River near Ahmedabad, which was called?
–**Sabarmati Ashram**
- Mahatma Gandhi political guru was?
–**Gopal Krishna Gokhle**
- During Indian freedom struggle who started the first satyagrah?
–**Mahatma Gandhi**
- Mahatma Gandhi started the first satyagrah in India from?
- Champaran satyagrah was related to? –**Indigo**
- 'Destroying the foreign clothes is the best treatment with them'
–**Mahatma Gandhi**
- Rajkumar Shukla persuade Gandhi to come to Champaran and to look into the problems of the farmers.
- In the Champaran investigation Acharya J.B. Kriplani was one of the associates of Mahatma Gandhi. The other associates were

- **Rajendra Prasad , Anugraha Narayana Sinha, Mahadev Desai , Narharik Parik etc.**

- The correct chronological order of the events relating to Mahatma Gandhi is?

-**Champan, A hmedabad mill s trike, K hera peasants movement, Non-cooperation movement**

- True about Mahatma Gandhi are :

-**He received his primary education at Rajkot. At the age of 13, he was married to Kasturba. He studied law at the Inner Temple in London. He was most impressed by Ruskin's book 'Unto the Last'**

- The movement with which Gandhi ji was not concerned with?

-**The Swadeshi movement, the Home Rule League movement**

- Gandhi ji did not lead?

-**Bardoli satyagrah, 1928 (it was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel)**

- The one who called Gandhi ji "the Father of Nation"?

-**Subhas Chandra Bose**

- During noakhali period Gandhi ji's secretary was?

-**Pyarelal**

- The satyagrah in which gandhiji did not directly take part?

-**Rajkot satyagrah**

- Gandhiji's first arrival in Chhatisgarh took place?

-**On December 20, 1920**

- At the time of Indian independence Mahatma Gandhi?

-**Was not the member of Congress**

- During the independence movement, Mahatma Gandhi close English friend was : -**Revrend Charlie Andrews**

- At the death of Mahatma Gandhi, the one who said "the light from our life has gone"?

-**Jawaharlal Nehru**

- The dual principle of Gandhiji's Ram Rajya were?

-**Truth and Non-violence**

- In Gandhiji's view, the meaning of non-violence is?

-**The way to achieve the truth**

- Gandhiji proposed the method for family planning?

-**Self-control**

- The objective of Antyodaya movement is?

-**The help of the poorest among the poor**

- One of the followers of Gandhiji who was a teacher by occupation?

-**Rajendra Prasad (later on he became an advocate)**

- The one who founded the Ahemdabad Textile Labour Association? -**Mahatma Gandhi**

- Gandhiji started his first satyagrah (the hunger strike for the first time)?

-**Against the low wages paid to the workers in Ahmedabad**

- In 1917-18 those who took part in the satyagrah started by Mahatma Gandhi :

-**Industrial workers**

- Indian cloth merchant, banker, Congress-man and the close associate of Mahatma Gandhi was :

-**Jamuna Lal Bajaj**

- The industrialist who was the treasurer of A.I.C.C. and was sent to jail in 1930?

-**Jamuna Lal Bajaj**

THE PEASANTS MOVEMENT

- The one who opposed Mahatma Gandhi's Champaran satyagrah? -**N.G.Ranga**

- Indian first peasant's movement was?

-**Bijaulia, led by Sita Ram Das and Vijay Singh Pathik in 1913**

- Gandhiji's Champaran satyagrah was related to?

-**Tinkathiya system**

- Tinkathiya system

- **indigo farming / cultivation by the peasants on 3/20 part of their land**

- The word Mahatma was added before the name Gandhi:

-**During the Champaran satyagrah**

- Vallabh bhai Patel was given the title 'sardar'?

-**By Gandhiji on the behalf of the women participating in the Bardoli satyagrah**

- The first session of the all India Kisan Sabha was presided over by : -**Swami Sahajanand, in Lucknow**

During the decade of 1930 the peasant movement was launched :

By Sahajanand Sarswati in Bihar

By the Khudai Khidamatgar in N.W.F.P

By Swami Ramanand in Hyderabad

By Abdul hamid khan in south Assam

Bhartiya Kisan Vidyalaya - N.G.Ranga

Bengal Praja Party - Fazalul Haque

Bakasht struggle - Swami Sahajanand Sarswati

The Kuki uprising - Manipur, Tripura 1917-19

The Bhoodan movement - Vinoba Bhave, started from Pochampalli (district Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh)

ALL INDIA LABOUR UNIONS

- The first Labour Union in India was founded in 1918?
–By **B.P.Wadia**
- Which is the oldest Labour Union in India?
–**All India Labour Union Congress**
- All India Trade Unions was founded in Bombay :
–**In 1920(President - Lala Lajpat Rai)**
- The first Indian to become the member of the Communist International :
–**M.N. Roy**
- The leader of the Indians assembled at Tashkand in October 1920 to found the communist party of India was
–**M.N.Roy**
- Kanpur conspiracy case was filed against the leaders of:
–**The Communist movement**
- The time of revolutionary stage of the Trade Union movement was?
–**1926 -39**

THE ROWLATT ACT

- By which Act the British government was given the authority to imprison a person without filing a case against him in the court of law and without proving him the guilty?
–**The Rowlatt Act of the year 1919**
- The reason due to which a wave of public anger surged which resulted into the massacre at Jallianwala Bagh by the British government?
–**The Rowlatt Act**
- The reason due to which the Rowlatt Act caused the public anger :
–**It authorized the government to imprison the people without any court-trial**
- When the Rowlatt Act was passed, who the Indian Governor-General was?
–**Lord Chelmsford**
- The Rowlatt Act was opposed by the Congress as it aimed at (or its objective was)?
–**To limit the personal freedom**
- Opposing the Rowlatt Act, the one who advised to start a movement of not to pay the land-rent?
–**Swami Shradhdhandnand**
- In the public conversation, the Anarchical and the Revolutionary Crime Act 1919 was known as?
–**The Rowlatt Act**

- Which was said the law of without appeal, without court, without argument?
–**The rowlatt act**
- Who took control of the rowlatt act movement in Delhi?
–**Swami shriddhanand**

THE JALLIANWALA BAGH TRAGEDY

- Which incident is related to the Indian History 1919?
–**The massacre at Jallianwala Bagh (13 April)**
- Against whose arrest, the crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh? –**Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal**
- The person who returned his title to the Indian government on May 30th 1919?
–**Rabindra Nath Te go re (returning the t itle of Knighthood/Sir)**
- The one who resigned from the membership of the acting committee of the Viceroy in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
–**Shankaran Nayar**
- The Hunter Commission was appointed?
–**After the massacre at Jallianwala Bagh**
- The Hunter Commission appointed by the Viceroy had investigated about : –**The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy**
- To which incident the name of General Dyer is related?
–**The Jallianwala Bagh massacre**
- T he one who ass assassinated Michael O'Dwyer (t he Governor of Punjab) responsible for the Jillianwala Bagh massacre?
–**Udham Singh in England**
- At the time of the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy who was the Viceroy of India?
–**Lord Chemsford**
- Angered by which event Gandhiji returned the title of Kaiser-i-Hind to the British government?
–**The massacre at Jallianwala Bagh**

THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

- Ma hatma Gandhi supported the Khilafat movement because he wanted to gain the cooperation of the Indian Muslims in his movement against the English
- The main objectives of the Khilafat movement were?
–**To create the ant i-B ritish feelings among the Muslims in India**
- To defend the Ottoman empire and the protection of Caliphate**
- The result of the Khilafat movement was?
–**It reduced the differences between the Hindus and the Muslims**

- The person who, on April 4th 1919, delivered the lecture on the Hindu Muslim unity from the discourse dais of the Jama-Masjid in Delhi? –**Swami Ahraddhanand**
- The one who saw the Khilafat movement as the opportunity for the Hindu-Muslim unity that will not appear again even in the coming hundred years? –**Mahatma Gandhi**
- The Congress supported the Khilafat movement : –**Mainly to re-establish the Caliphate to win the sympathy of the Muslims**
- The one who did not take part in the Khilafat movement? –**Madan Mohan Malviya**
- The assembly of the Khilafat committee which requested Gandhiji to take control of the leadership of Non-Cooperative movement was held in the city of : –**Allahabad**
- The Mopla movement (in Malabar) of 1921 was the branch of : –**The Khilafat movement**
- Khilafat movement started? –**Due to the reason of not fulfilling the promise by the English to re-establish the Caliphate of Turkey**
- When the organization named Itihad Ulema-i-Hind was founded? – **during the Khilafat movement**
- At what place did the Indian National Congress pass its famous resolution Non-Cooperation in 1920? –**Bombay**
- When did the Indian national congress started its first Non-cooperation movement? –**In 1920**
- The first mass movement started by Mahatma Gandhi was? –**The Non-Cooperation movement**
- The results of the Non-cooperation movement were? –**The Congress became the first party of the mass-movement, the fear of the British power went away from the heart of the people**
- The title conferred by the British government which Mahatma Gandhi returned during the Non-Cooperative movement was : –**Kaiser-i-**
- The one who gave up his legal practice during the Non-Cooperation movement? –**C.R.Das**
- The one who supported the Non-Cooperation movement but could not see the result? –**Tilak**
- The date of the Chauri-Chaura incident? –**5 Feb, 1922**
- The incident due to which Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation movement (Feb. 12, 1922)? –**The Chauri-Chaura incident**
- In the meeting of the All India Congress Committee held on Feb. 21st, 1922 in Delhi, a censure motion was moved against Gandhiji for his calling off the Non-Cooperation movement by? –**Dr. Munje**

ACT OF 1919

- In the act of 1919, who introduced the concept of diarchy? –**Linase Kartis**
- By which Government of India Act, the diarchy rule was put into force? –**1919**
- In which year the system of diarchy rule was introduced? –**In 1919**
- The Government of India act 1919 is also known by other name, the name is? –**Montague-Chelmsford reforms**

THE NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- Who launched the Non-Cooperation movement? –**Mahatma Gandhi**
- Why the non-cooperation movement was suspended? –**Due to the violent incident at Chauri-Chaura**
- After the Chauri-Chaura incident which movement Gandhiji suspended? –**The Non-Cooperation movement**

- The correct chronological order of the events concerning the suspension of the non-cooperative movement is : –**Police firing in chauri-chaura, Burning down of the police-station by the mob, Suspension of the movement by Gandhiji, Arrest of Gandhiji**
- At the burning of the foreign clothes during the Non-Cooperation movement, who wrote to Gandhi that it was a ruthless wastage? –**Rabindra Nath Tagore**
- During Non-Cooperation movement founded were : –**Kashi Vidyapeeth - Gujarat Vidyapeeth - Zamia Milia**
- The main outcome of the Non-Cooperation movement of 1921-22 was : –**The Hindu Muslim unity**

THE SWARAJ PARTY

- The leaders who founded the Swaraj Party? –**Chitranjan Das and Motilal Nehru**
- The reasons for founding the Swaraj Party in India were? –**The calling off the Non-Cooperation movement by Mahatma Gandhi**

–To enter into the councils and not letting the work be done by highlighting the shortcomings of the Government of India Act, 1919

- When Chitranjan Das and Motilal Nehru founded the Swaraj Party?

–After the Non-Cooperation movement

- On December 16th 1922 those who decided to found the Independent Party?

–Madan Mohan Malviya and Motilal Nehru

- The first Indian President of the Central Legislative Assembly was? –**Vitthal Bhai J. Patel**
- The one who resigned from the post of President of the Congress for founding the Swaraj Party? –**C.R.Das**
- He did not join the Swaraj Party :

–**C.Rajagopalachari**

- The title of ‘Punjab Kesari’ was conferred on to?

–**Lala Lajpat Rai**

- Nehru report was prepared by? –**Motilal Nehru**

THE BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

- By whom the title of Sardar was awarded to Vallabh Bhai Patel after the bardoli Satyagraha?

–**Mahatma Gandhi**

The complete autonomy (self-government) swaraj

- The Congress for the first time passed the resolution of the total autonomy for India :

–**In Lahore session 1929 under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru**

- Who hoisted the national flag in the mid-night of December 31st 1929? –**Jawaharlal Nehru**

- In which session did the Indian National Congress declare the total self-government as its main objective?

–**In Lahore,1929**

- Which year for the first time 26th January was celebrated as the Independence Day? –**In 1930**

THE SIMON COMMISSION

- Which year the Simon Commission came to India?

–**February 3rd 1928 (formation- November1927)**

- In 1928, for which purpose the Simon Commission came to India?

–**To consider about the administrative reforms**

- In 1927 the Simon Commission was boycotted :

–**Because there was no Indian member in the commission**

- It is true about the Simon Commission :

– **It was appointed for investigation of the implementation of the Government of India Act,1919. Its chairman was Sir John Simon. He recommended for the federal type of the government. The Indian leaders opposed it.**

–**The Simon Commission -made the recommendation of substitution of the diarchic rule in the state by the responsible government.**

–**Lala Lajpat Rai was wounded -by the lathi-charge while opposing the Simon Commission.**

- For whose review, the British Parliament sent the Simon Commission?

–**The activities of the diarchic rule**

- Against whom Lala Lajpat Rai was demonstrating when he became the victim of the atrocities by the police?

–**The Simon Commission**

- For what purpose the Simon Commission was constituted?

–**To take review about the suitability of India in order to make further improvement**

THE MOVEMENT OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

- The Gandhi-Irwin pact is related to :

–**The movement of Civil Disobedience**

- In breaking the law of salt, Gandhiji started a movement named? –**The movement of Civil Disobedience**

- On which issue the movement of Civil Disobedience was started? –**Total independence**

- From whom Mahatma Gandhi drawn the inspiration of the Civil Disobedience and not to pay the taxes?

–**From Thoreau**

- Who said, "Give me blood I'll give you freedom"?

–**Subhash Chandra Bose**

- Mainly against what the Dandi March was staged ?

–**Salt tax**

- When Dandi March was started?

–**March 12th ,1930**

- During the struggle for independence, in which area Gandhiji prepared the salt illegally? –**In Dandi**

- Who conducted the Dandi March in South India?

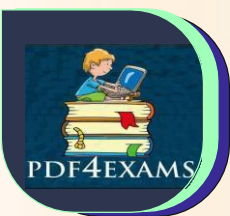
–**Rajaji**

- From where Gandhiji started the Dandi march?

–**Ahemdabad**

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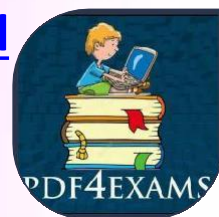
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- Who compared the Dandi March with Napoleon's March to Paris, after Napoleon returned to Elba?
–**Subhash Chandra Bose**
- Who is called the Nightingale of India?
–**Sarojini Naidu**
- What was the ultimate aim of the salt satyagrah conducted by Gandhiji?
–**To weaken the power of the government**
- The Congress session in which the Executive Committee was granted the authority to start the movement of Civil Disobedience?
–**The Lahore session**
- Who along with Gandhiji's led the Salt satyagrah?
–**Sarojini Naidu**
- Alongwith the Dandi March that began on 12th of March 1930, started :
–**The movement of Civil Disobedience**
- The movement of Civil Disobedience started :
–**After the Dandi March**
- On april 6th 1930 after reaching Dandi Gandhiji started the movement of Civil Disobedience with the breaking of law of salt.
- About Gandhiji's Dandi March it is true that :
–**It was a march from Sabarmati Ashram to the village of Dandi (District-Navsari)**
–**Its main objective was to oppose the tax on salt**
–**It was completely a march on foot**
- At the time of the Salt satyagrah, when Gandhiji was arrested, his place as the leader of the movement was taken by?
–**Abbas Taiyyabji**
- Where was Gandhiji at the time of the raid by the Congress workers on the Dharsana salt Godown?
–**Yarwada Jail**
- The movement in which Acharya Vinoba Bhave was arrested for the first time?
–**The movement of Civil Disobedience**
- The foreign journalist whom Gandhiji caused to stay at his Sabarmati Ashram at the time of the Dandi March?
–**Web Miller**
- Soldiers of the Garhawal Regiment refused to fire at the demonstrators :
–**In the movement of Civil Disobedience**
- In 1930 against the British government, the hero of the famous Peshawar incident was?
–**Veer Chandra Singh Garhawali**

- The movement against the watchmen of Begu Sarai was a part of : –**The movement of Civil Disobedience**
- After the failure of the movement of Civil Disobedience Gandhiji gave importance to :
–**Constructive programmes**
- The leader of the Red Shirt movement was?
–**Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan**
- Who was known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?
–**Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan**
- The Jiyatarang movement started?
–**In Manipur (at the time of the movement of Civil Disobedience under the leadership of Naga woman Gadinalue)**

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

- When Gandhi - Irwin pact took place? –**In 1931**
- During the second round table conference which woman represented India?
–**Sarojini Naidu**
- The one who took part in all the three round table conferences?
–**Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**
- Who took part in all the three round table conferences?
–**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Tej Bahadur Sapru**
- For what discussion the round table conference in London was organized?
–**The system of the provincial autonomy**
- In the round table conference held in London the one who represented the Indian Christians? –**K. T. Paul**
- It did not take part in the first and the third round table conferences held in London : –**The congress**
- Those who took part in the second round table conference?
–**Mahatma Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, Madan Mohan Malviya**
- The ship in which Gandhiji went to participate in the second round table conference as the representative of the congress
–**S.S. Rajputana**
- While participating in the second round table conference, Gandhiji stayed at : –**Saint James Palace**
- On which issue the second round table conference ended in failure? –**Communal representation**
- From where Gandhiji returned without any success in December 1931? –**From London**

- The Gandhi-Irwin pact (March 5th 1931) was mainly signed for?
–**To facilitate the partnership of the Congress in the round table conference**
- The one who played an important part to make Gandhi-Irwin pact signed? –**Tej Bahadur Sapru**
- In the Gandhi - Irwin pact the suspension of which was to be proposed ?
–**The movement of Civil Disobedience**
- One who called Irwin and Gandhi as the two Mahatmas?
–**Sarojni Naidu**
- The chairman of the Karachi session of Congress (1931)?
–**Vallabh Bhai Patel**
- In Karachi session who drafted the resolution of basic rights?
–**Jawaharlal Nehru**

THE COMMUNAL AWARD

- In the Poona pact signed in 1932 for what mainly the arrangement was made?
–**For the combined electoral constituency with the reservation for the Harijans**
- Against what Gandhi ji observed the fast unto death in the Yarwada jail on September 20th 1932?
–**Ramsey McDonald's communal award**
- Who was given the separate representation by the communal award in 1932? –**The Harijans**
- Who founded the All India Harijan Sangh in 1932?
–**Mahatma Gandhi**
- The communal award was declared by?
–**Ramsey McDonald**
- For the first time a separate electoral group was constituted by Ramsey McDonald's communal award in august 1932 for :
–**The untouchables**
- How many seats were allotted for the depressed class in the communal award and the Poona pact respectively?
–**71 and 147 respectively**
- The Poona pact was related to? –**The depressed class**
- In the Poona pact signed in 1934 between the British government and Mahatma Gandhi there was a provision of :
–**The joint electoral constituency with the reservation for the Harijans**
- The Poona pact has shed the objectives of the Communal Award as this paved the way for the

reservation of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in the central assembly and the state assemblies.

- One who did not sign on the Poona pact?
–**Mahatma Gandhi**
- Those who signed on the Poona pact?
–**Madan Mohan Malviya, Rajendra Prasad, and Ambedkar**
- In 1932, after the Poona pact Harijan Sewak Sangh was founded whose head was? –**Ghanshyam Das Birla**
- All India Harijan Sangh was founded by?
–**Mahatma Gandhi**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935

- When the 'provincial autonomy' was started in India?
–**By the Government of India act 1935**
- The one who said about the Act of 1935 'a car which has brakes but no engine'? –**Jawaharlal Nehru**
- When the basic organization 'Public Service Commission of Union, Public Service Commission was established?
–**April 1st, 1937**

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF 1937

- In 1937 which two states had the non-Congress cabinet?
–**Punjab and North-West Frontier Province**
- In the election for the Legislative Assemblies held in 1937, Congress won with the clear majority in?
–**Madras, United Province, Central Province, Bihar and Orissa**
- In the Legislative Assembly election of 1937 Congress emerged as the biggest party in?
–**Bombay, Assam, North-west Frontier Province**
- In the Legislative Assembly elections of 1937 Congress did not get the majority in? –**Bengal, Punjab and Sindh**
- Congress followed the policy to end the land lordship?
–**In the Executive Committee, 1937**
- In 1939 all the Cabinets of Congress in all the states resigned because :
–**Congress, in the context of the second world war, did not accept Viceroy's decision of declaring war against Germany**

THE CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

- Under whose leadership, the Congress Socialist Party was founded in 1934?
–**Acharya Narendra Dev and Jay Parkash Narayan**

- The first meeting of the Congress Socialist Party was held? **–In Patna, 1934**
- The eminent leader of Congress Socialist Party? **–Acharya Narendra Dev**
- In 1934 the co-ordinator of All India Congress Socialist Party, in Patna? **–Jay Parkash Narayan**
- One who is known by the name of Lok Nayak? **–Jay Parkash Narayan**
- Jay Parkash Day was observed? **–In April 1946**
- Mr. Nar Singh Narayan was? **–A Socialist**
- Bombay Manifesto, signed in 1936 was : **–Against the propagation of the socialist ideals. It received the support of the large business community across India**

SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

- In 1938 one who was elected as the president of the Indian National Congress? **–Subhash Chandra Bose, in the Congress session of Haripura (Gujarat)**
- In the Tripuri session of 1939, Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as the President of Congress, Tripuri is at : **–Jabalpur**
- The session of Congress in which Subhash Chandra Bose defeated Pattabhi Sitaramaiyya in the contest for the post of president of the congress? **–Tripuri session 1939**
- After the resignation of Subhash Chandra Bose, the President of Congress was : **–Rajendra Prasad**
- After the Tripuri session of Congress the whole controversy between Subhash Chandra Bose and rightists was centered on the question of? **–The formation of the executive Committee of Congress**

PRINCELY STATES OF INDIA

- The objective of the Butler Committee of 1927 was : **–To improve the relations between the Indian government and the princely states**
- All India State People Conference was formed? - **In 1927**
- The merger between the Indian Union and most of the princely states took place? **–In 1948**
- After the merger of the other princely states with India there were also the three states which delayed the merger with India : **Junagarh, Hyderabad, Jammu & Kashmir**

- The princely state which was supporter of the stand-still agreement? **–Jammu and Kashmir**
- In 1939 the President of Indian Prajamandal was? **–Jawaharlal Nehru**

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

- At the time of the Second World War the policy of Congress was : **–To cooperate Britain after the assurance of total independence**
- During the Second World War, Congress co-operated Britain because : **–They hoped to get the total independence**
- During the Second World War British Prime Minister was? **–Winston Churchill**

THE DEMAND OF PAKISTAN

- For the separate state of the Indian Muslims the first use of the word Pakistan was made by? **–Chaudhary Rehmat Ali and his friends**
- The idea of the separate nation for the Muslims was originated by? **–Sir Mohammad Iqbal**
- One who led the movement for the separate state of Pakistan? **–Mohammad Ali Jinnah**
- The Muslim League observed the day of salvation (emancipation)? **–On December 22nd, 1939, at resignation of the Congress Cabinet(November 15th 1939)**
- The resolution for the demand of foundation of Pakistan was passed by the Muslim League on? **–March 23rd, 1940 in Lahore session**
- In the session of Muslim League in 1940 the proposal of creation of Pakistan was put by? **–Khalikujama**

PERSONAL SATYAGRAHAS

- Personal Satyagraha was started by? **–Vinoba bhava, October 17th, 1940**
- The first satyagrahi selected/ chosen by Mahatma Gandhi for individual Satyagraha movement was? **–Vinoba Bhave**
- The word 'Sarvodaya' was first used by? **–Mahatma Gandhi**
- The second individual satyagrahi after Binoba Bhave was? **Jawaharlal Nehru**

- Which is the place from where Acharya Binoba Bhave started his individual Satyagraha in 1940?

-Pawanar in Maharashtra

CRIPP'S PROPOSAL

- The Draft Declaration of the proposals by the British government which Sir Stoford Cripps came with, included:
-That India should be granted a dominion status; There should be an Indian union comprising of all the provinces and the states; That any province or the state can decide to stay out side of the Indian Union
- The important aspect of the Cripps Mission, 1942 was?
-Just after the second world war, the establishment of the Indian union and grant it the dominion status
- This is not true about the Cripps Mission :
-The appointment of a new working council in which the Hindus and the muslims had equal representation
- In whose viewpoint Cripps proposal was like a post-paid cheque on the name of a collapsing bank?
-Mahatma Gandhi
- The one who said Gandhi ji's movements as political ransoms?
-Lord Linlithgo
- The one who sent Cripps Mission to India?
-Winston Churchill
- The one who was the official negotiator of Congress to the Cripps Mission?
-Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Maulana Azad
- About whose proposals Mahatma Gandhi's comment 'post-paid cheque of a collapsing bank' is related?
-Cripps Mission

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

- In which month of 1942 the Quit India movement was started?
-August
- On the occasion of which mass movement, Gandhi ji gave the mantra 'Do or Die', to the country?
-Quit India Movement
- Who gave the famous slogan of 'do or die'?
-Mahatma Gandhi
- Before starting the Quit India movement, what did Mahatma Gandhi ask from the heads of princely states?
-To accept the sovereignty of subject

- When it was said "Either shall we free India or shall we lose our lives for this effort,"? -Quit India movement
- The Quit India movement started from?
-August 9th 1942 in Bombay
- In which prison Rajendra Prasad was kept, during the movement of 1942?
-In Bankipur jail
- On July 14th, 1942, the resolution of 'Quit India movement' was passed by the working committee of Congress, at :
-Vardha (the President of the working committee was Maulana Azad)
- The draft of 'Quit India proposal' was prepared by?
-Mahatma Gandhi
- The 'Quit India movement' was led by? -No one
- The parties which did not support the 'Quit India movement'?
-Hindu Mahasabha, Communist Party of India Unionist Party of Punjab, Muslim League
- Who gave the slogan of "Quit India movement"?
-Mahatma Gandhi
- When Congress passed the resolution of 'Quit India movement', the President of Congress at that period was?
-Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- During the period of 'Quit India movement' the one who broadcasted the Congress radio?
-Usha Mehta
- During the period of the Quit India movement, the one who regularly broadcasted programmes on the Congress radio was?
-Ram Manohar Lohia
- At the time of the 'Quit India movement' the Prime Minister of England was?
-Churchill
- An American journalist who was along with Mahatma Gandhi, at the time of the 'Quit India movement'
-Louis Fischer
- After passing of the resolution of the 'Quit India movement', Gandhi ji was put into the prison at?
-Agha Khan Palace
- The areas most affected by the riots resulted from the Quit India movement?
-Bihar and the United Province
- The context for which Jay Parkash Narayan became famous as the leader of national level :
-Quit India movement
- The Quit India movement was the pinnacle of the Indian national movement because?
-After the Quit India movement, to devise the way of the transfer of power was the need of the hour

□ The Quit India movement succeeded in awakening and encouraging the people because?

–The slogan ‘do or die’ has entered into the heart of the people

–The Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh kept itself separated from the ‘Quit India movement’

□ The ‘Quit India movement’ was the result of :

–The disappointment of Indians from Cripps proposals; The warning of the Japanese attack on India; The passing of a resolution by A.I.C.C in August 1942.

□ With the result of the ‘Quit India movement’, the English and the Muslims came close towards each other owing to the same hatred against the Congress because :

–Jinnah acted as the staunch supporter of the British government and asked the Muslims to observe a distance from Congress’s movement of 1942

□ Aruna Asaf Ali was the major woman coordinator of underground activities of which movement during the freedom struggle? –Quit India movement

□ After the ‘Quit India movement’ C.Rajagopalachari published a pamphlet ‘The Way Out’ in which there was a proposal about?

–The solution of the Constitutional dead lock

THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

□ The formation of the Indian National Army (INA) :

–March, 1942, Rasbihari Bose, Tokyo

□ The formation of the Indian national government was declared? –On October 21st, 1943

□ In 1943, the Indian National Army came into existence : –In Singapore

□ I.N.A was the brain child of one and who also established it? –Mohan Singh

□ I.N.A was the brain child of?

–Gyani Preetam Singh and Major Eiwachi Fujihara

□ The Indian revolutionary who extended active support to Subhash Chandra Bose to raise the Indian National Army?

–Rasbihari Bose

□ The first General of the Indian National Army?

–Mohan Singh

□ The Indian nationalist leader who saw the war between Germany and Britain as a God-send opportunity which

provided the Indian with the opportunity to take advantage in their favor? –Subhas Chandra Bose

□ Who said, "give me blood, I'll give you freedom,"?

–Subhash Chandra Bose

□ 'Nehru is a patriot while Jinnah is a politician'

–Maulana azad

□ Subhash Chandra Bose was called the hero of the country by :

–Rabindra Nath Tagore

□ 'Jai Hind' was the slogan of – Subhash Chandra Bose

□ The city in which Subhash Chandra Bose was born?

–Cuttack

□ The soldier of the Indian National Army who was sentenced for 7 year prison? –Rashid Ali

□ The official of the Indian national army who did not face the court-trial conducted in the Red Fort was :

–Mohan Singh

□ The official of the Indian national army who faced the court-trial conducted in the Red Fort was :

–P. K Sehgal , Shahanawaz, Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon

□ Those who pleaded for the INA officials in the law-court were?

–Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Jawahar lal Nehru, Kailash Nath Katju

□ The one who raised the army named ‘The Free Indian League’? –Subhash Chandra Bose

□ Who persuaded the sailors of the Royal Indian Navy (R.I.N.) to surrender on February 23rd 1946?

–Vallabh Bhai Patel and Mohammad Ali Jinnah

□ Who organized the Indian National Army (I.N.A.)?

–Subhash Chandra Bose

□ When Subhash Chandra Bose declared war against Britain and America? –On October 23rd, 1943

□ Against whom the Indian National Army waged its war?

–Great Britain

□ Who gave the slogan ‘Dilli Chalo’?

–Subhash Chandra Bose

□ Where did Subhash Chandra Bose found the interim government of India? –In Singapore

□ On April 12th 1944, Subhash Chandra Bose hoisted the flag of the Indian National Army in a town. In which state is this town situated? –Manipur

- The most memorable achievement of Bhulabhai Desai is to defend the personals of Indian National Army in the court-trial at the Red-Fort, when did he do it?
–In the end of 1945

CABINET MISSION

- In which year the Cabinet Mission came to India?
–1946
- That which proposed the three-level ruling system for India?
–Cabinet Mission
- The Constitutional Assembly was elected?
–By the provincial assemblies in 1946
- Sachida Nand Sinha was concerned with?
–The 'Quit India movement'
- The one who took the charge of the Presidential post in the Central Legislative Assembly of the British era and the Parliament of independent India?
–G.B. Mavalankar
- Its proposal came in May in which the objective was to still keep India undivided and that was to take the form as a Union State comprising of the British provinces :
–Cabinet Mission
- True about the cabinet mission is
–Provincial grouping, the Interim Cabinet with the Indian members, authority of Constitution making.
- That what is not true about the Cabinet Mission?
–Formation of Pakistan
- The chairman of the Cabinet Mission was?
–Lord Pathik Lawrence
- According to the Cabinet Mission, for a member of the Constituent Assembly, the fixed ratio with population was?
–10 lacs people
- The leader of Congress who was completely in favor with the Cabinet Mission?
–Mahatma Gandhi
- The Congress President who talked with the Cripps Mission and Lord wevell both?
–Abul Kalam Azad
- When the Cabinet Mission came to India, The President of Congress was?
–Abul Kalam Azad

THE CONSTITUTION ASSEMBLY

- The idea of forming the Constituent Assembly for writing the Constitution was first put forward by?
–The Congress Party in 1936
- The Constituent Assembly was formed?
–Under the Cabinet Mission plan

- The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held?
–On December 9th,1946
- The President of the Union Committee of the constituent Assembly was?
–Jawahar Lal Nehru
- During the Presidential address, the Congress President who advocated for the application of the Roman script for Hindi language?
–Jawahar Lal Nehru
- The first President of Constituent Assembly with total sovereignty for the Indian dominion was?
–Rajendra Prasad
- The decision to enforce the Constitution on January 26th was taken for the reason because?
–Congress observed this date as the Independence Day in 1930

THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT

- In the year of 1946, the one whom Lord Wevell invited to form the Interim government?
–Jawahar Lal Nehru
- Who pr esided over the Inter im Cabinet formed on September, 2, 1946?
–Jawahar Lal Nehru
- In the Interim Government, Rajendra Prasad had the portfolio of?
–Food and Agriculture
- In the Interim Government, the Railway ministry was with?
–Asaf ali
- In the Interim Government, when the Muslim League joined it Liaquat Ali was given the :
–Finance Ministry
- T he one who was not the member of t he Int er im Government?
–B. R. Ambedkar
- The first Law Minister of Independent India was?
–B. R. Ambedkar
- The one who continued to be the President of Congress for 6 years?
–Abul Kalam Azad

THE PARTITION OF INDIA AND FREEDOM

- Who composed the popular song 'Saare Jahan Se Achha'?
–Mohammad Iqbal
- For the first time, who thought of 'Pakistan'?
–Mohammad Iqbal
- The Muslims of that part of undivided India, which is now outside of Pakistan but they chose to live in Pakistan, what are they called?
–Mohazirs
- The Indian National Congress accepted the Mountbatten Plan :
–But it did not follow the two-nation theory

- Who suggested that he should invite Jinnah to make the government, as an option in place of the partition of India?
–**Mahatma Gandhi to Mountbatten**
- The last opportunity to put off India's partition was wasted?
–**With the League's rejection of the Cabinet Mission**
- At the time of India's partition, the province which put forward a plan of a combined and independent existence?
–**Punjab**
- When the Independence Day of Pakistan is celebrated?
–**On August 14th**
- The British Government made the declaration to leave India by June 1948?
–**In February 1947**
- The India Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament?
–**In July 1947**
- The English granted freedom to India in 1947 :
–**The English because weak in the second world war**
- The appointment of the last Governor General of Independent India was made by the sovereign ruler of Britain.
- In 1947, the Delhi session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by?
–**Rajendra Prasad**
- During the midnight of August 14/15, 1947, the one that acquired power as the Interim Parliament?
–**The Constituent Assembly**
- In the Partition Council formed under the chairmanship of Mountbatten, the Congress was represented by?
–**Jawahar Lal Nehru and Sardar Patel**
- The President of Congress at the time when the English transferred the power to Indians was :
–**J.B. Kriplani**
- During the midnight of 14/15 August, 1947, the one who sang Iqbal's song 'Hindustan Hamara' and 'Jana Gana Mana' in the Central Assembly?
–**M. S. Subbalaxmi (Bharat Ratna, Ramaswami Ayyangar)**
- When the Mountbatten Plan of Independence was accepted, who was the President of the Indian National Congress?
–**Acharya J. B. Kriplani**
- The one under whose leadership the merger of the provinces took place?
–**Sardar Patel**
- 'The most important achievement under the British government was the unification of India'
–**K. M. Panikkar**
- Who is the person that demarcated the line dividing India and Pakistan?
–**Sir Cyril Redcliff**
- Between which two countries, the Redcliff Line is the international border?
–**India and Pakistan**
- Who was the chairman of the Partition Council?
–**Lord Mountbatten**
- At the time of India's Independence, who was the Prime Minister of England?
–**Clement Atlee**
- After the year 1947, which state was annexed forcibly into India?
–**Hyderabad**
- After getting independence, by which action, the Government of India took possession of the estate of Hyderabad?
–**By police action**
- Who was the first person to put the signature on the instrument of Accession?
–**The Dewan of Travancore**
- What was the basis for the transfer of power to India by Lord Mountbatten on 15th of August?
–**The anniversary of the surrender by the Japanese army before Admiral Mountbatten**
- On June 14th, 1947, in the Delhi session of Congress, the proposal of India's partition was accepted; the President of this session was?
–**Acharya J. B. Kriplani**
- Who cast his vote against the partition of India, in the session of All India Congress Committee held on June 14th, 1947?
–**Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan**
- The Balkan plan of India's partition was the idea of?
–**Lord Mountbatten**
- In 1947, the Indian National Congress agreed for the partition of the country because?
–**They wanted to save the country from the possible communal riots of the large scale.**
- On which date, India got the dominion status?
–**August 15, 1947**
- Who played the most important part of making the princely states the part of the Indian union?
–**Sardar Patel and B. P. Menon**
- Who established the Madras Presidency, which existed by the time of India getting independence?
–**Sir Thomas Munroe**
- Who said this, "this time at the stroke of midnight, when the world is sleeping, India is awakening for life and freedom"?
–**Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru**

- “Year ago we made the tryst will destiny and now the time has come to fulfill it...” Who said these words on the night of August 14th 1947? -**Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru**
- Who was the last Governor General of the Union of India? -**C. Rajagopalachari**

GOVERNOR GENERAL

LORD WARREN HASTINGS

- Who ended the diarchic system of the government in Bengal? -**Lord Warren Hastings**
- Who was the first Governor General of the East India Company in India? -**Warren Hastings**
- Who was the first Governor General of Bengal? -**Lord Warren Hastings**
- In the House of Commons in England, against which Governor General of India, the impeachment proceedings were taken up? -**Warren Hastings**

LORD WELLESLEY

- Who was the first Indian ruler to accept the Subsidiary Alliance proposed by Lord Wellesley in 1798? -**The Nizam of Hyderabad**

LORD CORNWALLIS

- Who implemented the ‘Istmarari’ system of revenue collection in Bengal? -**Lord Cornwallis**
- Who was the Governor that fought against Tipu Sultan in the Third Battle of Mysore? -**Lord Cornwallis**

LORD WILLIAM BENTICK

- When and which Governor General decided to introduce English as the medium of education in India? -**Lord William Bentick in 1835**
- Who ended the ‘Sati Pratha’ in 1829? -**Lord William Bentick**
- Which Governor General welcomed Ranjeet Singh at Ropar with a great respect? -**Lord William bentick**

LORD DALHOUSIE

- Who put into practice the policy of ‘Doctrine of Lapse of states? -**Lord Dalhousie**
- Who made possible the entry of Indians into the Indian Civil Service through an open competitive examination? -**Lord Dalhousie**

- Who accepted that the revolt of 1857 was national revolt? -**Dalhousie**
- In 1853 Lord Dalhousie introduced the first telegraph line between which two cities? -**Calcutta and Agra**
- During the tenure of which Governor General Punjab was annexed into the British Empire? -**Lord Dalhousie**
- On which state, the ‘Doctrine of Lapse’ policy was applied first? -**Satara**
- In which year, the first telegraph line between Calcutta and Agra was made to operate? -**1853**
- Who was the British Governor General that introduced the postal system in India? -**Lord Dalhousie**
- Who was the British Governor General that issued the postage stamp in India? -**Lord Dalhousie**
- Which Governor General started the civil service for the first time? -**Lord Dalhousie**

LORD CANNING

- Who was the last Governor General of the East India Company and the first Viceroy under the crown? -**Lord Canning**
- During the revolt of 1857 who was the Governor General of India? -**Lord Canning**
- Who was the first Viceroy of India? -**Lord Canning**
- During whose tenure, the Indian universities were founded for the first time? -**Lord Canning**
- Who was the first Viceroy and the Governor General of British India? -**Lord Canning**
- Where was the transfer of the government from the company to the Emperor by Lord Canning in November 1858 declared? -**In Allahabad**

LORD ELGIN

- When were the High Courts in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras founded? -**In 1861**
- During the tenure of which Viceroy, the High Courts in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay came into existence? -**Lord Elgin**

LORD RIPON

- Who was the pioneer of the local self-rule? -**Lord Ripon**
- For what reason Lord Ripon is known more? -**Local autonomy**

- In India, in the true sense, who is called the Father of the local autonomy (self-rule)?
–**Lord Ripon**
- During the tenure of which Viceroy the first factory act was enacted?
–**Lord Ripon**

LORD DUFFERIN

- During the tenure of which Governor General, the Indian National Congress was formed?
–**Lord Dufferin**

LORD CURZON

- Which English Governor General had interest in the conservation of the Indian monument?
–**Lord Curzon**
- Especially in context of the people living in the undivided Punjab, which is considered the most important and the useful reform?
–**The agricultural reform**
- In 1905 who effected the division of Bengal?
–**Lord Curzon**
- During the tenure of which Viceroy, the Indian University Act was enacted in 1904?
–**Lord Curzon**

LORD HARDING II

- During whose tenure the capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi?
–**Lord Harding II**

LORD MOUNTBATTEN

- Who was the last Governor General of British India?
–**Lord Mountbatten**
- Who was the last Viceroy of India?
–**Lord Mountbatten**
- Who was the first Governor General of independent India?
–**Lord Mountbatten**

NATIONAL EMBLEM

- What is the slogan below our national emblem?
–**Styamev Jayate**
- From which historic text the words 'Satyamev Jayate' inscribed below the national emblem have been taken?
–**Mundakopunished**

NATIONAL SONG

- From where our national song has been compiled?
–**Anand Math**

NATIONAL FLAG

- When the tri-color was accepted as the national flag?
–**In 1929**
- Where for the first time did Jawaharlal Nehru hoist the Indian tri color?
–**In 1929 on the bank of the Ravi River in Lahore**
- In which session of the Indian National Congress the tri color was first hoisted?
–**The Congress session at Haripura in 1938**

NATIONAL ANTHEM

- Where and when our National Anthem was first sung?
–**On December 27th, 1911, in Calcutta**
- With which title, the song 'Jana Gana Mana' composed by Rabindra Nath Tagore was first published in January 1912?
–**Bharat Vidhata**
- Who composed our National Anthem?
–**Rabindra Nath Tagore**

BOOKS

- Who was the writer of the novel 'Neel Darpan' depicting the revolt against the indigo-cultivators?
–**Deen Bandhu Mitra**
- Who translated the novel 'Neel Darpan' into English?
–**Madhusudan Dutt**
- Whose work is 'Chitrangada'?
–**Rabindra Nath Tagore**
- Who is the writer of 'India Wins Freedom'?
–**Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**
- Who was the writer of the book 'The Indian war of independence'?
–**V.D.Savarkar**
- By whom the great work "Hans Damayanti" is illustrated in color?
–**Raja Ravi Verma**
- Who has written 'Prison Diary'?
–**Jaya Prakash Narayan**
- Who wrote the book 'Life Divine'?
–**Shri Aurobindo**
- Who was the first European to translate the 'Bhagavad-Gita' into English?
–**Charles Wilkins**

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

- Who called for the total revolution?
–**Jai Parkash Narayan**

- When was the 'Shimla Agreement' between India and Pakistan signed? **–In 1972**
- Who along with Pakistani President Ayyub Khan signed the Tashkand Agreement?
–Shree Lal Bahadur Shastri
- Who proposed the democracy without the political parties in India? **–Jai Prakash Narayan**
- The demarcation line between India and China is known as **–Mc Mohan line**
- Who started the bhudan movement? **–Vinoba Bhave**

WORLD HISTORY

- From which city in Italy, the beginning of Renaissance is considered? **–Florence**
- Italy's great poet Dante (1260 - 1321) is considered to be the pioneer of Renaissance. In which city he was born?
–Florence
- Which scholar is considered to be the first political thinker (a citizen of Florence) of the modern world?
–Machiavelli (1469-1567)
- Which is the famous book by Machiavelli that presents a new picture of a state? **–The Prince**
- The full manifestation of the spirit of renaissance is found in the works of Italy's three artists. These artists were?
–Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo and Raphael
- The Earth is the centre of the Solar system which citizen of Poland refuted this for the first time? **–Copernicus**
- Which other scientist supported the Copernicus' theory?
–Galileo
- Who proved with the help of mathematics that the planets revolve around the sun? **–Kepler**
- Who discovered the law of gravitation? **–Newton**
- When the religious-reform movement started?
–Sixteenth century
- The proponent of the religious reform movement was a scholar who lived in Germany; he translated the Bible into the German language. The scholar was?
–Martin Luther
- Who is said to be the morning star of the religious reform movement? **–John Wiklif**
- Who discovered America? **–Christopher Columbus**
- After whose name America was called America?
–Amerigo Vespusi (Italy)

- Who named the Pacific Ocean?
–Magellan (a Spaniard)
- Which period Leonardo da Vinci represents?
–Renaissance

ENGLAND

- Who was the first Prime Minister of England?
–Robert Walpol
- What was 'British Conservative Party' called before?
–The Tory party

AMERICA

- As a result of the American civil war, which custom came to an end? **–Slavery**
- Who was the President of America during the First World War? **–Woodroo Wilson**
- What was the instantaneous reason for the entry of America into the Second World War?
–The bombardment of Japan on Pearl Harbor
- During the reign of which British ruler, the foundation of the British colonial rule in America was laid?
–James I
- When America got full independence? **–July 4th, 1776**
- Who was the hero of the American war of Independence, the one who become the first President of America?
–George Washington
- By which treaty, the American war of Independence came to end in 1785? **–Under the Treaty of Paris**
- The instant reason for the American war of Independence was the 'Boston Tea Party' that took place on december 16th, 1773, this incident led to the American war of independence. Who was the hero of this incident?
–Samuel Adams
- In which country, the first written Constitution in the world was implemented in 1789?
–United States of America
- Which was the first country in the world that declared the equality of men and their fundamental rights?
–United States of America
- Who rooted out the custom of slavery in America on January 1st, 1863? **–Abraham Lincoln**
- Democracy is the rule of people, by the people and for the people who gave this definition of democracy?

–Abraham Lincoln

FRANCE

- Who had said, "I am state"? –**Louise XIV of France**
- Fall of what led to the start of the French Revolution?
–**Bastille**
- By whose writings, the French revolution was inspired?
–**Rouss eau**
- To which revolution, the slogan 'liberty, equality and fraternity' is related? –**The revolution of French**
- Which famous Battle was fought between Napoleon I and duke of Wellington? –**The battle of Waterloo**
- The First World War ' ended with signing the 'Treaty of Versailles'. Versailles is situated in which country?
–**France**
- During whose reign the French revolution took place?
–**Louis XVI**
- July 14th is celebrated in France as a national festival?
–**Because on July 14th, 1789, the revolutionaries freed the prisoners by breaking the gates of the prison of Bastille.**
- Of which state revolution the slogan "equality, liberty, and fraternity" is the gift? –**France**
- Voltaire, Montesque and Rousseau contributed for?
–**The French revolution**
- Where was Napoleon born on August 15th 1769?
–**At Ajacio, the capital of Corsica island**
- When did Napoleon become the Emperor of France?
–**In 1804**
- Who is called the 'builder of modern France'?
–**Napoleon**
- When did Napoleon establish the Bank of France?
–**In 1800**
- The countries of Europe jointly defeated, Napoleon in 1813 at a place named 'X' and they sent him to the Island of Elba as a prisoner but he fled from Elba and again became the emperor of France. The place X is?
–**Leipzig**
- Finally the army of the Allied forces defeated Napoleon on June 18th, 1815 in the Battle of Waterloo and took him as prisoner, where was he sent to?
–**To the Island of St. Helena (there in 1821, he died)**

ITALY

- Who is called the father of the unification of Italy?
–**Joseph Mezzini**

- Who was the biggest hurdle in the unification of Italy?
–**Austria**
- Who is given the credit of the unification of Italy?
–**To Mezzini, Count Kabur and Garibaldi**
- Who founded 'young Italy' in 1831? –**Joseph Mezzini**
- By which name garibaldi organized his army?
–**Red Shirt**
- The unification of Italy was started from?
–**By the integration of the states of Lombard and Sardinia**
- When Italy came into existence as a nation?
–**On 2nd April, 1860**
- Which city was declared as the capital of united Italy in 1871? –**Rome**
- "If the revolution is to start in the society, the leadership of the revolution should be given into the hands of the youth" whose statement is this? –**Joseph Mezzini**

GERMANY

- Which country was let down by the 'Treaty of Versailles'?
–**Germany**
- Who is the founder of 'Fascism'? –**Mussolini**
- Who was the main supporter of 'Fascism'?
–**Adolph Hitler**
- When did Hitler become the Chancellor of Germany?
–**In 1933**
- For Adolph Hitler what was the meaning of the 'Anti-Semitic policy'? –**Anti-Jewish policy**
- At what place was the trial of war-criminals of the Second World War conducted? –**Nuremberg**
- The unification of Germany was done by Bismarck. Of which ruler of Prussia, Bismarck was the Prime Minister?
–**William I**
- Which was the most powerful state of Germany?
–**Prussia**
- By which name, the German National Assembly was known? –**Diet**
- Between 1814 to 1815, Under whose possession the German empire was? –**Austria**
- Under which Treaty of 23rd August, 1866, Austria joined the German Union? –**Prague**
- At which place, Bismarck coronated Emperor William I of Germany? –**In the palace of Versailles**

- After which war, the unification of Germany became possible? **–Sudan**

RUSSIA

- Between whom the Crimean war was fought?
–Between Russia and Turkey
- When did the Russian revolution take place?
–In 1917
- To whom mainly the Russian revolution of the year 1917 is related?
–V. I. Lenin
- Who, first of all, used the word Socialism?
–Robert Owen
- The founder of the Scientific Socialism was Karl Marks. Which country Karl Marx belonged to? **–Germany**
- The books Das Capital and Communist Manifesto were written by? **–Karl Marx**
- The ruler of Russia was called 'Czar'. When this system of Czarism came to an end? **–In March 1917**
- Who is known as the Czar, the liberator?
–Alexander II
- Who was the last Czar of Russia?
–Czar Nicholas II
- The Social Democratic Party was founded?
–In 1903, in Russia
- Bolsheviks and Mensheviks were related to?
–The Social Democrats
- Who was the leader of the Bolshevik Party? **–Lenin**
- On 16th April 1917, Lenin published a revolutionary plan in Russia, which is known as?
–The April Thesis
- Who gave the slogan of 'One Czar, one Church and one Russia'? **–Czar Nicholas II**
- What was the instant reason of the Russian revolution of 1917? **–Defeat of Russia in the First World War**
- Who is considered to be the builder of modern Russia?
–Stalin
- The Industrial revolution started in England?
–Because England had the excess of raw material and the capital due to its colonies.
- Who in Scotland, first of all, invented the method of building the metal road? **–Individuals known as Maiekdum**

- In 1761, who used the steam engine to carry coal from the mines to the harbors by the rail?

–George Stevenson

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

- What was the instantaneous reason of breaking up of the First World War?
–The assassination of the Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand
- When the First World War started?
–On 28th July, 1914
- The instantaneous reason of the First World War?
–The assassination of Prince Ferdinand of Austria, in Sarajevo, the capital of Austria
- In which two groups, the whole world was divided?
–The Allied powers and the Axis powers
- Which country led the axis powers?
–Germany (the other countries included, were Austria, Hungary and Italy etc.)
- In which group, England, Japan, United States of America, Russia and France were included?
–The Allied powers
- At the time of the First World War who was the president of America?
–Woodrow Wilson
- When did America into the First World War?
–On 6th April, 1917
- After sinking the ship Lusitania of England by the u-boat of Germany, America joined the First World War :
–Because on that ship, among 1153 people that died, 128 people belonged to America,
- On 18th June, 1919, the Paris Peace convention was held in which 27 countries participated. But only three countries decided the terms for the peace-treaty. These countries were?
–Britain, France and America
- Which treaty coming into force after the First World War did sow the seeds of the Second World War?
–The Treaty Versailles

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

- Which year the Second World War broke out?
–In 1939
- During the Second World War, which German general was called with the name of 'the desert fox'?
–Rommel

- When did the Second World War start?
–On 1st September,1939
- What was the instantaneous reason of the Second World War?
–Attack of Germany on Poland
- Against whom, Italy and Germany fought together for the first time?
–Spain
- What the name was given by Germany to the plan of attacking the Soviet Union?
–Operation barbossa
- At the time of the Second World War, who was the Prime Minister of England?
–Winston Churchill
- At the time of the Second World War, who was the President of America?
–Franklin D. Roosevelt
- During the Second World War, against which country, America used the atom bomb on 6thaugust, 1945?
–Japan
- Which was the last country, defeated by the allied powers in the Second World War?
–Japan
- What is the Biggest contribution of second World War in the international arena?
–Establishment of UNO

CHINA

- Mao-Tse-Tung was the leader of Communist movement of which country?
–China

- Who founded the National Party of China (Kuomintang)?
–Dr. Sanyat Sen
- Between whom, the opium war was fought?
–Britain and china

JAPAN

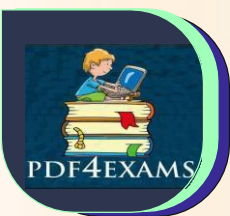
- When the Jap anese att acked on t he Pea rl Ha rbor dockyard where the American pacific fleet was anchored?
–In 1941
- In which country, the cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki devastated by atom bombs in 1945 are situated?
–In Japan

MESCELLANEOUS

- Which is the oldest city with continuous inhabitation?
–Damascus
- Which city is called the eternal city?
–Rome
- Where is the temple of Angkorwat situated?
–In Cambodia
- Who built the angkorwat temple?
–Suryavarman-II
- In which country Karbala, the holy city of the Shia Muslims, is situated?
–Iraq

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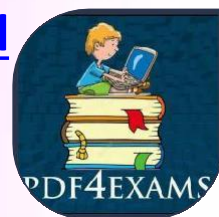
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