OBJECTIVE

General Knowledge

History

Indian & World History

1000+ MCQs

by
Prasoon Kumar



Useful for the aspirants of Civil Services, SSC, Banking, Railways, Defence Services, and various other Competitive & Entrance Exams

Objective General Knowledge HISTORY

Civil Services (Union and State level), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS), Defence Services – CDSE, NDA, Management Aptitude Test (MAT), Common Admission Test (CAT) and useful for all competitive examinations

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

After achieving the status of an acclaimed national publisher in the genre of general trade, academic and semi-academic books, we published for the benefit of students studying in any class from 1st to 10th and preparing for Olympiad examinations in the subjects of Science, Mathematics, English and Cyber. The year was 2015. The success by way of acceptability was exhilarating. Testimonies from students, teachers and parents followed in quick succession. Two years passed by. We realized the show must go on and something outstanding had to be published that student community will find enriching to experience.

We decided to write yet another series that generations after generations would relish reading. The series revolves around the General Knowledge and the book has been named ***'Objective General Knowledge History'***. It has been designed to meet the specific needs of candidates appearing in various competitive exams and entrance exams for jobs as well for higher learning.

This book has been created to remain evergreen. The dynamic variables, facts and figures that alter with time have not been included. The book contains **1000 plus objective questions** on all genres of general awareness on *History*. The primary goal is to provide updated questions on general knowledge.

The book is suggested as a guide for various competitive examinations such as:

- Civil Services (Union and State level)
- Staff Selection Commission (SSC)
- Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS)
- Defence Services – CDSE, NDA and other defence services
- Management Aptitude Test (MAT), Common Admission Test (CAT)
- Railway Recruitment Services and various other examinations

We hope that the book will be of immense help to the readers to upgrade their knowledge on various topics of general knowledge. We wish all aspirants good luck in all their future endeavours.

HISTORY

1. Which was the only Indus site with an artificial brick dockyard?
(a) Lothal
(b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Harappa
(d) Kalibangan

2. Which statement on the Harappan Civilisation is correct?
(a) Cow was sacred to them
(b) The culture was not generally state
(c) 'Pashupati' was venerated by them
(d) Horse sacrifice was known to them

3. Which among the following has not been found in the excavation of Harappan sites?
(a) Fort
(b) Drains and well
(c) Reservoirs
(d) Temple with shikhar

4. The Harappan Civilisation was discovered in the year –
(a) 1901 (b) 1922
(c) 1935 (d) 1942

5. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization usually built their houses of –
(a) Wood
(b) Stone
(c) Pucca bricks
(d) All of these

6. Worship of Mother Goddess was associated with –
(a) Aryan Civilization
(b) Indus Valley Civilization
(c) Mediterranean Civilization
(d) Later Vedic Civilization

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

8. Kalibangan is situated in –
(a) Sindh
(b) Gujarat
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Uttar Pradesh

9. In Mohenjodaro, the largest building is –
(a) A granary
(b) The Pillared Hall
(c) The Great Bath
(d) A Two storeyed House

10. The Indus people knew the use of weights and measures, which is proved by the discovery of the seal at –
(a) Lothal
(b) Harappa
(c) Kalibangan
(d) Chanhudaro

11. Who amongst the following is associated with the study of the Harappan Civilization?
(a) M. Wheeler
(b) M. S. Vats
(c) Charles Mason
(d) Cunningham

12. The Harappan were the earliest people to produce –
(a) Cotton
(b) Barley
(c) Seals
(d) Bronze implements

13. The Harappans were –
(a) Urban (b) Rural
(c) Tribal (d) Nomadic

14. Harappa is situated on the bank of river –
(a) Sindhu (b) Ganga
(c) Ravi (d) Yamuna

15. The Great bath of Indus Valley Civilization is found at –
(a) Ropar
(b) Harappa
(c) Kalibangan
(d) Mohenjodaro

16. The Script of Indus Valley Civilization is –
(a) Tamil
(b) Brahmi
(c) Kharosthi
(d) Undeciphered

17. Lothal, the dockyard site of the Indus Valley Civilization is situated in –
(a) Haryana (b) Gujarat
(c) Punjab (d) Pakistan

18. Which of the following domestic animals was absent in the terracottas of the Indus Civilisation?
(a) Pig (b) Sheep
(c) Cow (d) Buffalo

19. Which area of India was known as Avantika in ancient times?
(a) Malwa
(b) Avadh
(c) Bundelkhand
(d) Ruhelkhand

20. Yavanika or curtain was introduced in Indian theatre by which of the following?
(a) Parthians (b) Greeks
(c) Kushans (d) Shakas

21. The most important text of Vedic mathematics is –
(a) Sulva sutras
(b) Atharvaveda
(c) Satpatha Brahman
(d) Chhandogva Upnishad

22. Which dynasty succeeded the Chalukyas in the western India?
(a) Cholas
(b) Rashtrakutas
(c) Kakatiyas
(d) Pallavas

23. The Raths of Mahabalipuram was built during the reign of the –
(a) Palas
(b) Cholas
(c) Pallavas
(d) Rashtrakutas

24. Epigraphy means –
(a) The study of epics
(b) The study of geography
(c) The study of coins
(d) The study of inscription

25. Arabs were defeated in 738 A. D. by –
(a) Palas
(b) Chalukyas
(c) Rashtrakutas
(d) Pratihars

26. The language used to write source materials in ancient time is –
(a) Pali
(b) Kharosthi
(c) Brahmi
(d) Sanskrit

27. Most of the Chola temples were dedicated to –
(a) Shiva (b) Ganesh
(c) Durga (d) Vishnu

28. The first Indian ruler who established the supremacy of Indian Navy in the Arabian sea was –
(a) Rajaraja I
(b) Rajadhiraja I
(c) Rajendra I
(d) Kulottunga I

29. Who started the Saka Era which is still used by the government of India?
(a) Samudra Gupta
(b) Asoka
(c) Kanishka
(d) Vikramaditya

30. Which among the following is the oldest dynasty?
(a) Gupta (b) Kanwa
(c) Kushan (d) Maurya

31. The University which became famous in the post Gupta Era was –
(a) Taxila (b) Nalanda
(c) Vallabhi (d) Kanchi

32. Which ruler built the Ellora temple?
(a) Sunga
(b) Chalukya
(c) Pallava
(d) Rashtrakuta

33. Which was the only Indian city without a citadel?
(a) Chanhudaro
(b) Harappa
(c) Kalibangan
(d) Mohenjodaro

34. The Harappan Civilisation was discovered in the year –
(a) 1935 (b) 1942
(c) 1901 (d) 1922

35. The Greek ambassador sent to Chandragupta Maurya's court was –
(a) Justin
(b) Kautilya
(c) Megasthenes
(d) Seleucus Nicator

36. Arthasastra was written by –
(a) Bimbisara
(b) Kautilya
(c) Pushyamitra
(d) Dhanananda

37. Which of the following was not composed by Harshavadhana?
(a) Nagananda
(b) Priyadarshika
(c) Ratnavali
(d) Harshacharita

38. Kautilya's Arthashastra' mainly deals with –
(a) Social aspects
(b) Military aspects
(c) Economic doctrines
(d) Political state craft

39. Who was the greatest ruler of the satavahans?
(a) Simuka
(b) Hala
(c) Satkarni I
(d) Gautamiputra satkarni

40. 6^{th} century B.C. was an age of –
(a) Religious ferment
(b) Political unrest
(c) Reasoning
(d) Intellectual awakening

41. Who was the author of Telugu work Amuktamalyada?
(a) Devaraya
(b) Bukka
(c) Harihara
(d) Krishnadeva raya

42. The greatest king of the Pratihara dynasty was –
(a) Dantidurga
(b) Nagbhatta II
(c) Vatsaraj
(d) Bhoj (Mihir-Bhoj)

43. Which Chola king founded the city of Puhar?
(a) Karikala
(b) Ellora
(c) Rajendra chola
(d) Senguttavan

44. The Chinese pilgrim who visited India during the Harsha Vardhan period was –
(a) Hiuen Tsang
(b) Fa-Hian
(c) T-tasing
(d) Nishka

45. The art style which combines Indian and Greek features is called –
(a) Nagara (b) Verna
(c) Gandhara (c) Sikhara

46. Sangam Age is associated with the history of –
(a) Allahabad
(b) Banaras
(d) Tamil Nadu
(d) Khajuraho

47. Who among the following were the first to invade India?
(a) Arabs (b) Turks
(c) Mongols (d) Afghans

48. Name the republic which was a confederacy of tribes in the 6th century B.C.?
(a) Avanti (b) Kosala
(c) Gandhara (d) Vaiji

49. Which of the following was the early capital of Rashtrakutas?
(a) Ajanta (b) Ellora
(c) Sopara (d) Vatapi

50. During the reign of Bindusara there was unrest at –
(a) Rajagriha
(b) Takshsila
(c) Ujjayani
(d) Pushkalawati

51. The earliest settlements of Aryan tribes were at –
(a) Delhi
(b) Bengal
(c) Saptasindh
(d) Uttar Pradesh

52. The Capital of ancient Chola Kingdom was –
(a) Madurai
(b) Uraiyur
(c) Thanjavur
(d) Kaveri pompattinam

53. Which of the following does not have a Stupa?
(a) Ranchi (b) Sanchi
(c) Dhamek (d) Bharhut

54. Who was called Lichchavi Dauhitra?
(a) Kumaragupta
(b) Skandagupta
(c) Chandragupta I
(d) Samudragupta

55. Which museum houses the largest collection of Kushan Sculptures?
(a) Mathura Museum
(b) Madras Museum
(c) Bombay Museum
(d) Delhi Museum

56. Who was the court poet of Harsha?
(a) Ravi Kirti
(b) Vishnu Sharma
(c) Bhani
(d) Banbhatta

57. The Hoyasala's Capital was –
(a) Devagiri
(b) Krishnagiri
(c) Warangal
(d) Dwarasamudra

58. The Bahmani kingdom was founded in the year –

(a) 1336 (b) 1338
(c) 1347 (d) 1361

59. Who were ashta-diggaja in the court of Krishnadeva Raya?
(a) Eight advisors
(b) Eight Telugu poets
(c) Eight great general
(d) Eight Ministers

60. Which region of India was ruled by sultan Zainul Abidin?
(a) Delhi (b) Orissa
(c) Assam (d) Kashmir

61. Who was given the title of Andhra-kavita-Pitamaha?
(a) Peddana (b) Madhav
(c) Sayan (d) Srinath

62. Who built the famous Vaikunta Peruman temple at Kanchipuram?
(a) Nandi Varman II
(b) Narasimna Varman II
(c) Aparajita Varman
(d) Parmeshvara Varman II

63. Which of the following countries has asked India to return the famous 'Dancing Girl' statue from Mohenjodaro?
(a) China (b) Pakistan
(c) Bhutan (d) Bangladesh

64. Puncha Siddhantham of Varahamihira deals with –
(a) Anatomy (b) Medicine
(c) Astrology (d) Astronomy

65. Which ruler founded the famous Vikramshila University for the Buddhists?
(a) Mahipala
(b) Dharmapala
(c) Gopal
(d) Devapala

66. Where is the famous Virupaksha Temple located?
(a) Srikalahasti
(b) Chidambaram
(c) Hampi
(d) Bhadrachalam

67. Hoysala momunents are found in–
(a) Srinagar and Dharwar
(b) Halebid and Belur
(c) Mysore and Bangalore
(d) Hampi and Hospet

68. The Kingdom of Vijayanagar was founded by –
(a) Harihar II
(b) Bukka II
(c) Harihar and Bukka
(d) Vijaya Raja

69. Who was called the Akbar of Kashmir?
(a) Balban
(b) Zainul Abidin
(c) Sujauddaulla
(d) Husain shah

70. Where is the famous Vijaya Vithala temple having its 56 carved pillars emitting musical notes located?
(a) Srirangam
(b) Belur
(c) Hampi
(d) Bhandrachalam

71. Which dynasty succeeded the Chalukyas in the Western Indian?
(a) Cholas
(b) Kakatiyas
(c) Pallavas
(d) Rashtrakutas

72. How was Burma (now Myanmar) known to ancient Indians?
(a) Yavadwipa
(b) Suvarna Bhumi
(c) Suvarnadwipa
(d) Malaymandalam