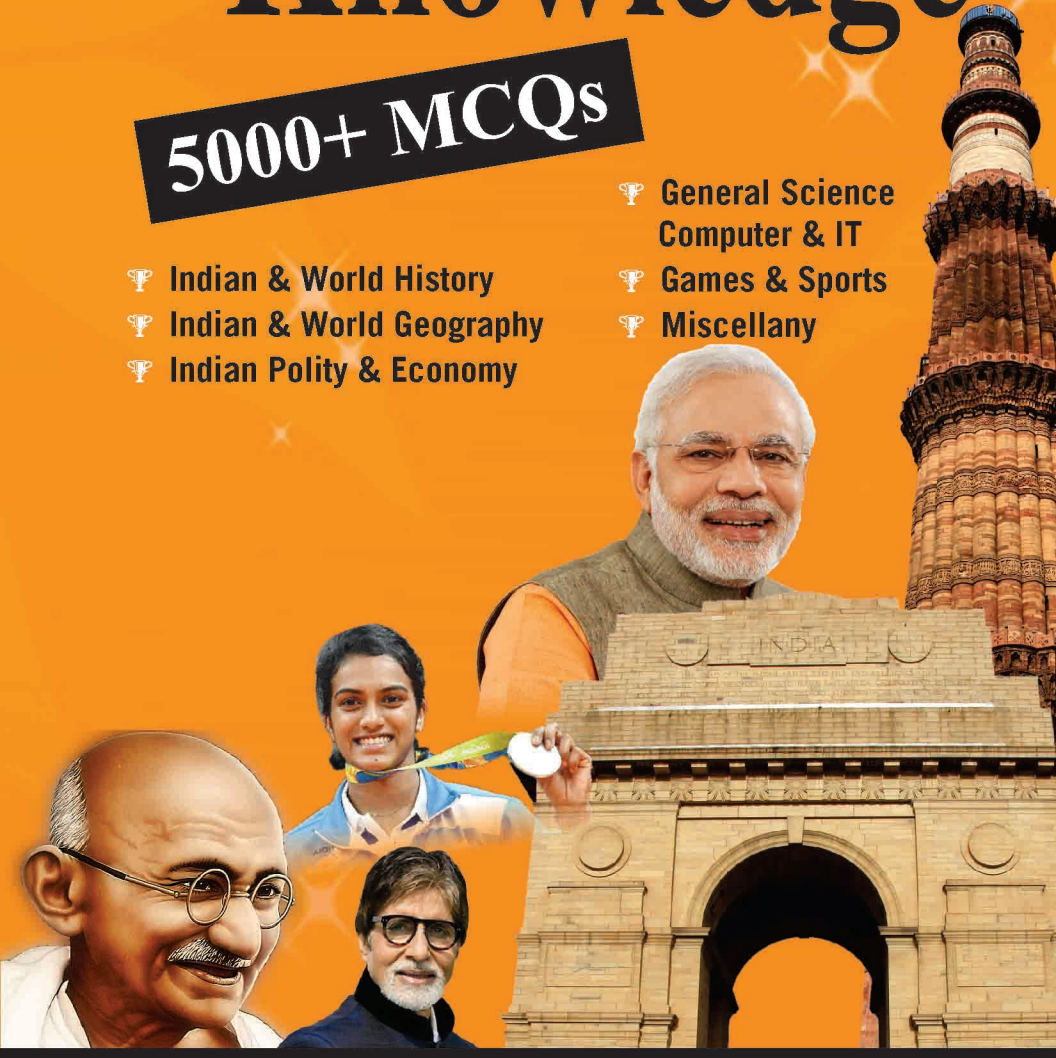
Prasoon Kumar

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Written by
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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.

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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.

INDIAN 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

73. Harshavardhana organized his religious assembly at –
(a) Varanasi (b) Prayag
(c) Mathura (d) Tamralipt

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

75. Name the kingdom which first used elephants in wars –
(a) Magadha (b) Avanti
(c) Champa (d) Kosala

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

77. Who among the following was the pioneer of Yoga?
(a) Atreya
(b) Vanbhata
(c) Patanjali
(d) Vrudukanta

78. The gold coins were introduced first in India by
(a) The sakas
(b) The Parthians
(c) The Kushans
(d) The Greeks

79. The Virupaksha Temple was built by the –
(a) Vakatakas (b) Pallavas
(c) Chalukyas (d) Satavahans

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

81. Taxila was a famous site of –
(a) Gupta art
(b) Mauryan art
(c) Early Vedic art
(d) Gandhara art

82. Where is the Lingaraja temple located?
(a) Ujjain
(b) Madurai
(c) Tiruchendur
(d) Bhubaneswar

83. Who was the court poet of Harsha?
(a) Banabhatta
(b) Ravi kriti
(c) Bhani
(d) Vishnu Sharma

84. Who wrote the grammatical work Ashtadhyayi?
(a) Charvaka (b) Kapila
(c) Panini (d) Kautilya

85. 'Monolithic Rathas' of Pallavas are found at –
(a) Puri
(b) Agra
(c) Kanchipuram
(d) Mahabalipupram

86. Which was the oldest University?
(a) Vaishali (b) Nalanda
(c) Kanauj (d) Gandhara

87. Who composed the Allahabad pillar inscription?
(a) Mahasena (b) Vishnusena
(c) Harisena (d) Veerasena

88. Who was the greatest ruler of the Satavahans?
(a) Hala
(b) Simuka
(c) Satkarni I
(d) Gautami Putra Satkarni

89. Who compiled the tales of "The Panchatantra"?

(a) Tulsidas
(b) Valmiki
(c) Ved vyasa
(d) Vishnu Sharma

90. 6^{th} century B.C. was an age of –
(a) Political unrest
(b) Religious ferment
(c) Reasoning
(d) Intellectual awakening

91. The Gandhara art flourshied under –
(a) The Kushanas
(b) The Guptas
(c) The Maurayas
(d) The Satavahans

92. The term 'Upanishad' literally implies –
(a) Wisdom (b) Recitation
(c) Knowledge (d) Sitting near

93. Pancha Siddhantam of Varaha Mihira deals with –
(a) Anatomy (b) Astronomy
(c) Astrology (d) Medicine

94. The subject matter which Manusmriti deals with is related to –
(a) Law (b) Arts
(c) Politics (d) Economics

95. The first grammarian of the Sanskrit language was –
(a) Kalhana (b) Panini
(c) Maitreyi (d) Kalidas

96. The Jaina literature is known as –
(a) Angas (b) Epics
(c) Tripitakas (d) Aryasutras

97. The Varaha Mihira is an/a –
(a) Astronomer
(b) Astronaut
(c) Power station
(d) Space shuttle

98. Which among the following was not a physician?
(a) Charaka
(b) Charvaka
(c) Sushuruta
(d) Dhanvantari

99. Buddha means –
(a) The religious preacher
(b) The Genius
(c) The powerful
(d) The Enlighted one

100. Which of the following place where Buddha attained enlightenment?
(a) Rajgriha (b) Sarnath
(c) Bodh Gaya (d) Kapilvastu

101. Buddhism made an important impact by allowing two sections of the society into its fold. They were –
(a) Merchants and priests
(b) Money lenders and slaves
(c) Warriors and traders
(d) Women and sudras

102. 'Bull' in Buddhism is associated with which event of Buddha's life?
(a) Birth
(b) Enlightenment
(c) Mahaparinirvan
(d) Great departure

103. The monk who influenced Ashoka to embrace Buddhism was –
(a) Upagupta
(b) Vishnu Gupta
(c) Brihadratha
(d) Brahma Gupta

104. The last Buddhist King who was a great Sanskrit Scholar and a writer was –
(a) Kanishka
(b) Bimbisara
(c) Harshavardhana
(d) Ashoka

105. The Third Buddhist Council was patronised by –
(a) Sabakami
(b) Ashoka
(c) Kanishka
(d) Maha Kashyap Upali

106. The religion which preached, "Desire is the cause for all sufferings" is –
(a) Buddhism (b) Jainism
(c) Sikhism (d) Hinduism

107. The caves of Ajanta and Ellora belonged to –
(a) Hindus (b) Jains
(c) Sikhs (d) Buddhists

108. The site of birth of Gautam Buddha is marked by –
(a) A statue
(b) A monastery
(c) A peepal tree
(d) A "Rummindel Pillar" of Ashok Maurya

109. The Buddhist monk who spread Buddhism in Tibet was–
(a) Ananda
(b) Nagarjuna
(c) Asanga
(d) Padmasambhava

110. Buddha Dhamma and Sangha together are known as –
(a) Trimurti (b) Trisarga
(c) Trivarga (d) Triratna

111. Where was the first Buddhist council held?
(a) Kashmir (b) Pataliputra
(c) Vaishali (d) Rajagriha

112. Buddha preached his first Sermon at –
(a) Gaya (b) Sarnath
(c) Pataliputra (d) Vaishali

113. 'Tripitaka' is the religious book of –
(a) Sikhs (b) Jains
(c) Hindus (d) Buddhists

114. Nalanda University was a great centre of learning especially in –
(a) Tantra
(b) Jainism
(c) Buddhism
(d) Vaishnavism

115. Ashoka called the Third Buddhist council at –
(a) Sarnath (b) Kalinga
(c) Pataliputra (d) Magadha

116. Where did Lord Buddha breathe his last?
(a) Bodh Gaya (b) Rajgir
(c) Sarnath (d) Kushinagar

117. Who according to Buddhists is believed to be the next incarnation of Gautam Budha?
(a) Kalki (b) Maitreya
(c) Atreya (d) Nagarjuna

118. Who among the following is the sacred book of the Buddhists?
(a) Vedas (b) Jatakas
(c) Tripitaka (d) Upanishad

119. Which language was mostly used for the propagation of Buddhism?
(a) Prakrit (b) Pali
(c) Sanskrit (d) Sauraseni

120. Ashoka spread Buddhism all over India and Ceylon by –
(a) Becoming a Buddhist monk
(b) Waging wars
(c) Teaching the Triratnas
(d) Sending the Dharma Mahamatras

121. Which one of the following is the principal source of information on Ashoka's campaign against Kalinga?
(a) Pillar Edict VII
(b) Rock Edict XIII
(c) Mahavamse
(d) Divyavadana

122. Which Indian ruler fought the Kalinga war?
(a) Shiva ji
(b) Ashoka
(c) Chandragupta
(d) Samudragupta

123. Ashoka called the third Buddhist council at –
(a) Kalinga
(b) Sarnath
(c) Magadha
(d) Pataliputra

124. Which of the following would be the most accurate description of the Mouryan Monarchy under Ashoka?
(a) Enlighten despotism
(b) Oriental despotism
(c) Guided democracy
(d) Centralized autocracy

125. Which event brought about a profound change in Ashoka's administrative policy?
(a) The Kalinga war
(b) The embracing of Buddhism
(c) The Third Buddhist Council
(d) Sending missionary to Ceylon

126. Who among the following was a wife of emperor Ashoka, who influenced him?
(a) Gautami (b) Charulata
(c) Chandalika (d) Karuwaki

127. Where is the temple of Angkorwat situated?
(a) Malaysia (b) Myanmar
(c) Combodia (d) Thailand

128. The author of Arthashastra was a contemporary of –
(a) Samudragupta
(b) Ashoka
(c) Chandragupta Maurya
(d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

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

130 Up to where did Chandragupta Maurya's empire extend in the north west?
(a) Indus river
(b) Ravi river
(c) Hindkush range
(d) Satluj river

131. Who among the following was not a part of the Mauryan dynasty?
(a) Bindusara
(b) Ajatsatru
(c) Chandragupta Maurya
(d) None of these

132. Pulakesin II was the greatest ruler of the –
(a) Cholas of Tamil Nadu
(b) Pallavas of Kanchhi
(c) Chalukyas of Kalyani
(d) Chalukyas of Badami

133. Gondhara art flourished under –
(a) The Guptas
(b) The Mauryas
(c) The Kushans
(d) The satavahanas

134. During which of the following periods of Indian History did the Kshatriyas have a district identity?
(a) Gupta period
(b) Maurya Period
(c) Age of the Buddha
(d) Post Maurya age

135. King Kharvela was the greatest ruler of the Chedi dynasty of –
(a) Kalinga
(b) Purushpur
(c) Kannauj
(d) Cholamandalam

136. The Gupta Saka was founded by –
(a) Kumara Gupta
(b) Samudra Gupta
(c) Chandragupta I
(d) Chandragupta II

137. The Gupta king who assumed the little of 'Vikramaditya' was –
(a) Chandragupta II
(b) Skandagupta
(c) Samudragupta
(d) Kumaragupta

138. The official language of Guptas was –
(a) Pali (b) Prakrit
(c) Hindi (d) Sanskrit

139. The Gupta dynasty was famous for –
(a) Revenue and land reform
(b) Art and architecture
(c) Imperialism
(d) None of these

140. What was Chandragupta II also known as –
(a) Ramagupta
(b) Vikramaditya
(c) Skandgupta
(d) Samudragupta

141. The Nalanda University was founded by –
(a) Chandragupta
(b) Samudragupta
(c) Kumaragupta
(d) Harsha Vardhana

142. The coins of which of the following reveal their love for music?
(a) Cholas (b) Nandas
(c) Guptas (d) Mauryas

143. The famous poet Kalidasa lived in the court of –
(a) Kumaragupta
(b) Chandragupta-I
(c) Chandragupta-II
(d) Samudragupta

144. The author of 'Arthashastra' was a contemporary of –
(a) Ashoka
(b) Samudragupta
(c) Chandragupta Maurya
(d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

145. Ajanta Caves were built during –
(a) Gupta (b) Maurya
(c) Chalukya (c) Kushana

146. The Greek Roman Art has found a place in –
(a) Kalinga (b) Gandhara
(c) Ellora
(d) Buddhist Art

147. Which one of the following coins was issued in silver during the Gupta period?
(a) Dinar (b) Nishka
(c) Kakini (d) Rupyaka

148. The Gupta era was started by whom?
(a) Srigupta
(b) Samudragupta
(c) Chandragupta-I
(d) Ghatotkacha

149. Satvahanas minted their coins predominately in –
(a) Gold (b) Silver
(c) Copper (d) Lead

150. The first metal used by man was –
(a) Copper
(b) Silver
(c) Iron
(d) Aluminium

151. The greatest Kushan leader who got converted to Buddhism was –
(a) Vima (b) kadphishes
(c) Kujala (d) Kanishka

152. Purushpura is the other name of –
(a) Punjab
(b) Patna
(c) Pataliputra
(d) Peshawar

153. The staple food of the Vedic Aryans was –
(a) Rice and Pulses
(b) Vegetables and Fruits
(c) Milk and its Products
(d) Barley and Rice

154. Which of the following was the capital of the Chola kings –
(a) Tanjore
(b) Kanchi
(c) Madurai
(d) Trichirapally

155. Harsha Charita was written by–
(a) Vyasa (b) Kalidassa
(c) Valmiki (d) Banabhata

156. The Rashtrakutas kingdom was founded by –
(a) Govinda III
(b) Indra III
(c) Amoghavarsha
(d) Dandi Durga

157. The first Tirthankar of the Jains was –
(a) Ajitanath
(b) Parshvanath
(c) Rishabha
(d) Arishtanemi

158. Mahavira's first disciple was –
(a) Jamali
(b) Charvaka
(c) Bhadrabahu
(d) Sthulabhadra

159. Which of the following is not the 'Tri Ratna' of Janism?
(a) Right faith
(b) Right view
(c) Right knowledge
(d) Right conduct

160. Both Jainism and Buddhism had no faith in –
(a) Caste system
(b) Salvation
(c) Rituals
(d) Yajanas

161. Who was the mother of Mahavira?
(a) Anojja
(b) Yasoda
(c) Devanandi
(d) Trishala

162. Mahaviras was born in a Kshatriya clan by the name of–
(a) Janitrika (b) Mallas
(c) Shakya (d) Lichhavis

163. Who is also known as Nigantha Nataputra?
(a) Nagarjuna
(b) Shankaracharya
(c) Gautam Buddha
(d) Vardhamana Mahavira

164. Buddha lived approximately at the same time as –
(a) Moses
(b) Confucius
(c) Hammurabi
(d) Prophet Mohammad

165. Syadvad is a doctrine of –
(a) Jainism
(b) Saivism
(c) Vaishnavism
(d) Lokayatism

166. Prabhas Giri is a pilgrim spot of –
(a) Jains
(b) Saivites
(c) vaishnavites
(d) Buddhists

167. Name the last Trithankara –
(a) Mahavira
(b) Subhadra
(c) Parsvanath
(d) Siddhartha

168. Vardhman Mahavir is also known an –
(a) Jain
(b) Jena
(c) Great Preacher
(d) Great Teacher

169. Who is the founder of Jainism in India?
(a) Ashoka
(b) Mahavira
(c) Gautama
(d) Chandragupta

170. Which one of the following is not a sect of Buddhism?
(a) Hinayana (b) Mahayana
(c) Theravad (d) Digambar

171. Which one of the following was the last Buddhist text produced in India?
(a) Dohakosa
(b) Divya Vandana
(c) Vajra Chedika
(d) Vamsathapakasini

172. Vaishakha Poornima has a great significance because it was on this day –
(a) Buddha was born
(b) Buddha got enlightened
(c) Buddha died
(d) All of these

173. Who of the following was a contemporary of Gautama Buddha?
(a) Paravanath
(b) Bhadrabahu
(c) Vardhaman Mahavira
(d) Chandragupta Maurya

174. Which of the following places is associated with Jainism?
(a) Pava (b) Shravasti
(c) Prayag (d) Kapil Vastu

175. Mahavira was born in the 6th century BC at –
(a) Sarnath
(b) Magadha
(c) Vaishali
(d) None of these

176. Where has the world's largest statue of Buddha been installed?
(a) Hyderabad (b) Bamiyan
(c) Lhasa (d) kandy

177. Who is said to have become the chief of the Jain Sangh after the death of Mahavira?
(a) Jambu
(b) Sudharma
(c) Sthulbhadra
(d) Bhadrabahu

178. Who among the following is known as the Light of Asia?

(a) Lord Buddha
(b) Prophet Monammad
(c) Zrathustra
(d) Jesus Christ

179. The Lumbini was the birth place of Buddha is attested by an inscription of –
(a) Kanishka
(b) Harsha
(c) Ashoka
(c) Pushyamitra Sung

180. Which of the following places is considered a Jin Siddha Kshetra on account of its association with Parasvanath?
(a) Pava
(b) Champa
(c) Urjayanta
(d) Sammed Sikhar

181. Mahavir Jaina breathed his last at –
(a) Rajgir
(b) Pawapuri
(c) Ranchi
(d) Samastipur

182. Which of the following propounded that 'destiny determines everything, man is powerless'?
(a) Jains
(b) Ajivakas
(c) Mimansakas
(d) Buddhists

183. Who among the following presided over the Buddhist council held during the reign of Kanishka at Kashmir?
(a) Parsva (b) Vasumitra
(c) Sudraka (d) Nagarjuna

184. Sarnath is in the state of –
(a) Gujarat
(b) Kerala
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Maharashtra

185. Buddha was born at –
(a) Kapil vastu
(b) Lumbini
(c) Pataliputra
(d) Vaishali

186. Anekantvada is a core theory and philosophy of which one of the following?
(a) Jainism
(b) Buddhism
(c) Sikkhism
(d) Vaishnavism

187. The greatest development in the Kushana period was in the field of –
(a) Art (b) Religion
(c) Literature
(d) Architecture

188. The great silk-route to the Indians was opened by –
(a) Fa-Hien (b) Ashoka
(c) Harsha (d) Kanishka

189. The Saka Era commencing from A.D. 78 was founded by
(a) Chandragupta
(b) Kanishka
(c) Ashoka
(d) Vikramaditya

190. The 'Kannauj assembly' organized by Harsha was held in honour of –
(a) Hieun-Tsang
(b) Fa-Hien
(c) Itsing
(d) Megasthenes

191. The Seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram are a witness to the art patronised by the –
(a) Cheras (b) Pandyas
(c) Cholas (d) Pallavas

192. Prince Ellara conquered Sri Lanka in the second century B C, with which of the following dynasties of Dravida ruler was he associated?
(a) Chola (b) Pandya
(c) Chera (d) Pallava

193. Who started the Saka Era and when?
(a) Kanishka in AD 78
(b) Kadphises in 58 BC
(c) Rudradaman I in AD 78
(d) Vikramaditya in 58 BC

194. When was the 'Panchtantra' written?
(a) Gupta period
(b) Harsha period
(c) Maurya period
(d) Kanishka period

195. Taxila University was situated in –
(a) Pakistan (b) Burma
(c) India (d) Bangladesh

196. Who was the court poet of Samudragupta?
(a) Nagarjuna
(b) Aryabhatta
(c) Asvaghosha
(d) Harisena

197. There are only two examples of cave paintings of the Gupta period in ancient India. One of them is paintings of Ajanta caves. Where is the other surviving example of Gupta paintings?
(a) Ellora Caves
(b) Nasik Caves
(c) Bagh Caves
(d) Lomesh Rishi cave

198. Cosider the following literary works.
I. Kumar Sambhavam
II. Mudrarakshasa
III. Raghuvamsa
IV. Ritusamhara
Which of these were the works of Kalidasa?
(a) I, III, IV (b) II, III, IV
(c) I, II, IV (d) I, II, III

199. Which one of the periods marks the beginning of the Indian temple architecture?
(a) Gupta (b) Sunga
(c) Nanda (d) Maurya

200. The six district School of Indian philosophy – Sankhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaishasika, Mimansa, Vedanta became fully articulated during the -
(a) The Gupta age
(b) The Kushana age
(d) The Maurya age
(d) The Vedic age

201. The word Aryan means –
(a) Cultivator
(b) Brahmachari
(c) Pastoral society
(d) Of good family

202. Nyaya Darshan was propagated by –
(a) Jaimini
(b) Kapil
(c) Kanada
(d) Gautama

203. The God who is the most prominent in 'Rigaveda' is –
(a) Indra (b) Vishnu
(c) Agni (d) Pasupati

204. The great law giver of ancient time was –
(a) Manu (b) Vatsyayana
(c) Ashoka (d) Aryabhatta

205. In which language was the 'Shrimad Bhagavad Gita' originally written?
(a) Sanskrit
(b) Pali
(c) Prakrit
(d) Apabhramsa

206. Who was the first European to designate Aryan as a race?
(a) H-H-Wilson
(b) General Cunningham
(c) Max Muller
(d) William Jones

207. The hymns of 'Rigaveda' are the work of –
(a) One author
(b) Four authors
(c) Seven authors
(d) Many authors

208. The words *Satya Meva Jayate* in the state Emblem of India have been adopted from which one of the following?
(a) Brahma Upanishad
(b) Maitreyi Upanishad
(c) Mundak Upanishad
(d) Mudgala Upanishad

209. Who composed Gayatri Mantra?
(a) Indra
(b) Parikshit
(c) Vasishtha
(d) Vishwamitra

210. The literal meaning of the word Arya is –
(a) Priest (b) Warrior
(c) Learned (d) Superior

211. The Indus Valley people traded with –
(a) Chinese
(b) Roman
(c) Parthians
(d) Mesopotamians

212. An advanced Water management system of Harappa times has been unearthed at –
(a) Alamgirpur
(b) Lothal
(c) Dholavira
(d) Kalibangan

213. Cotton for textile was first cultivated in –
(a) India
(b) Mesopatamia
(c) Egypt
(d) Central America

214. Which of the following animals was not known to the Indus Valley Civilization?
(a) Horse (b) Elephant
(c) Buffalo (d) Giraffe

215. The local name of Mohenjodaro is –
(a) Mound of the Dead
(b) Mound of the Living
(c) Mound of the Great
(d) Mound of the Survivor

216. Which one of the following was not known to the Harappans?
(a) Construction of pillars
(b) Construction of Arches
(c) Construction of drains
(d) Construction of wells

217. Upanishad are books on –
(a) Religion (b) Law
(c) Yoga (d) Philosophy

218. The Rigvedic God Varuna was–
(a) Destroyer of foes
(b) Harbinger of Peace
(c) God of prosperity
(d) Guardian of the cosmic order

219. The word Gotra occurs for the first time in –-
(a) Sama Veda
(b) Riga Veda
(c) Yajur Veda
(d) Atharva Veda

220. In the early Rigvedic period, what was considered to be most valuable property?
(a) Cow (b) Land
(c) Woman (d) Water

221. The Indus Valley civilization was non Aryan because –
(a) It had an agricultural economy
(b) It was urban
(c) It has a pictographic script
(d) It extended up to Narmada valley

222. The archaeological finds from Alamgirpur in Ghaziabad district reflect the –
(a) Mauryan culture
(b) Gupta culture
(c) Harappa culture
(d) Vedic culture

223. The famous figure of a dancing girl found in the excavation of Mohenjodaro was made up of
(a) Steatite (b) Bronze
(c) Terracota
(d) Red limestone

224. Who discovered the Indus Valley civilization?
(a) Dayaram Sahni
(b) A.L. Basham
(c) V. S. Agarwal
(d) Sir Leonard Wooley

225. Which one of the following animals was not represented on the seals and terracotta art of Harappan culture?
(a) Tiger (b) Cow
(c) Elephant (d) Rhinoceros

226. A copper chariot of Harappan times was discovered at –
(a) Banawali (b) Rakhigarhi
(c) Kuntal (d) Daimabad

227. The religion of early Vedic Aryans was primarily of –
(a) Worship of nature and Bhakti
(b) Worship of nature and Yajnas
(c) Image worship and Yajnas
(d) Bhakti

228. The Indian king who opposed Alexander was –
(a) Porus
(b) Chandragupta
(c) Dhanananda
(d) Ambhi

229. Which was the first capital of Magadha?
(a) Champa
(b) Vaishali
(c) Giri Barja (Raj Griha)
(d) Pataliputra

230. Which one of the following had not come to India with Alexander?
(a) Deimachus
(b) Onesicritus
(c) Aritobulus
(d) Nearchus

231. Mahajanapada situated on the bank of river Godavari was –
(a) Kamboja (b) Vatsa
(c) Avanti (d) Assaka

232. Who among the following was not a contemporary of other three?
(a) Milinda
(b) Prasenjit

(c) Gautama Buddha
(d) Bimbisara

233. Which one of the following rulers of Magadha was the contemporary of Alexander, the Great?
(a) Dhanananda
(b) Chandragupta Maurya
(c) Sukalp
(d) Mahapadmananda

234. When Alexander invaded India, who were the rulers of Magadha?
(a) Nandas
(b) Mauryas
(c) Shishunagas
(d) Haryankas

235. Gandhara school of art came into existence in –
(a) Shiva sect
(b) Mahayana sect
(c) Hinayana sect
(d) Vaishanava sect

236. Name the clan Buddha Belonged to –
(a) Kuru (b) Sakya
(c) Maurya (d) Gnathrika

237. The third vehicle in Buddhism was known as –
(a) Zen
(b) Vajrayana
(c) Mahasanghika
(d) None of these

238. Buddha's preachings were mainly related to –
(a) Practice of rituals
(b) Idol worship
(c) Purity of thought and conduct
(d) Belief in one God

239. Which state is called the 'Cradle of Buddhism'?
(a) Sikkim
(b) Bihar
(c) Madhya Pradesh
(d) Uttar Pradesh

240. The stupa site which is not connected with any incident of Lord Buddha's life?
(a) Sanchi (b) Kushinagar
(c) Sarnath (d) Bodh Gaya

241. Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana in the republic of –
(a) Palas (b) Sakyas
(c) Mallas (d) Lichhavis

242. The doctrine of three jewels – Right belief, Right Conduct and Right Knowledge – is crowning glory of –
(a) Jainism
(b) Buddhism
(c) Christianity
(d) None of these

243. Where was Mahavir Swami born?
(a) Magadh
(b) Pataliputra
(c) Kundagram
(d)Vaishali

244. Who among the following historical personalities of India is also known as Vishnugupta?
(a) Kalidasa (b) Bilhana
(c) Patanjali (d) Chankaya

245. Which one of the following places has no Ashokan edicts?
(a) Topra (b) Kandhar
(c) Girnar (d) Pataliputra

246. The description of the administration of Pataliputra is available in –
(a) Indica
(b) Arthashastra
(c) Divyavadan
(d) Ashoka's inscriptons

247. Who of the following was a contemporary of Alexander, The Great?
(a) Ashoka
(b) Pushyamitra Sunga
(c) Bimbisara
(d) Chandragupta Maurya

248. To which dynasty did Ashoka belong?
(a) Gupta (b) Kushan
(c) Vardhana (d) Maurya

249. Chandragupta Maurya figures prominently in the book of –
(a) Bhasa
(b) Ashvaghosha
(c) Sudraka
(d) Vishakhdatta

250. Who among the following Mauryan rulers conquered the Deccan?
(a) Kunala
(b) Chandragupta
(c) Ashoka
(d) Bindusara

251. The court language of the Mughal was –
(a) Hindi (b) Urdu
(c) Arabic (d) Persian

252. Who of the following was the biographer of Akbar?
(a) Birbal
(b) Faizi
(c) Abdul Nabi Khan
(d) Abul Fajal

253. What was the age of Akbar at the time of his coronation at Kalanaur?
(a) Thirteen (b) Fifteen
(c) Eighteen (d) Twenty

254. Which of the following Mughal emperor is credited with composition of Hindi songs?
(a) Babur (b) Akbar
(c) Shahjahan (d) Jahangir

255. Bibi –ka-Maqbara is located in India at –
(a) Jaunpur
(b) Hyderabad
(c) Aurangabad
(d) Fatehpur Sikri

256. Rana Pratap Singh of Mewar was defeated by the Mughal army in the battle of –
(a) Chittor
(b) Udaipur
(c) Haldighati
(d) Mewar

257. Humayun had to run away from India after he was defeated in the battle of –
(a) Panipat (b) Gogra
(c) Khanwa (d) Kannauj

258. Who among the following introduced the Mansabdari system?
(a) Aklbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shershah (d) Shahjahan

259. Who constructed Humayun's tomb in Delhi?
(a) Akbar (b) Haji Begam
(c) Babur (d) Humayun

260. Who was Akbar's Guardian?
(a) Tansen
(b) Biram Khan
(c) Amir Khusru
(d) Abul Fazal

261. Who was Akbar's famous revenue minister?
(a) Tansen
(b) Todarmal
(c) Rana Pratap Singh
(d) Humayun

262. Tansen, a great musician of his times was in the court of –

(a) Akbar
(b) Bahadur shah
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Jahangir

263. 'Din-i-Ilahi' was the new religion started by –
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Humayun (d) Shahjahan

264. The Mughal Painting reached its zenith during the reign of –
(a) Jahangir (b) Akbar
(c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb

265. Shahjahan built the Moti Masjid at –
(a) Delhi (b) Jaipur
(c) Agra (d) Amarkot

266. Who got constructed 'Grand Trunk Road'?
(a) Akbar
(b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Ashoka
(d) Samudra Gupta

267. Who among the following was an illiterate?
(a) Akbar (b) Jahangir
(c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb

268. The first Mughal Emperor of India was –
(a) Babar (b) Albar
(c) Humayun (d) Shahjahan

269. Which was the second capital of Akbar?
(a) Agra
(b) Delhi
(c) Patna
(d) Fatehpur Sikri

270. Who translated 'Mahab-haratha' into Persiann?
(a) Babar (b) Badauni
(c) Abul Fazal (d) Ibn-Batuta

271. Who built 'Purana Quilla'?
(a) Babar (b) Akbar
(c) Shershah (d) Aurangzeb

272. Who was called Zinda Pir (living saint) in Mughal India?
(a) Jahangir (b) Akbar
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Shahjahan

273. The historian Abul Fazl was killed by –
(a) Bairam Khan
(b) Uday Singh
(c) Hemu
(d) Bir Singhdeo Bundela

274. Who built the tomb of her emperor husband?
(a) Haji Beghum
(b) Shah Beghum
(c) Noor Jahan Begum
(d) Mumtaj Mahal Beghum

275. The Mughal Emperor who prohibited the use of tobacco was –
(a) Babur (b) Akbar
(c) Aurangzeb (d) Jahangir

276. The Mughal Emperor who appointed maximum number of Hindu officers was –
(a) Akbar
(b) Shahjahan
(c) Humayun
(d) Aurangzeb

277. The original name of Mumtaj Mahal was –
(a) Ladli Beghum
(b) Mehrunnisa
(c) Rosha Ara
(d) Arjumand Bano Beghum

278. Jaziya was re-imposed during the reign of –
(a) Akbar
(b) Jahangir
(c) Humayun
(d) Aurangzeb

279. Who among the following was the daughter of Emperor Aurangzeb?
(a) Zebunnisa
(b) Roshan Ara
(c) Jahan Ara
(d) Gauhar Ara

280. The Battle of Dharmat was fought between –
(a) Babur and Afghans
(b) Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh
(c) Muhammad Ghori and Jaichand
(d) Ahmed Shah Durrani and the Maratha

281. Where is the mausoleum of Shershah?
(a) Delhi (b) Kalinjar
(c) Sasaram (d) Sonargaon

282. The ruler of Mewar who was defeated in the battle of Khanwa by Babur in 1527 was –
(a) Man Singh
(b) Rana Pratap
(c) Rana Sanga
(d) Sawai Uday Singh

283. What was district known as during the Mughal administration?
(a) Sarkar (b) Vishaya
(c) Ahar (d) Suba

284. The first English person who visited the court of Akbar was–
(a) Peter Mundy
(b) John Hawkins
(c) Ralph Fitch
(d) Sir Thomas Roe

285. The famous diamond 'Kohinoor' was presented to Shahjahan by –
(a) Murad
(b) Mir Jumla
(c) Aurangzeb
(d) Abul Hasan Qutbshah

286. Who wrote Humayunnama?
(a) Badauni
(b) Faizi
(c) Gulbadan Begum
(d) Abul Faizl

287. Who was the Mughal Emperor to have lifted the Jaziya on Hindus?
(a) Akbar (b) Babur
(c) Shahjahan (d) Jahangir

288. Shershah was buried at –
(a) Patna (b) Jaunpur
(c) Sasaram (d) Jahangir

289. Babur assumed the title of 'Badshah' first at –
(a) Samarkand
(b) Kabul
(c) Fargana
(d) Delhi

290. Who wrote 'Akbarnama'?
(a) Faizi
(b) Abul Fazl
(c) Abdul Qadir Badauni
(d) Abdur Rahim Khanekhana

291. Which building built by Akbar was designed on the principles of Buddish Vihara?
(a) Jodhabai Mahal
(b) Buland Darwaja
(c) Panch Mahal
(d) Diwan-i-Khas

292. Tulsidas composed his Ramcharitamanas in the reign of –
(a) Babur
(b) Akbar
(c) Aurangzeb
(d) Bahadur Shah Zafar

293. Who among the following deserves the credit for construction of Lal Quila?

(a) Jahangir
(b) Akbar
(c) Shahjahan
(d) Sikandar Lodi

294. Dara Shikoh finally lost the war of succession to Aurangzeb in the battle of –
(a) Deorai (b) Khanwa
(c) Samugarh (d) Dharmat

295. The Moti Masjid in Agra was built during the reign of –
(a) Humayun
(b) Aurangzeb
(c) Shahjahan
(d) Shah Alam II

296. Who among the following Indian rulers was a contemporary of Akbar?
(a) Martanda Varma
(b) Ahilya Bai
(c) Sawai Jai Singh
(d) Rani Durgawati

297. Where did Babur die?
(a) Lahore (b) Kabul
(c) Delhi (d) Agra

298. When did Humayun first attacked the Chunar fort?
(a) 1531 A.D. (b) 1532 A.D.
(c) 1533 A.D. (d) 1536 A.D.

299. During the Mughal rule, the copper coin was known as –
(a) Shamsi (b) Dam
(c) Tanka (d) Rupee

300. Who among the following Mughal Emperors had the longest reign?
(a) Muhammad Shah
(b) Jahandar Shah
(c) Bahadur Shah
(d) Farrukhsiyar

301. Who built the Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri?
(a) Akbar (b) Shahjahan
(c) Jahangir (d) Aurangzeb

302. Between whom was the battle of Chausa fought –
(a) Akbar and Rana Pratap
(b) Humayun and Shershah
(c) Jahangir and Rana Amar Singh
(d) Bahadur Shah of Gujarat and Humayun

303. Which one of the following terms is not associated with the Mughals?
(a) Jital (b) Jagir
(c) Mansab (d) Dam

304. Bahadur Shah was –
(a) Successor of Shershah
(b) Last Mughal ruler
(c) Last ruler of Lodhis
(d) Successor of Maratha ruler, Shivaji

305. Which of the following Mughal painters according to Abul Fazal was excellent in drawing of features?
(a) Basawan
(b) Behjad
(c) Abdus Samad
(d) Mir Saiyad Ali

306. Which of the following Mughal emperors spent a greater part of his reign to overthrow the Deccan Kingdom?
(a) Jahangir
(b) Akbar
(c) Aurangzeb
(d) Shahjahan

307. The innovator of the Revenue settlement during the rule of Akbar was –
(a) Raja Bhagwan Das
(b) Raja Birbal
(c) Raja Man Singh
(d) Raja Todarmal

308. Who amongst the following succeeded Aurangzeb?
(a) Akbar II (b) Kam Baksh
(c) Azam (d) Mauzzam

309. Which of the following forts was not built by Akbar?
(a) Lahore Fort
(b) Agra Fort
(c) Allahabad Fort
(d) Gwalior Fort

310. Todar Mal, the brilliant revenue officer served under –
(a) Bhagwan Das
(b) Baz bahadur
(c) Humayun
(d) Sher shah

311. The first Battle of Panipat was fought in the year?
(a) 1516 (b) 1526
(c) 1556 (d) 1761

312. The famous Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan was taken away in 1739 by –
(a) British East India Company
(b) Persian invader Nadir Shah
(c) Afghan invader Ahmad Shah Abdali
(d) Mongol invader Chengiz Khan

313. What was the name of the Hall of Worship constructed by Akbar?
(a) Buland Darwaza
(b) Diwan-e-Aam
(c) Diwan-e-Khas
(d) Ibadat Khana

314. The only Hindu courtier of Akbar who accepted Din-i-Ilahi was –
(a) Birbal (b) Tansen
(c) Todermal (d) Man Singh

315. A renowned Jain scholar who was greatly honoured by Akbar was –
(a) Bhadrabahu
(b) Hemachandra
(c) Harivijaya
(d) Vastupala

316. Where is Bada Imambara located?
(a) Lucknow (b) Agra
(c) Allahabad (d) Patna

317. Who got the Gita translated into Persian?
(a) Akbar
(b) Murad
(c) Dara Shikoh
(d) Shah Jahan

318. The original name of Tansen the most famous musician at the court of Akbar was –
(a) Banda Bahadur
(b) Ram Tanu Pande
(c) Markandey Pandey
(d) Lal Kalwant

319. The Upanishads were translated by Dara Shikoh in Persian under the title of –
(a) Al-Fihrist
(b) Mayma–ul-Bahrain
(c) Sirr-i-Akbar
(d) Kitabul Bayan

320. Which of the following Mughal emperors wrote their own autobiographies?
(a) Babur and Jahangir
(b) Akbar and Aurangzeb
(c) Shah Alam and Farukhsiyar
(d) Jahangir and Shahjahan

321. Who translated Ramayan into Persian?
(a) Badauni (b) Abul Faizi
(c) Isar Das (d) Abdul Latif

322. The dead body of Babar by his own choice lies buried in –
(a) Agra (b) Kabul
(c) Farghana (d) Samarqand

323. Who was the Guru of Shivaji?
(a) Ramdas (b) Tukaram
(c) Namdev (d) Eknath

324. In Shivaji's council of Ministers, the prime Minister was called –
(a) Mantri (b) Sachiv
(c) Samanta (d) Peshwa

325. Coronation of Shivaji took place in –
(a) 1627 A.D (b) 1674 A. D
(c) 1680 A. D (d) 1670 A. D

326. Shivaji ceded the forts to the Mughals by the treaty of –
(a) Pune (b) Torna
(c) Chittor (d) Purander

327. The guerilla warfare was pioneered by –
(a) Akbar (b) Bala JI Rao
(c) ShivaJi (d) Aurangzeb

328. How many times Shivaji plundered Surat?
(a) Once (b) Twice
(c) Thrice (d) Four Times

329. Who among the following streamlined the Maratha administration after Shambha ji?
(a) Nanaji Deshmukh
(b) Balaji Viswanath
(c) Raja Ram
(d) Ganga Bai

330. Ashtapradhana was the official council of –
(a) Balaji Baji Rao
(b) Harihar I
(c) Krishnadeva Raya
(d) Shivaji

331. Shivaji defeated the Mughals in the battle of –
(a) Salhar (b) Shivner
(c) Raigarh (d) Purandhar

332. Who was called 'Chanakya of Maratha' politics?
(a) Mahadji Scindia
(b) Baji Rao II
(c) Nana Pharnabis
(d) Balaji Viswanath

333. Shivaji died in the year –
(a) 1676 (b) 1677
(c) 1678 (d) 1680

334. Who among the Maratha Peshwa followed the ideal of Hindu Pada-Padshahi?
(a) Baji Rao I
(b) Madhav Rao
(c) Balaji Viswanath
(d) Narayana Rao

335. Who among the following Maratha women led struggles against of Mughal Empire from 1700 AD onwards?
(a) Tara Bai
(b) Rukmini Bai
(c) Ahalya Bai
(d) Mukta Bai

336. Between whom was the treaty of Purandhar in 1776 made –
(a) Maratha and English
(b) Marathas and Portuguese
(c) English and Nizam of Hyderabad
(d) English and Sultan of Mysore

337. The Third Battle of Panipat was fought between –
(a) Hemu and Akbar
(b) Humayun and Sher Shah
(c) Nadir Shah and Mughal
(d) Maratha and Ahmed Shah Abdali

338. The treaty of Bassein (1802) was signed with the British by Peshwa –
(a) Balaji Baji Rao
(b) Baji Rao - I
(c) Madhav Rao
(d) Baji Rao - II

339. Who among the following Peshwas was popularly known as Nana Saheb
(a) Balaji Baji Rao
(b) Baji Rao
(c) Madhav Rao I
(d) Balaji Viswanath

340. Aurangzeb failed to defeat Shivaji because the –
(a) Mughals had no navy
(b) Mughal generals were treacherous
(c) Mughal army grew unmanageable
(d) Marathas were expert in Guerilla-warfare

341. The shrine of Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya is situated at –
(a) Ajmer (b) Aligarh
(c) Delhi (d) Roorkee

342. The Chistiya Sufi order was established in India by –
(a) Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya
(b) Khwaja Moinuddin
(c) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi
(d) Khwaja Badruddin

343. Among the following who was not a proponent of Bhakti cult?
(a) Tukaram
(b) Tyagaraja
(c) Nagarjuna
(d) Vallabhacharya

344. Who was the Hindu saint to have as disciple both Hindus and Muslims?
(a) Namdev
(b) Ravidas
(c) Ramanuja
(d) Sri Chaitanya

345. The Bhakti movement was started by –
(a) Sufi Saints
(b) Alwar Saints
(c) Surdas
(d) Tulsidas

346. Which Sufi Saint's Dargah is at Ajmer?
(a) Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya
(b) Khwaja Salim Chisti
(c) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
(d) Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki

347. Which philosophical system was founded by Vallabhacharya?
(a) Anekantavada
(b) Maharashtra Dharma
(c) Suddhadvaita
(d) Visistadvaita

348. Which one of the following sequences indicates the correct chronological order?
(a) Shankaracharya – Ramajuja – Chaitanya
(b) Ramanuja – Shankaracharya – Chaitanya
(c) Shankaracharya – Chaitanya – Ramanuja
(d) Ramanuja – Chaitainya – Shankaracharya

349. Which Sufi saint was called 'Mehbub-i-Ilahi'?

(a) Baba Farid
(b) Sheikh Nizammudin Auliya
(c) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
(d) Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar kaki

350. Who was known as Tuti-e-Hindustan (The Parrot of India)?
(a) Roy Vanmal
(b) Amir Khusrau
(c) Puranda Khan
(d) Malik Muhammad Jayasi

351. Bhakt Tukaram was a contemporary of which Mughal emperor?
(a) Aurangzeb
(b) Akbar
(c) Babur
(d) Jahangir

352. Who among the following was the first Bhakti Saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message?
(a) Kabir
(b) Tulsidas
(c) Dadu
(d) Ramananda

353. Amir Khusrau was born at –
(a) Patti (b) Patli
(c) Patiala (d) Patiali

354. Amir Khusrau played a pioneer role in the development of –
(a) Maithili (b) Bhojpuri
(c) Awadhi (d) Khari Boli

355. Seikh Nizamuddin Auliya was the disciple of –
(a) Baba Farid
(b) Sheikh Ahmad Sir Hindi
(c) Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
(d) Sheikh Allauddin Sabir

356. Which one of the following is correctly matched –
(a) Advaitvad – Ramanujacharya
(b) Visistadvaitvad – Sankaracharya
(c) Dvaitvad – Madhvachaarya
(d) Dvaitadvaitvad – Vallabhacharya

357. The muslim adventurer who destroyed the Nalanda University was –
(a) Alla-ud-din Khilji
(b) Muhammad-bin-Quasim
(c) Muhammad-bin-Tughlak
(d) Muhammad-bin-Bhaktiyar

358. Who issued a token currency in copper coins between AD 1329 and 1330?
(a) Feroz Tughlaq
(b) Allaluddin Khilzi
(c) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
(d) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq

359. Which Khilji ruler killed his father-in-law to ascend the throne of Delhi?
(a) Jalal-ud-din Khilji
(b) Ghiyas-ud-din
(c) Qutab-ud-din Aibak
(d) Ala-ud-din Khilji

360. The Sultans of which dynasty ruled for the longest time?
(a) Lodi dynasty
(b) Slave dynasty
(c) Khilji dynasty
(d) Tughlaq dynasty

361. Iltutmish established a centre of learning at –
(a) Alwar (b) Patna
(c) Kolkata (d) Multan

362. The largest standing army of the Sultanate directly paid by the state was created by –
(a) Alauddin Khilji
(b) Iltuttmish
(c) Sikander Lodi
(d) Muhammad-bin Tughlaq

363. The saviour of the Delhi Sultanate was –
(a) Ghias-ud-din Balban
(b) Iltutmish
(c) Minas-us-Siraj
(d) Qutub-ud-din Aibak

364. Which sultan received a robe of honour from the Caliph?
(a) Balban
(b) Iltutmish
(c) Ala-ud-din Khilji
(d) Qutub-ud-din Aibak

365. 'Lakh Baksh' was a title given to the ruler –
(a) Balban
(b) Raziya
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Qutub-ud-din Aibak

366. Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq was proficient in –
(a) Music
(b) Philosophy
(c) Calligraphy
(d) Art

367. The Delhi General who successfully advanced up to Madurai was –
(a) Malik Kafur
(b) Khizr Khan
(c) Muhammad Ghori
(d) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

368. The first muslim women who ruled Northern India was –
(a) Mumtaz
(b) Nurjahan
(c) Razia Sultana
(d) None of these

369. The Qutub Minar was completed by the famous ruler –
(a) Iltutmish
(b) Qutub-ud-din Aibak
(c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(d) Alauddin Khilji

370. Who was the last ruler of Lodi Dynasty?
(a) Sikandar Lodi
(b) Bahlol Lodi
(c) Ibrahim Lodi
(d) Daulat Khan Lodi

371. The court language of the Delhi Sultanate was –
(a) Hindi
(b) Urdu
(c) Arabic
(d) Persian

372. Name the king who invaded Delhi and plundered the Kohinoor diamond?
(a) Firoz Shah
(b) Nadir Shah
(c) Mohammad Ghori
(d) Mohammad Shah

373. Who was the founder of Lodhi Dynasty?
(a) Bahlol Lodhi
(b) Sikander Lodhi
(b) Ibrahim Lodhi
(d) Daulat Khan Lodhi

374. Who built 'Adhi Din ka Jhopra' or a hut of two and a half days at Ajmer?
(a) Balban
(b) Alauddin Khilji
(c) Qutubuddin Aibak
(d) Muhammad-bin Tughlaq

375. Who among the following Delhi Sultans is known for

introducing market control mechanism?
(a) Balban
(b) Iltutmish
(c) Alauddin Khilji
(d) Firozshah Tughlaq

376. Who among the following was the first Muslim military commander who annexed Bihar and Bengal by overthrowing the Sena dynasty?
(a) Adil shah
(b) Shamsuddin
(c) Mahmud Gawan
(d) Bakhtiyar Khilji

377. Who among the following appointed Ibn Batuta as the chief Qazi of Delhi?
(a) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
(b) Firoz Tughlaq
(c) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(d) Alauddin Khilji

378. The battle of Tarain (1191 AD) was fought between Muhammad Gori and –
(a) Rana Pratep
(b) Rana Hammir Deva
(c) Prithviraj Chauhan
(d) Rana Sanga

379. The Delhi sultan who wrote his memoir was –
(a) Balban
(b) Firoz Tughlaq
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Alauddin Khilji

380. Who of the following was the first woman ruler of medieval India?
(a) Noorjahan
(b) Chand Bibi
(c) Durgawati
(d) Razia Sultan

381. Who was the first Muslim ruler of Delhi?
(a) Qutubuddin Aibak
(b) Balban
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Razia

382. Whose General was Malik Kafur?
(a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
(b) Allauddin Khalji
(c) Balban
(d) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq

383. Who was the ruler of Deogiri at the time of Alauddin Khilji's invasion?
(a) Rana Ratan Singh
(b) Malik Kafur
(c) Ramchandra Dev
(d) Pratap Rudra Dev

384. Which of the following is associated with Sufi saints?
(a) Dakhma (b) Syngogue
(c) Khanqah (d) Tripitaka

385. What is meant by a 'Pir' in the Sufi tradition?
(a) The guru of Sufis
(b) the Supreme God
(c) The greatest of all Sufi saints
(d) The orthodox teacher who contests the Sufi beliefs

386. Who was the author of Gita Govinda?
(a) Kalidasa (b) Kalhana
(c) Raja Rao (d) Jayadeva

387. Who among the following was the saint of Varkari sect?
(a) Nimbarka
(b) Chakradhara
(c) Namadeva
(d) Ram Dasa

388. The mystic poet Mira Bai was–
(a) One of the wives of a Rajput ruler
(b) The daughter of a priest from Madhya Pradesh
(c) A Rajput noble woman who never married
(d) From a Gujarati royal family married to a Rajput

389. Who founded the four Mathas in the four corners of India?
(a) Bhaskarcharya
(b) Ramanujacharya
(c) Madhvacharya
(d) Shankaracharya

390. Which one of the following gives equal importance to Jnana, Karma and Bhakti as a means of liberation?
(a) Mimansa
(b) Bhagvad Gita
(c) AdvaitVedant
(d) Visistaavaitvad vedant

391. The capital of the Yadav rulers was –
(a) Kalyani
(b) Devagiri
(c) Warangal
(d) Dwara Samudra

392. Ranthambhor was –
(a) A Rajput fort
(b) Capital of the Khaljis
(c) A Mughal palace
(d) A Buddhish Pilgrimage centre

393. Alberuni came in India with –
(a) Babur
(b) Timur
(c) Mahmud of Ghazni
(d) Alexander

394. Who was the greatest Bhakti poet of Maharashtra?
(a) Tukaram (b) Namdeva
(c) Ramdas (d) Eknath

395. Where was saint Kabir born?
(a) Delhi (b) Varanasi
(c) Mathura (d) Hyderabad

396. The famous Bhakti saint who belonged to royal family of Mewar was –
(a) Andal (b) Meera Bai
(c) Chaitanya (d) Rama Bai

397. Which one of the following is correctly matched –
(a) Dvaitvad – Madhvacharya
(b) Advaitvad– Ramanujacharya
(c) Visistadvaitvad– Sankaracharya
(d) Dvaitadvaitvad– Vallabhacharya

398. Bhat Tukaram was a contemporary of which Mughal emperor?
(a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb
(c) Babur (d) Jahangir

399. Which philosophy is called the Advaita?
(a) Nagarjuna
(b) Vasumitra
(c) Ramanujacharya
(d) Shankaracharya

400. Kabir was a disciple of –
(a) Ramananda
(b) Nanak
(c) Ramanuj
(d) Shankaracharya

401. The first Governor General of India was –
(a) Lord Canning
(b) Lord Lytton
(c) Lord Clive
(d) Lord William Bentick

402. Which of the following Indians was appointed as Deputy Diwan of Bihar by Robert Clive?
(a) Manik Chand
(b) Rai Durlabh
(c) Raja Sitab Rai
(d) Omichand

403. Which sikh Guru helped the rebel prince Khusro with money and blessings?
(a) Guru Hargovind
(b) Guru Tegh Bahadur
(c) Guru Arjun Dev
(d) Guru Goind Singh

404. Which of the following was capital of Raja Ranjit Singh of Punjab?
(a) Lahore (b) Peshawar
(c) Amritsar (d) Rawalpindi

405. The East India Company secured the Diwani from –
(a) Sujauddaulah
(b) Shah Alam II
(c) Aurangzeb
(d) Bahadur Shah

406. Who was appointed Deputy Diwan of Murshidabad (Bengal) by Robert Clive after the Allahabad Treaty?
(a) Rai Durlabh
(b) Raja Sitab Rai
(c) Mohd. Reza Khan
(d) Syed Ghulam Hussain

407. The first decisive military success of English East India Company in India is marked by–
(a) Battle of Panipat
(b) Battle of Hadi Ghati
(c) Battle of Buxar
(d) Battle of Plassey

408. Who founded independent Sultanate of Bengal?
(a) Alivardi Khan
(b) Hussain Shah
(c) Murshid Quli Khan
(d) Ilias Shah

409. The ruler of which of the following states was removed from power by the British on the pretext of mis-governance?
(a) Jhansi (b) Satara
(c) Nagpur (d) Awadh

410. The Gurumukhi script was introduced by –
(a) Guru Nanak
(b) Guru Ramdas
(c) Guru Angad
(c) Guru Amardas

411. The first Governor General of India was appointed in –
(a) 1774 (b) 1833
(c) 1858 (d) 1911

412. Hyder Ali was defeated at Porto Novo by which British General?
(a) Sir Eyrecoot
(b) General Gedard
(c) Captain Hector Munro
(d) Captain Pophem

413. When was the battle of Plassey fought?
(a) 1857 (b) 1848
(c) 1789 (d) 1757

414. Who was the last independent Nawab of Bengal?
(a) Mir Kasim
(b) Mir Jafar
(c) Sirajuddaulah
(d) Najmudaulah

415. Emperor Shah ALam II gave the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to East India Company on –
(a) 12 August, 1765
(b) 18 August 1765
(c) 21 August, 1765
(d) 29 August, 1765

416. In whose reign, Guru Nanak Deva established Sikkism?
(a) Akbar
(b) Sikandar Lodi
(c) Humayun
(d) Firozshah Tughlaq

417. Who was the Governor General when the first Anglo-Burmese was started?
(a) Lord Minto
(b) Lord Amherst
(c) George Barlow
(d) Lord Hestings

418. Who was the Governor General of India during the Sepoy Mutiny?
(a) Lord Lytton
(b) Lord Canning
(c) Lord Dalhausie
(d) Lord Hardings

419. Who among the following rejected the title of 'Knight hood' and refused to accept a position in the council of the secretary of state for India?
(a) B.G. Tilak
(b) M.G. Ranade
(c) G.K. Gokhle
(d) Moti Lal Nehru

420. Who among the following was not known as a moderate in the National movement?
(a) M.G. Ranade
(b) G.K. Gokhle
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Dada Bhai Naoroji

421. Who was the first Indian to become member of the British Parliament?
(a) D.N. Wacha
(b) W.C. Banarjee
(d) Dada Bhai Naoroji
(d) Badruddin Tyabji

422. When was the Indian Association founded?
(a) 1890 (b) 1887
(c) 1884 (d) 1876

423. Alfred Park at Allahabad has been renamed after –
(a) Moti Lal Nehru
(b) Bhagat Singh
(c) Chandra Shekhar Azad
(d) Subhas Chandra Bose

424. Who of the following took the burning of the foreign clothes during the Non- Cooperation Movement as 'Insensate Waste'?
(a) Moti Lal Nehru
(b) Lord Reading
(b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(d) Mohammad Ali

425. Who headed the Interim Cabinet formed in the year 1946?
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(b) Rajgopalachari
(c) Rajendra Prasad
(d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

426. Who among the following organized the famous Chittgong armoury raid?
(a) Surya Sen
(b) J.M Sen Gupta
(c) Laxmi Sehgal
(d) Batukeshwar Datta

427. Who was the Nawab of Bengal during the battle of Plassey?
(a) Mir Qasim
(b) Mir Jafar
(c) Siraj-Ud-Daula
(d) None of these

428. Who was the founder of Prarthana Samaj?
(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(b) Dayananda Saraswati
(c) Atmaram Pandurang
(d) Debendra Nath Tagore

429. Who among the following was a proponent of Fabianism as a movement?
(a) R. Palme Dutt
(b) A.O Hume
(c) Annie Besant
(d) Michael Madhusudan Dutt

430. 'India War of Independence' 1857 is written by –
(a) V.D. Savarkar
(b) S.B. Chaudhari
(c) R.C.Majumdar
(d) S.N.Sen

431. The first indication of the revolutionary movement in India was seen in –
(a) Bengal
(b) Punjab
(c) Rajasthan
(d) Maharashtra

432. The newspaper brought out by Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak to promote nationalism was –
(a) Kranti (b) Kesari
(c) Yugantar (d) Deshbhakti

433. Who among the following wrote the book 'Bahuvivah'?
(a) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(b) Pandita Ramabai
(c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(d) Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar

434. From which area the social and religious reform movements started?
(a) Madras (b) Bengal
(c) Bihar (d) Orissa

435. Which was the working area of Birsa Munda?
(a) Balia
(b) Ranchi
(c) Alipur
(c) Champaran

436. Who of the following founded Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association?
(a) J. B. Kriplani
(b) N. M. Joshi
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

437. Which one of the following was a Journal brought out by Abul Kalam Azad?
(a) Zmindar
(b) Comrade
(c) Al-Hilal
(d) The Indian Sociologist

438. The Poona Pact was signed between –
(a) Gandhi Ji and S. C. Bose
(b) Gandhi Ji and Ambedkar
(c) Gandhi Ji and Jinnah
(d) Gandhi Ji and Lord Irwin

439. Who was known as the Frontier Gandhi (Simanta Gandhi)?
(a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
(b) Shaukat Ali
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Abdul Gaffar Khan

440. Who of the following Prime Ministers sent the Cripps Mission to India?
(a) Stanely Baldwin
(b) Winston Churchill
(c) Neville Chamberlain
(d) Ramsay MacDonald

441. The Kol Revolt of 1931-32 was led by –
(a) Jatra Bhagat
(b) Singrai
(c) Surga
(d) Buddhu Bhagat

442. The leader of Barddi Satyagraha (1928) was –
(a) Mahadev Desai
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
(d) Vitthal Bhai Patel

443. Who was the Governor General of India during the Sepoy Mutiny?
(a) Lord Lytton
(b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord Hardings
(d) Lord Canning

444. At which Congress session was the Congress working committee authorized the launch a programme of Civil Disobedience?
(a) Lahore (b) Tripuri
(c) Bombay (d) Lucknow

445. With which of the following movements was Gandhji not associated?
(a) Quit India Movement
(b) Swadeshi Movement
(c) Khilafat Movement
(d) Individual Satyagraha Movement

446. Which congress president negotiated with both Cripps Mission and Lord Wavell?
(a) Abul Kalam Azad
(b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) J. B. Kriplani
(d) C. Raja Gopala Chari

447. Who among the following was a founder of the Swaraj Party?
(a) C. R. Das
(b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) Narendra Dev
(d) Vallabh Bhai Patel

448. Where was Azad Hind Fauj set up?
(a) Burma (b) Japan
(c) England (d) Singapur

449. In which year the Salt Satyagraha took place?
(a) 1929 (b) 1930
(c) 1931 (d) 1932

450. The call of "Back to the Vedas" was given by –
(a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(b) Swami Vivekanand
(c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(d) Aurobindo Ghosh

451. The Governor General who abolished the practice of "Sati" was –
(a) Curzon
(b) Ripon
(c) Dalhousie
(d) William Bentink

452. 'The theory of economic drain' was propounded by –
(a) B. G. Tilak
(b) G. K. Gokhle
(c) R. C. Ditt
(d) Dada Bhai Naoroji

453. When was Gandhi Irvin pact made?
(a) 1929 (b) 1931
(c) 1932 (d) 1935

454. Who was the founder of Aligarh Movement?
(a) Maulana Shibli
(b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali

455. Who is known as the 'Indian Bismarck'?
(a) Bhagat Singh
(b) Vallabh Bhai Patel
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Subhas Chandra Bose

456. In which year did the Indian National Congress split between moderates and extremists?
(a) 1910 (b) 1909
(c) 1908 (d) 1907

457. When the East India Company was formed, the Mughal Emperor in India was –
(a) Humayun (b) Akbar
(c) Jahangir (d) Aurangzeb

458. The first Viceroy of India was–
(a) Lord Elgin
(b) Lord Hardinge
(c) Lord Canning
(d) Lord Dalhousie

459. Who was the chairman of the partition council?
(a) V.P. Menon
(b) M. A. Jinnah
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(d) Lord Mountbatten

460. Cabinet Mission came to India in the year –
(a) 1940 (b) 1942
(c) 1945 (d) 1946

461. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 is also known as –
(a) The Rowlatt Act
(b) The Morley-Minto Reforms
(c) The Montagu Declaration
(d) The Montague-Chemsford reforms

462. Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly influenced by the writings of –
(a) Bernard Shaw
(b) Leo Tolstoy
(c) Lenin
(d) Karl Marx

463. Who is associated with the term 'Loknayak' In India?
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai
(b) Jay Prakash Narayan
(c) Madan Mohan Malviya
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

464. The Dandi March of Gandhiji is an example of –
(a) Boycott
(b) Civil Disobedience
(c) Direct Action
(d) Non-Cooperation

465. The Pitts India Act of 1784 was a/an –
(a) Resolution
(b) Regulating Act
(c) White Paper
(d) Ordinance

466. The founder of the 'Arya Samaj' was –
(a) Dayananda Saraswati
(b) Annie Besant
(c) Vivekananda
(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

467. Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi was called as 'Mahatma' by –
(a) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(b) Moti Lal Nehru
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

468. Who was the founder of the 'servants of India Society"?
(a) B. G. Tilak
(b) Bipin Chandra Pal
(c) G. K. Gokhle
(d) M. G., Ranade

469. Which Governor General is associated with Doctrine of Lapse?
(a) Lord Curzon
(b) Lord Bentinck
(c) Lord Ripon
(d) Lord Dalhousie

470. Where are the traces of Portuguese culture found in India?
(a) Goa (b) Cochin
(c) Calicut (d) Cannanore

471. The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942 in the month of –
(a) March (b) August
(c) January (d) December

472. Who was the first governor General of Bengal?
(a) William Bentinck
(b) Warren Hestings
(c) Robert Clive
(d) Cornwallis

473. Which one of the following personalities is known as 'Grand Old Man of India'?
(a) Lala Lajpat Rai
(b) Dadabhai Naoroji
(c) Moti Lal Nehru
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

474. Royal Asiatic Society was founded by –
(a) R. D. Banerjee
(b) Sir John Marshall
(c) Sir William Jones
(d) Sir William Bentinck

475. Through which Educational Report Calcutta University came into existence?
(a) Charter Act
(b) Wood's Despatch
(c) Macaulay's Minute
(d) Hunter Commission

476. The idea of Pakistan was first conceived by –-
(a) Aga khan
(b) M. A. Jinnah
(c) Shaukat Ali
(d) Muhammad Iqbal

477. In which state was the first Non Congress Government set up in independent India?
(a) Kerala
(b) Bihar
(c) Punjab
(d) Maharashtra

478. The first to come and last to leave India were –
(a) The English
(b) The French
(c) The Dutch
(d) The Portuguese

479. Which of the following reform movements was the first to be started in the 19th century?
(a) Arya Samaj
(b) Brahmo Samaj
(c) Rama Krishna Mission
(d) Prarthana Samaj

480. Who was the Governor General of India during the Revolt of 1857?
(a) Lord Ripon
(b) Lord Mayo
(c) Lord Cannning
(d) Lord Dalhousie

481. The pledge for "Poorna Swaraj" was taken at the Congress session of –
(a) Madras (b) Lahore
(c) Allahabad (d) Calcutta

482. In which year did Gandhiji start the Satyagraha Movement?
(a) 1919 (b) 1927
(c) 1934 (d) 1942

483. The Home Rule League was started by–
(a) Jawahar lal Nehru
(b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

484. Which British Governor General introduced postage stamp in India?
(a) Lord Canning
(b) Lord Dalhousie
(c) Lord William Bentinck
(d) Lord Aucland

485. Who was the first woman president of Congress?
(a) Aruna Asaf Ali
(b) Mrs. Nellie Sengupta
(c) Mrs. Annie Besant
(d) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

486. The book 'Prison Diary' was written by –
(a) Morarji Desai
(b) V. D. Savarkar
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Jaya Prakash Narayan

487. Where did Mahatma Gandhi first apply his technique of Satyagraha?
(a) Chamaparan
(b) England
(c) Dandi
(d) South Africa

488. Who among the following Europeans established their trade and influence in India first?
(a) French (b) Dutch
(c) British (d) Portuguese

489. Who among the following attended all the three round Table Conferences?
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(d) Vallabhbhai Patel

490. Bengal was partitioned in 1905 under the Viceroyalty of –
(a) Lord Minto
(b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Hardings
(d) Lord Dufferin

491. Who was the author of the book 'My Experiments with Truth'?
(a) Gandhi
(b) Vinoba
(c) Tilak
(d) Aurobindo

492. Who was the last Governor General of India?
(a) Sir Attlee
(b) Lord Mountbatten
(c) Sir Cripps
(d) C. Rajagopalachari

493. The All India Muslim League was founded by –
(a) Agha Khan
(b) Hakim Ajmal Khan
(c) Maulana Ahmed Ali
(d) M. A. Jinnah

494. Who is called as the 'Prophet of New India'?
(a) Sri Ramkrishna
(b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Swami Vivekananda
(d) Dayanand Saraswati

495. Champaran Satyagraha was related to –
(a) Indigop
(b) Mill owners
(c) Plague
(d) Free assessment of land

496. The Gandhian economy was based on the principle of –
(a) Trusteeship
(b) Competition
(c) State Control
(d) Rural Co-operation