1. Early India: From the Beginnings to the Indus Civilisation

I. Choose the Correct Answer

1. The period before the development of script is called _____________.
   (a) Pre-historic (b) Historic
   (c) palaeolithic (d) Neolithic

2. The earliest age in history is called _____________.
   (a) Old Stone Age (b) New Stone Age
   (c) Copper Age (d) Iron Age

3. The first Palaeolithic tools were identified in _____________.
   (a) 1860 (b) 1863 (c) 1873 (d) 1883

4. Baghor I and Baghor III of Son Valley in Madhya Pradesh are some of ____________ sites in India.
   (a) Lower Palaeolithic (b) Middle Palaeolithic
   (c) Upper Palaeolithic (d) Neolithic

5. The site of Mehrgarh has been associated with ____________ culture.
   (a) Palaeolithic (b) Neolithic
   (c) Mesolithic (d) Chalcolithic

6. The ____________ inscriptions mention the trade contacts between Mesopotamia and Harappan civilisation.
   (a) Cuneiform (b) Heiroglyphics
   (c) Devanagiri (d) Kharoshti

7. Burzahom is an important site of ____________.
   (a) Neolithic culture of Kashmir (b) Neolithic culture of Ganga Valley
   (c) Neolithic culture of Eastern India (d) Neolithic culture of South India

8. Early Harappan period was _____________.
   (a) 3000–2600 BCE (b) 2600–1900 BCE
   (c) 1900–1700 BCE (d) 1700–1500 BCE

9. ____________ was an important source of subsistence for the Harappans.
   (a) Agriculture (b) Pottery
   (c) Craft production (d) Fishing

10. The Indus civilisation declined from about _____________.
    (a) 1800 BCE (b) 1900 BCE
    (c) 1950 BCE (d) 1955 BCE

2. Early India: The Chalcolithic, Megalithic, Iron Age and Vedic Cultures

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The main collection of vedic hymns are called
   a) Brahmanas b) Samhita
   c) Aranyakas d) Upanishads

2. The land of Upper Ganga Doab region was described as
   a) Kuru-panchalas b) Ganga valley
History

3. Adichanallur is situated in _______ district
   a) Coimbatore   b) Tirunelveli
   c) Thothukudi   d) Vellore

4. Consider the following:
   i) Senani - chief of the army
   ii) Gramani - village head
   iii) Bali - voluntary contribution
   iv) Purohita - governor
   Which one of the pair is incorrect?
   a) i   b) ii  c) iii d) iv

5. Assertion (A) : There is no evidence of child marriage in Early Vedic period
   Reason (R) : Women had been excluded from rituals in the later Vedic period
   a) A and R are correct and R explains A
   b) A and R are correct but R doesn’t explain A
   c) A is correct but R is incorrect
   d) Both A and R are correct

3. Rise of Territorial Kingdoms and New Religious Sects

I. Choose the correct answer:
1. Buddha delivered his first sermon in -----------------
   (a) Sanchi   (b) Benaras
   (c) Saranath   (d) Lumbini

2. ------------------ is the Buddhist text that makes a reference to Ajatashatru’s meeting of Buddha
   (a) Jivakasinthamani   (b) Acharrangasutra
   (c) Kalpasutra   (d) Samannapha Sutta

3. Bhagavatisutra is a ------------------ text
   (a) Buddhist   (b) Jaina
   (c) Ajivika   (d) Vedic

4. ______ played an important role in improving the method of cultivation.
   (a) Iron   (b) Bronze
   (c) Copper   (d) Brass

5. Among the 16 mahajanapadas, ______ emerged as the most powerful in northern India.
   (a) Kosala   (b) Avanti
   (c) Magadha   (d) Kuru

4. Emergence of State and Empire

I. Choose the correct answer
1. Brahmi script in Ashoka’s pillar inscription was deciphered by _____.
   (a) Thomas Saunders   (b) James Prinsep
   (c) Sir John Marshal   (d) William Jones

2. The first known ruler of Magadha was ______ of the Haryanka dynasty.
   (a) Bimbisara   (b) Ajatashatru
   (c) Ashoka   (d) Mahapadma Nanda
3. ____________ was the ruler of Magadha during the invasion of Alexander in India.
   (a) Mahapadma Nanda  (b) Dhana Nanda
   (c) Bindhusara  (d) Bimbisara
4. A comprehensive historical chronicle in Pali from Sri Lanka serving as an important source for the Mauryan Period is ______.
   (a) Mahavamsa  (b) Deepavamsa
   (c) Brahmanas  (d) Mudrarakshasa
5. The play ______ by Visakadatha describes Chandragupta and his accession to the throne of the Magadha Empire.
   (a) Mudrarakshasa  (b) Rajatharangini
   (c) Arthasastra  (d) Indica
6. Megasthenes’ work ______ describes the court of Chandragupta and his administration.
   (a) Indica  (b) Mudrarakshasa
   (c) Ashtadhyayi  (d) Arthasastra
7. The ______ was a prescriptive text for good administration.
   (a) Arthasastra  (b) Indica
   (c) Rajatharangini  (d) Mudrarakshasa

5. Evolution of Society in South India

I. Choose the correct answer:
1. Karikala was the son of __________
   (a) Sengannan  (b) Kadungo
   (c) Ilanjetchenni  (d) Athiyaman
2. Which of the following pairs is not correct?
   (i) Talayalanganam - Nedunchezhiyan
   (ii) Pattinapalai - Uruttirankannanar
   (iii) Gajabahu - Ceylon
   (iv) Tiruvanchikulam - Cholas
   (a) - (i); (b) - (ii); (c) - (iii); (d) - (iv)
3. __________ performed Rajasuya sacrifice
   (a) Perunarkilli  (b) Mudukudumi Peruvazhuthi
   (c) Simuka  (d) Athiyaman
4. Indravihara is mentioned in __________.
   (a) Manimegalai  (b) Silappathikaram
   (c) Ashoka inscription  (d) Chera coin
5. Ikshavakus wielded power in __________.
   (a) Andhra-Karnataka region  (b) Odisha
   (c) Deccan region  (d) Banavasi
6. Read the following and pick out the wrong statement
   (i) Kalabhras are referred to as Kaliyarasars
   (ii) Kalabhras were Saivites
   (iii) Kalabhras defeated Pallavas and Pandyas
   (iv) Ikshavakus supported vedic sacrifices
I. Choose the correct answer:

1. ______________ was one of the most capable generals of Alexander.
   (a) Seleucus Nicator  (b) Antigonus  (c) Antiochus  (d) Demetrius

2. Megasthenes was sent by Seleucus Nicator to the capital Pataliputra as the ______________ ambassador.
   (a) Roman  (b) Greek  (c) Chinese  (d) British

3. The regular interchange of ambassadors and correspondence______________.
   (a) affected the regular trade from India to the West
   (b) facilitated regular trade from India to the West
   (c) facilitated regular trade from India to the East
   (d) none of the above

4. ______________ was the best known of the Indo-Greek kings.
   (a) Euthydemus  (b) Demetrius  (c) Menander  (d) Antialcidas

5. Kushana coins were of higher quality than that of ______________ coins.
   (a) Roman  (b) Greek  (c) Gupta  (d) Satavahana

6. Indo-Greek style of art and sculpture is referred to as ______________.
   (a) Mathura art  (b) Gandhara art  (c) Bagh art  (d) Pala art

7. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
   (a) Buddhacharita - Asvagosha
   (b) The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea - Megasthenes
   (c) Arthasastra - Kautilya
   (d) Kamasutra - Vatsyayana

8. The most famous Saka kshatrap was ______________.
   (a) Moga  (b) Rudradaman  (c) Azes  (d) Yesovarman

9. The contours of trade between Europe and India was changed towards the beginning of the Common Era because
   (i) Rome emerged as the super power of the Mediterranean world by the end of the last century BCE.
   (ii) The discovery of the pattern of the monsoon winds in the Arabian Sea by Hippalus was in the first century CE.
   (a) (i) is correct  (b) (ii) is correct  (c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct  (d) Both (i) and (ii) are wrong

10. Roman coins have been excavated at ______________.
    (a) Arikamedu  (b) Adhichanallur
7. The Guptas

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Which is the least reliable of the sources for the study of Gupta period?
   (a) Literary sources  (b) Epigraphical sources
   (c) Numismatic sources  (d) Myths and legends

2. Choose and match:
   Literary Works Author
   1. Dhanvantri - Suryasiddantha
   2. Varahamihira - Amarakosha
   3. Harisena - Brihadsamhita
   4. Amarasimha - Ayurveda
   (a) 4,3,1,2  (b) 4,1,2,3  (c) 4,2,1,3  (d) 4,3,2,1

3. __________ was given the title “Kaviraja”.
   (a) Chandragupta I  (b) Samudragupta
   (c) Chandragupta II  (d) Srigupta

4. __________, a Chinese traveller, presented an idyllic picture of Indian society in the fifth century CE.
   (a) Itsing  (b) Hieun-Tsang
   (c) Fahien  (d) Wang-Hieun-Tse

5. Which one of the following is the wrong option for the rock-cut cave temple of Gupta Period?
   (i) Udayagiri cave (Odisha)  (ii) Ajanta and Ellora caves (Maharashtra)
   (iii) Elephanta cave (Maharashtra)  (iv) Bagh (Madhya Pradesh)
   (a) i  (b) ii  (c) iii  (d) iv

6. The first regular Buddhist work on logic was written by __________.
   (a) Dignaga  (b) Vasubandhu
   (c) Chandrogamia  (d) Varahamihira

7. __________ is the notable lyric of Kalidasa.
   (a) Sankunthalam  (b) Raghuvamsa
   (c) Kumarasambhava  (d) Megaduta

8. Harsha and Rise of Regional Kingdoms

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Prabakaravardhana gave his daughter Rajyasri in marriage to __________.
   (a) Graharvarman  (b) Deva Gupta
   (c) Sasanka  (d) Pushyaputi

2. Harsha accepted the throne of Kanauj on the advice of __________.
   (a) Graharvarman  (b) Avalokitesvara Bodisatva
   (c) Prabakaravardhana  (d) Poni.

3. ________ was the minister for Foreign Relations and War.
   (a) Kuntala  (b) Banu
   (c) Avanti  (d) Sarvagata

4. Which of the following was written by Harsha?
   (a) Harsha Charitha  (b) Priyadharsika
5. Which one of the following statements is wrong?
   a. Dharmapala established Somapura Mahavihara.
   b. **Ramapala wrote Ramacharitam.**
   c. Mahipala Songs are still popular in rural parts of Bengal.
   d. Agama Shastra was written by Gaudapada.

9. Cultural Development in South India

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Which one of the following is not properly paired?
   (a) Govinda III – Vatabi    (b) Ravikriti – Pulikesin II
   (c) Vishayam- Rashtrakutas    (d) Nammalvar-Kurugur

2. Choose and match
   1. Simhavishnu - Chalukya
   2. Jayasimhan I - Rashtrakuta
   3. Aditya I - Dockyard
   4. Mamallapuram - Chola king
   (a) 4, 3, 1, 2    (b) 4, 1, 2, 3    (c) 2, 1, 4, 3    (d) 4, 3, 2, 1

3. Kambuja is modern__________.
   (a) Assam    (b) Sumatra
   (c) Annam    (d) Cambodia

4. __________ is a religious centre established by Jains
   (a) Saravanabelgola    (b) Madurai
   (c) Kanchi    (d) Kalugumalai

5. Where was temple built for performing royal rituals by Chalukyas
   (a) Aihole    (b) Badami
   (c) Megudi    (d) Pattadakkal

6. Foreign merchants were known as __________.
   (a) Pattanswamy    (b) Nanadesi
   (c) Videshi    (d) Desi

7. __________ is the doctrine propounded by Adi Sankara
   (a) Monism    (b) Visistatvaita
   (c) Saiva Siddhantha    (d) Vedanata

I. Choose the Correct Answer

10. Advent of Arabs and Turks

1. __________ was the ruler of Sind when the Arabs invaded it in the 8th century.
   (a) Hajjaj    (b) Muhammad-Bin-Qasim
   (c) Jaya Simha    (d) Dahar

2. Mahmud of Ghazni conducted as many as__________ military campaigns into India.
   (a) 15    (b) 17    (c) 18    (d) 19

3. The Palam Baoli inscription is in __________ language
   (a) Sanskrit    (b) Persian
   (c) Arabic    (d) Urdu
4. The world famous Khajuraho temple was built by __________.
   (a) Rashtrakutas  (b) Tomaras
   (c) Chandelas  (d) Paramaras

5. Mamluk is the term for the Arabic designation of a __________.
   (a) Slave  (b) King
   (c) Queen  (d) Soldier

6. Ibn Batuta was a traveller from __________.
   (a) Morocco  (b) Persia
   (c) Turkey  (d) China

7. __________ was the only Sultan who resigned kingship and lived away from Delhi for three decades in peace.
   (a) Mubarak Shah  (b) Alam Khan
   (c) Kizr Khan  (d) Tugril Khan

8. Match and choose the correct answer
   1. Ramachandra  Kakatiya
   2. Khan-i-Jahan  Padmavat
   3. Malik Muhamad Jaisi  Man Singh
   4. Man Mandir  Devagiri
   (a) 2, 1, 4, 3  (b) 1, 2, 3, 4  (c) 4, 1, 2, 3  (d) 3, 1, 2, 4

11. Later Cholas and Pandyas

I. Choose the correct answer
   1. Naval expeditions of _______ extended as far as Sri Vijaya Kingdom.
      (a) Kulothunga III  (b) Rajendra I
      (c) Rajaraja I  (d) Paranthaka
   2. The core of the Chola kingdom lay in ______________ delta called Cholamandalam.
      (a) Vaigai  (b) Kaveri
      (c) Krishna  (d) Godavari
   3. Rajaraja I and Rajendra I jointly ruled the Chola kingdom for _______ years.
      (a) 3  (b) 2  (c) 5  (d) 4
   4. _______ makes one kalam
      (a) 28 kg  (b) 27 kg  (c) 32 kg  (d) 72 kg
   5. “Kedah” is in ________
      (a) Malaysia  (b) Singapore
      (c) Thailand  (d) Cambodia
   6. In the reign of Rajaraja I, Mammallapuram was administered by a body called ________.
      (a) Nattar  (b) Maanagaram
      (c) Nagarattar  (d) Urar
   7. Match the Following:
      1. Cantonments - Padaividu
      2. Military outposts - Dandanayagam
      3. Captain - Nilai padai
      4. Commander-in-chief - Padaimudali
History

8. In commemoration of his victory in__________, Rajendra I built Gangaikonda Chozhapuram.
(a) Sri Lanka  (b) North India  
(c) Kerala  (d) Karnataka

9. ________was the first capital of Pandyas.
(a) Madurai  (b) Kayalpattinam  
(c) Korkai  (d) Puhar

10. Manur inscription dating to 800 CE provides an account of ________ administration.
(a) central  (b) village  
(c) military  (d) provincial

11. In dry-zone Ramanathapuram, _______ were created by Pandya kings.
(a) moats  (b) sluices  
(c) dams  (d) tanks

VOLUME – II

12. Bahmani and Vijayanagar Kingdoms

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Harihara and Bukka were in the services of ______________ before they founded Vijayanagar kingdom.
   a) Kakatiyas  b) Hoysalas  
   c) Bijapur Sultan  d) Yadavas

2. Ibn Battutah was a _______ traveller
   a) Moroccan  b) Venetian  
   c) Portuguese  d) Chinese

3. Arrange the following chronologically:
   a) The Sangama dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty. The Saluva dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty.  
   b) The Sangama dynasty, the Saluva dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty.  
   c) The Saluva dynasty, the Sangama dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty.  
   d) The Sangama dynasty, the Tuluva dynasty, the Saluva dynasty, the Aravidu dynasty.

4. The emblem of the Vijayanagar Kingdom was ______
   a) Varaha  b) Tiger  
   c) Fish  d) Bow

5. _____ poem was composed by Gangadevi
   a) Manucharitram  b) Amuktamalyada  
   c) Panduranga Mahatiyam  d) Madura Vijayam

6. _____ was the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty.
   a) Devaraya I  b) Devaraya II  
   c) Krishnadevaraya  d) Veera Narsasimha

7. Krishnadevaraya planted the pillar of victory at ________.
   a) Belgaum  b) Cuttack  
   c) Simhachalam  d) Rajamahendravaram

8. Pudukkottai, a small principality, was a buffer between ________
   a) Chola and Vijayanagar Kingdoms  b) Chola and Pandya Kingdoms
History

9. Shah Nama was written by ______
   a) Firdausi       b) Ibn Battutah
   c) Nicolo de conti  d) Domingo peas
10. Mohammed Gawan Madrasa is a large library containing a collection of 3000 manuscripts situated at ______ ______
    a) Berar      b) Bijapur
    c) Bidar      d) Anmadnagar
11. ____________ constructed the Golkonda Fort.
    a) Raja Krishna Dev  b) Sultan Kali Kutub Khan
    c) Mohammed Gawan  d) Bahman Shah

II. Find out the correct statement
1. Vijayanagar kingdom was ruled by the kings of five dynasties for a period of more than 300 years
2. As far as coastal Andhra is concerned, the power struggle was between the Gajapathi kingdom of Orissa and Vijayanagar
3. Abdur Razzak, the Persian ambassador, visited Zamorin of Kochi
4. The Bahmani kings issued large number of gold coins bearing the images of various deities.

III. Find out the correct answer from the following
1. (i) Mohammed I established a good system of government that was followed by all the successor sultanates and also later by the Marathas.
   (ii) Gawan used Portuguese chemist to teach the preparation and use of gun power
   a) (i) and (ii) are correct
   b) (i) and (ii) are wrong
   c) (i) is correct; (ii) is wrong
   d) (i) is wrong; (ii) is correct
2. Assertion (A): Bahman Shah attempted to exact an annual tribute from the state of Warrangal, the Reddi Kingdoms Rajamundry and Kondavidu
   Reason (R): This led to frequent wars.
   a) A is correct, R is not the correct explanation of A
   b) A is correct, R is wrong.
   c) A and R are wrong.
   d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

IV. Match the following
1. Abdul Razzak - Russia
2. Nikitin - Saluva Nayak
3. Domingo Peas and Nuniz - Persia
4. Chellappa - Portugal
   a) 1, 2, 3, 4       b) 4, 3, 2, 1
   c) 2, 1, 4, 3       d) 3, 1, 4, 2

13. Cultural Syncretism: Bhakti Movement in India

I. Choose the correct answer
1. ________ provided Hinduism with a philosophic doctrine of Advaita.
   a) Adi Sankara  b) Ramanuja
   c) Ramananda  d) Chaitanya
2. ________ refers to the conflict between the orthodox Vedic sects and Shramanic sects.
a) Ramayana  
b) Bagavatha purana  
c) Hagiographies  
d) Bal lila

3. _______ was known as Koon Pandyan.  
   a) Mahendravarman I  
   b) Maravarman Arikesari  
   c) Narasimhavarman  
   d) Sundara Pandyan

4. Appar as a Jaina was known as ________  
   a) Harisena  
   b) Theerthankara  
   c) Sivagnana Sithiyar  
   d) Dharmasena

5. Fakir is the term used for-----------  
   a) Muslim saint  
   b) Buddhist  
   c) Hindu ascetic  
   d) Sikh gur

6. Madhavacharya belonged to the philosophical school of ____________  
   a) Dwaita  
   b) Advaita  
   c) Visistadvaita  
   d) Pushti marga

7. _______ was one of the disciples of the Bhakti saint-poet Ramananda.  
   a) Chaitanya  
   b) Ravidas  
   c) Guru Nanak  
   d) Kabir

8. _______ was the first to preach his doctrine of devotion in Hindi.  
   a) Ravidas  
   b) Ramananda  
   c) Kabir  
   d) Namadev

9. _______ was known as ‘the blind bard of Agra’ at the court of Akbar.  
   a) Surdas  
   b) Tukaram  
   c) Ramananda  
   d) Mirabai

10. _______ was the contemporary of the Maratha ruler Shivaji.  
    a) Ramananda  
    b) Mirabai  
    c) Surdas  
    d) Tukaram

II. Find out the correct statement

A. 1. Appar, a Saiva in his early life, later persuaded by his sister, turned to Jainism.  
2. Sufis regarded god as the supreme beauty.  
3. The Bengal Vaishnavites tried to reform Hinduism by promoting Ram bhakti.  
4. Devotional songs of Ravidas were included in the Buddhist Scriptures.

B. Assertion (A): The bhakti reformers preached the principle of monotheism.  
   Reason (R): They criticized idol worship  
   a) A is correct, R is not the correct explanation of A  
   b) A and R are wrong  
   c) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A  
   d) A is wrong, R is correct

III. Match the following
1. Kabir - Sahitya Lehari  
2. Sur Das - Shaik Taqi  
3. Sufism - Sambandar  
4. Koon Pandyan - Weaver
14. The Mughal Empire

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Babur won the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 with the effective use of _____________
   a) Infantry 
   b) Cavalry
   c) Artillery
   d) Elephant corps

2. Battle of Ghagra was the last battle fought by Babur against _____________
   a) Afghans
   b) Rajputs
   c) Turks
   d) Marathas

3. _____________ won the Battle of Chausa due to his superior political and military skills.
   a) Babur
   b) Humayun
   c) Sher khan
   d) Akbar

4. _____________ is a land tenure system in which the collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon on official of the state.
   a) Jagirdari
   b) Mahalwari
   c) Zamindari
   d) Mansabdari

5. The fiscal administration of Akbar was largely based on the methods of _____________
   a) Babur
   b) Humayun
   c) Sher Shah
   d) Ibrahim Lodi

6. _____________ was executed by Jahangir for instigating prince Khusrau to rebel.
   a) Guru Arjan Dev
   b) Guru Har Gobind
   c) Guru Tegh Bahadur
   d) Guru Har Rai

7. _____________ was the contemporary of Louis XIV of France.
   a) Akbar
   b) Jahangir
   c) Shah Jahan
   d) Aurangzeb

8. _____________ reimposed Jizya in his rule.
   a) Akbar
   b) Jahangir
   c) Shah Jahan
   d) Aurangzeb

9. _____________ is the first known person in the world to have devised the ‘ship’s camel’, a barge on which a ship is built.
   a) Akbar
   b) Shah Jahan
   c) Sher Shah
   d) Babur

10. The Shalimar Gardens of Jahangir and _____________ are watersheds in Indian horticulture.
    a) Akbar
    b) Shah Jahan
    c) Humayun
    d) Aurangzeb

11. Tansen of _____________ was patronized by Akbar.
    a) Agra
    b) Gwalior
    c) Delhi
    d) Mathura

12. Padshah Namah was a biography of _____________
    a) Babur
    b) Humayun
    c) Shah Jahan
    d) Akbar

13. _____________ was an astrological treatise.

Learning Leads To Ruling
14. Meenakshiammai Pillai Tamil was composed by _____________.
   a) Thayumanavar  b) Kumaraguruparar  c) Ramalinga Adigal  d) Sivappirakasar

15. Which of the following rulers was not a contemporary of Akbar.
   a) Elizabeth of England  b) Shakespeare  c) Henry IV of France  d) Queen Victoria of England

II Find out the correct statement
A. 1. Taj Mahal is the epitome of Mughal architecture, a blend of Indian, Persian and Islamic style.
   2. The new capital city of Akbar, Agra, enclosed within its wall several inspiring buildings.
   3. The Moti Masjid is made extensively of marble.
   4. The Purana Qila is a raised citadel.
B. 1. The Zat determined the number of soldiers each mansabdar received, ranging from 10 to 10000.
   2. Sher Shah’s currency system became the basis of the coinage under the British.
   3. The Battle of Haldighati (1576) was the last pitched battle between the Mughal forces and Rana Pratap Singh.
   4. The Guru Granth Sahib, the holy book of the Sikhs, was compiled by Guru Arjun Dev.

III. From the following statements, find out the correct answer
A. (i) The ferocious march of Rana Sanga with a formidable force confronted the forces of Babur.
   (ii) After the battle of Kanauj, Akbar became a prince without a kingdom.
   (a) (i) is correct  (b) (ii) is correct.
   (c) (i) and (ii) are wrong  (d) (i) and (ii) are correct.
B. (i) Sher Shah repaired the Grant Trunk Road from Indus in the west to Sonargaon in Bengal.
   (ii) Akbar laid the foundation for a great empire through his military conquests.
   (a) (i) is correct. (b) (ii) is correct.
   (c) (i) and (ii) are correct (d) (i) and (ii) are wrong
C. Assertion (A): Babur won the first Battle of Panipat.
   Reason (R): Babur used artillery in the battle.
   (a) A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.
   (b) A is wrong; R is correct.
   (c) A and R is wrong.
   (d) A is correct ; R is not the correct explanation of A.
D. Assertion (A): Towards the end of Aurangzeb’s reign, the Mughal empire began to disintegrate.
   Reason (R): Aurangzeb was friendly towards all Deccan rulers.
   (a) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A.
   (b) A is correct ; R is the correct explanation of A.
   (c) A is wrong and R is correct.
   (d) A is correct ; R is the correct explanation of A.

IV. Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched
A. 1. Bhaskaracharya - Neethineri Vilakkam

Learning Leads To Ruling
2. Amuktamalyada - Krishnadevaraya
3. Jagannatha Panditha - Rasagangadhara
4. Allasani Peddana - Manucharita

B. Match the following

A. Abul Fazal - 1 Aurangzeb
B. Jama Masjid - 2 Akbar
C. Badshahi Mosque - 3 Sher Shah
D. Purana Qila - 4 Shah Jahan

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

15. The Marathas

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Guerilla warfare was the strength of ____________ army.
   a) Maratha b) Mughal
   c) British d) Nayaks

2. ____________ was the Guru of Shivaji.
   a) Dadaji Kondadev b) Ramdas
   c) Tukaram d) Shaji Bhonsale

3. Treaty of Purandar was signed between Shivaji and ____________.
   a) Afzalkhan b) Shayistakhan
   c) Jai Singh d) Aurangazeb

4. The Council of Ministers of Shivaji was known as ____________.
   a) Ashta Pradhan b) Astadiggajas
   c) Navarathnas d) Panchapandavas

5. Chaudh was ____________ of the revenue collected from the district conquered by the Marathas.
   a) 1/3 b) 1/4 c) 1/6 d) 1/10

6. In the Military organization of Shivaji, the smallest unit was headed by a ____________.
   a) Naik b) Havildars
   c) Bargirs d) Shiledars

7. ____________ was the Peshwa who enhanced the power of the Maratha Empire.
   a) Baji Rao I b) Balaji Viswanath
   c) Balaji Baji Rao d) Baji Rao II

8. The Kohinoor diamond was taken away by ____________.
   a) Ahmad Shah Abdali b) Nadir Shah
   c) Shuja-ud-Daulah d) Najib-ud-Daulah

9. ____________ treaty brought the first Anglo-Maratha War to an end.
   a) Treaty of Madras b) Treaty of Pune
   c) Treaty of Salbai d) Treaty of Bassein

10. ____________ was the British Governor-General on the eve of the Second Anglo-Maratha War.
    a) Lord Cornwallis b) Lord Wellesley
    c) Lord Hastings d) Lord Dalhousie

11. At the village level ____________ was responsible for the remission of the revenue collections to the centre.
a) Deshmukhs  b) Kulkarni  
c) Kotwal  d) Patel

12. ____________ built naval bases at Konkan, Khanderi and Vijayadurg.
   a) Balaji Baji Rao  b) Nana Sahib  
c) Baji Rao II  d) Balaji Vishwanath

13. ____________ developed the Nayankara System.
   a) Serfoji II  b) Raja Desinghu  
c) Krishnadeva Raya  d) Pratap Singh

14. Serfoji II established ____________ that produced herbal medicine for humans and animals.
   a) Saraswathi Mahal  b) Muktambal Chatram  
c) Navavidya  d) Dhanvantari Mahal

15. Name the book which was not written by Serfoji II.
   a) Kumarasambhava Champu  b) Devendra Kuravanji  
c) Mudrarakshaschaya  d) Kumarasambhavam

II. Find out the correct statement
A. (i) Afzalkhan was appointed the Governor of the Deccan in 1660 with the main purpose of crushing Shivaji.  
   (ii) Senji acted as the first line of defence for Shivaji’s successors.  
   (iii) The revenue administration of Shivaji was humane and beneficent to the cultivators.  
   (iv) Sardeshmukhi was an additional 15% of the revenue which Shivaji collected.
B. (i) The English made friendly relations with the Marathas and got the right to free trade in Deccan region.  
   (ii) Sahu defeated and killed Dost Ali the Nawab of Arcot in 1749.  
   (iii) The Judicial System under Peshwas was perfect.  
   (iv) Venkoji was the last ruler of Bhonsle dynasty of Maratha principality of Thanjavur.

III. From the following, find out the correct answer
A. (i) The administration of Justice under Shivaji was of a primitive nature.  
   (ii) There were regular courts and procedure.
   a) (i) is correct  b) (ii) is correct  
   c) (i) and (ii) are correct  d) (i) and (ii) are wrong
B. (i) The tottering Mughal Empire neglected the defence of North East frontier area.  
   (ii) This prompted Nadir Shah to invade India.
   a) (i) is correct  b) (ii) is correct  
   c) (i) and (ii) are correct  d) (i) and (ii) are wrong
C. Assertion (A): The Third Battle of Panipat paved the way for the rise of British power in India.  
   Reason (R): The defeat in this Battle dealt a severe blow to the Marathas and the Mughals.
   a) A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.  
   b) A is correct; R is wrong.  
   c) Both A and R are wrong.  
   d) A is correct; but R is not the correct explanation of A.
D. Assertion (A): Men for infantry were recruited from Maharashtra itself.  
   Reason (R): The Marathas preferred to serve in the cavalry.
a) A is wrong; R is correct.
  b) A is correct; R explains about A.
  c) A and R are wrong
  d) A and R are correct

IV. Which of the following pair is wrongly matched

A. 1. Shivaji - Mountain-rat
    2. Baji Rao I - Battle of Udgit
    3. Timur Shah - Viceroy of Lahore
    4. Desinghu - Senji

B. Match the following
   a. Amatya - 1) Records of Kings
   b. Summant - 2) Public morals
   c. Pandit Rao - 3) War and peace
   d. Walkia Nawis - 4) Public accounts
   (a) 4, 1, 2, 3  
   (b) 1, 2, 4, 3  
   (c) 4, 3, 2, 1  
   (d) 1, 4, 2, 3

C. Arrange the successors of Shivaji chronologically.
   1. Sambhaji, Shahu, Rajaram, Sambhaji II
   2. Sambhaji, Rajaram, Shahu, Sambhaji II
   3. Rajaram, Sambhaji, Shahu, Sambhaji II
   4. Sambhaji, Sambhaji II, Rajaram, Shahu

16. The Coming of the Europeans

I. Choose the correct answer

1. ____________ became the political headquarters for the Portuguese in India.
   a) Goa  
   b) Diu  
   c) Daman  
   d) Surat

2. ____________ was the gateway to west Asia and Europe.
   a) Diu  
   b) Calcutta  
   c) Bombay  
   d) Surat

3. The English got a piece of land from the local chief on which they built ____________ in 1639.
   a) Fort St. George  
   b) Fort St. Williams  
   c) Vellore Fort  
   d) Golconda Fort

4. ____________ region was famous for its painted (Kalamkari) fabrics which had designs drawn on the clothes and then dyed.
   a) Kanara  
   b) Malabar  
   c) Konkan  
   d) Coromandel

5. ____________ is associated with “Blue Water Policy”.
   a) Francisco d’ Almeida  
   b) Albuquerque  
   c) Nino da cunha  
   d) Antonio de Noronha

6. ____________ is called the “Father of Printing Press”.
   a) Fr. Roberto de Nobile  
   b) Albuquerque  
   c) Fr. Henriques  
   d) Francisco d’ Almeida

7. ____________ was the Portuguese Black Town.
8. ____________ were responsible for “The Amboyna Massacre”.
   a) English East India Company  
   b) Dutch East India Company  
   c) Portuguese East India Company  
   d) French East India Company

9. ____________ served as the Coromandel headquarters of the Dutch East India Company.
   a) Karaikal  
   b) Pulicat  
   c) Masulipatnam  
   d) Madras

10. Francis Martin made ____________ the strategic centre of French settlements in India.
    a) Masulipatnam  
    b) Nagapattinam  
    c) Goa  
    d) Pondicherry

11. ____________ was inherited by Charles II as dowry, which he transferred to the English East India Company.
    a) Madras  
    b) Calcutta  
    c) Bombay  
    d) Delhi

12. During the First Carnatic War, ____________ was the Governor of Pondicherry.
    a) Peyton  
    b) La Bourdonnais  
    c) Dupleix  
    d) Morse

13. Robert Clive consolidated the British rule in India by winning the ____________
    a) Carnatic wars  
    b) Seven Years’ Wars  
    c) Battle of Buxar  
    d) Battle of Plassey

14. Battle of Wandiwash was fought between ____________
    a) Eyre Coote and Lally  
    b) Robert Clive are Lally  
    c) Eyre Coote and Bussy  
    d) Robert Clive and Bussy

15. ____________ concluded the Seven Years War.
    a) Treaty of Pondicherry  
    b) Treaty of Allahabad  
    c) Treaty of Paris  
    d) Treaty of Srirangapatnam

II. Find out the correct statement
   A. 1. The Europeans were quite aware of the wealth and power of the Mughals.
       2. The Dutch followed by the English arrived at Bombay.
       3. Thanjavur survived as a Mughal–ruled state.
       4. Bombay, as an important trade centre, attracted merchants from Surat and other parts of Odisha.

   B. Find out the wrong statement
      1. Indian rulers admired foreigners and the Europeans took advantage of it.
      2. The Dutch were successful in the Spice Islands.
      3. Colbert was instrumental in establishing the French East India Company.
      4. The influence of the French can still be seen in Pondicherry.

III. From the following statements, find out the correct answer.
   A. i. The Battle of Plassey changed the British from a commercial power to that of a territorial power.
       ii. After the Battle of Wandiwash, the English emerged as a commercial power from that of a colonial power.
       a) (i) is correct  
       b) (ii) is correct
c) (i) and (ii) are correct  
d) (i) and (ii) are wrong

B. i. Albuquerque was the real founder of the Portuguese Empire in India.
   ii. Albuquerque attempted to stop the practice of Sati.
   a) (i) is correct  
b) (ii) is wrong  
c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct  
d) Both (i) and (ii) are wrong

C. Assertion (A): Europeans had arrived in India in the 16th Century
   Reason (R): Their intention was to procure pepper, cinnamon, cloves and other spices for European markets.

   a) A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.
   b) A is correct; R is wrong.
   c) A is wrong; R is correct.
   d) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation A.

D. Assertion (A): India had a strong manufacturing base and was particularly famous for the variety of cotton fabrics.
   Reason (R): Agriculture was the most important economic activity in the county.

   a) A & R are correct.
   b) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A.
   c) A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.
   d) A & R are wrong.

IV A) Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched.
   1. Tarangambadi - Danish
   2. Sir Thomas Roe - French
   3. Anwar-ud-din - Nawab of Carnatic
   4. Albuquerque – Portuguese

B) Match the following.
   c. Muzaffar Jung - 3. Chanda Saheb
   d. Nawab of Arcot - 4. Ruler of Calicut

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

17. Effects of British Rule

I. Choose the correct answer
   1. __________ was the real foundation battle for British dominion in India.
      a) Plassey  
b) First Carnatic War  
c) Buxar  
d) Wandiwash
   2. According to the __________ treaty, Shah Alam II granted the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the company.
      a) Allahabad  
b) Madras  
c) Poona  
d) Pondicherry
   3. __________ introduced the Dual system in Bengal.
      a) Warren Hastings  
b) Dupleix  
c) Cornwallis  
d) Robert Clive
4. ______ was passed to regulate the Company affairs in India.
   a) Regulating Act (1773)  b) The Pitt India Act (1784)
   c) Charter Act (1813)   d) Charter Act (1833)

5. ______ was the first Viceroy and Governor General of India accountable to the British Parliament.
   a) Cornwallis  b) Canning
   c) Wellesley   d) Hastings

6. Cornwallis made the Permanent Settlement with the Zamindars of ________.
   a) Mysore   b) Bombay
   c) Bengal    d) Madras

7. ________ introduced the ryotwari System.
   a) Cornwallis   b) Thomas Munro
   c) Robert Clive   d) Warren Hastings

8. The British officer who ended the menace of Thuggee was ________
   a) William Adam  b) William Sleeman
   c) James Holland   d) John Nicholson

9. ________ was the first state to fall under the policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
   a) Nagpur   b) Oudh
   c) Jhansi    d) Satara

10. ________ justified forcible collection of land revenue.
    a) ryotwari Act  b) Pitt India Act
    c) Permanent Settlement Act  d) Torture Act

11. ________ introduced English as the literary and official language of India.
    a) Cornwallis  b) William Bentinck
    c) Macaulay    d) Thomas Munro

12. Madras University was established in ________.
    a) 1837   b) 1861    c) 1844    d) 1857

13. The efforts of ________ played a decisive part in getting the practice of sati abolished.
    a) Warren Hastings  b) William Jones
    c) Raja Rammohan Roy  d) Dayanand Saraswati

14. The first railway line in south India ran from Madras to ________ in 1856.
    a) Vaniampadi  b) Katpadi
    c) Villupuram  d) Arakonam

15. With the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, the journey between India and Europe was reduced by ________ miles.
    a) 400  b) 3000  c) 4000  d) 8000

II. Find out the correct statement.

A. 1. The Governor General was selected by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.
   2. The Subsidiary System decreased the military resources and efficiency of the Company.
   3. The establishment of the Madrasa by Lord Wellesley was the beginning of British Government to promote education.
   4. Lord Dalhousie founded the Calcutta Medical College in March 1835.

B. Assertion (A): The British Government initiated steps for the building of dams.
Reason (R): There were successive famines in last quarter of the 19th Century.

a) A is correct; R is wrong.
b) A is correct R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.
d) A is wrong; R is correct

III. A) Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched?

A. 1. Gangadhar Rao - Jhansi
   2. Raghuji Bhonsle - Nagpur
   3. Shaji - Satara
   4. Scindia – Kolhapur

B. Match the following
   a) Arthur Cotton – 1) Sanskrit College
   b) William Sleeman – 2) Kollidam
   c) William Bentinck – 3) Thuggee Menace
   d) Cornwallis – 4) Abolition of Sati Act
   a) 4, 1, 2, 3  b) 2, 3, 4, 1  c) 3, 2, 1, 4  d) 2, 1, 4, 3

18. Early Resistance to British Rule

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. _______ became the de facto ruler of Mysore against the Wodeyar kings after successfully handling the Marathas.
   (a) Haider Ali  
   (b) Nanjaraja
   (c) Nagama Nayak  
   (d) Tipu Sultan

2. Tipu Sultan’s capture of ______ led to the third Anglo-Mysore War.
   (a) Calicut  
   (b) Coorg
   (c) Cranganore  
   (d) Dindigul

3. The Palayakkarar system was originally practised in _____ Kingdom.
   (a) Vijayanagar  
   (b) Bahmani
   (c) Kakatiya  
   (d) Hoysala

4. ______ brought Puli Thevar’s three major forts, Nerkattumseval, Vasudevanallur amd Panayur under his control.
   (a) Mafus Khan  
   (b) Yusuf Khan
   (c) Colonel Heron  
   (d) Nabikhan Kattak

5. Velu Nachiyar was the daughter of Raja of ______.
   (a) Sivagangai  
   (b) Pudhukkotai
   (c) Ramanathapuram  
   (d) Palavanatham

6. _______ was the collector who was dismissed from service for mishandling the affairs of Veera Pandiya Kattabomman.
   (a) W.C. Jackson  
   (b) A. Bannerman
   (c) S.R. Lushington  
   (d) P.A. Agnew

7. The immediate cause for the Vellore Revolt was the introduction of ______.
   (a) Enfield Rifle  
   (b) Dress code
   (c) New turban  
   (d) Greased Cartridges

Learning Leads To Ruling
8. ________ inspired Kol uprising of Santhals.
   (a) Bhindrai Manki (b) Sido
   (c) Buddha Bagat (d) Kanoo
9. _____ was the Governor-General of India when the great Rebellian of 1857 broke out.
   (a) Dalhonsie (b) Canning
   (c) Minto (d) James Andrew Ramsay
10. ________ defeated Nana Sahib’s forus during the 1857 Rebellion.
    (a) Henry Lawrence (b) Major General Havelock
    (c) Sir Hugh Wheeler (d) General Neill

II A. Find out the correct statement
A. (i) Warren Hastings wanted to deal with Tipu Sultan in a revengeful manner
   (ii) The elimination of Tipu and restoration of the old Wodeyar dynasty to the Mysore Kingdom marked the real beginning of company’s rule in the south
   (iii) The Nawab of Arcot gave support to Velu Nachiyar
   (iv) The temple of Kalayarkoil is in the heart of Tirunelveli forests.
B. Assertion (A): The fort of Sivagiri was eminently suited both for offensive and defensive operations.
   Reason (R): It is at the foot of Western Ghats with formidable barriers around it.
   (a) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A.
   (b) Both A and R are wrong.
   (c) A is correct; R is the correct explanation of A.
   (d) A is wrong; R is correct.

III. Match the following:
1. Gillespie - Srirangapatnam
2. Manji - Barrackpore
3. Jacobin Club - Vellore Revolt
4. Mangal Pandey - Santhals
   (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 3, 4, 1, 2 (c) 3, 2, 1, 4 (d) 2, 3, 4, 1

19. Towards Modernity

I. Choose the correct answer
1. ____________ was the first province, where several ideas of reforms originated.
   a) Punjab b) Bengal
   c) Bombay d) Madras
2. “The Father of Indian Renaissance” was ____________.
   a) Swami Vivekananda b) Dayananda Saraswathi
   c) Raja Rammohan Roy d) Atmaram Pandurang
3. The National Social Conference was organized at the initiative of ____________.
   a) M. G. Ranade b) Devendranath Tagore
   c) Keshab Chandra Sen d) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa
4. “Back to the Vedas” was the motto of ____________.
   a) Raja Rammohan Roy b) Dayananda Saraswathi
   c) Vivekananda d) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa
5. ____________ expounded his views in short stories and admirable parables.
a) Ramakrishna Paramahamsa  
b) Devendranath Tagore  
c) Vivekananda  
d) Jyotiba Phule  

6. The Weekly Journal "Oru Paisa" Tamilan was run by ____________.
   a) Swami Vivekananda  
b) Dayananda Saraswathi  
c) Vaikunda Swamigal  
d) Iyotheethoss Pandithar  

7. The Theosophical Society was founded in ____________.
   a) India  
b) United States of America  
c) France  
d) England  

8. ____________ was the adherent of Brahmo Samaj in Tamilnadu.
   a) Ramalinga Adigal  
b) Kasi Viswanatha Mudaliar  
c) Iyotheethoss Pandithar  
d) Pandita Ramabai  

9. Syed Ahmad Khan founded a ____________ for the introduction of Western Sciences.
   a) Satya Shodak Samaj  
b) Singh Sabha Movement  
c) Scientific Society  
d) Theosophical Society  

10. The aim of the ____________ was the religious regeneration of the Muslim community.
    a) Deoband Movement  
b) Ahmadiya Movement  
c) Aligarh Movement  
d) Wahhabi Movement  

II. Find out the correct statement

A. (i) Dr. Atmaram Pandurang founded the Shuddi Movement.
   (ii) Samathuva Sangam was founded by Vaikunda Swamigal.
   (iii) The founder of Ramakrishna Mission was Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.
   (iv) The Ahmadiyas have common mosque for prayer.

B. Assertion (A): Syed Ahmad Khan founded a modern school at Aligarh, which developed into the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College.
   Reason (R): He wanted to promote English education among the Muslims.

   (a) A is correct ; R is the correct explanation of A
   (b) A is wrong ; R is correct
   (c) Both A and R are wrong
   (d) A is correct; R is not the correct explanation of A

III. Match the following  
   ANSWER: 2,3,4,1
   1. English Missionaries - Morning Star
   2. Parsi Newspaper - William Carvey and John Thomas
   3. Deoband movement - Rast-Goftar
   4. Vivekanandha - Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi
   a) 3, 2, 1, 4  
b) 1, 2, 3, 4  
c) 4, 1, 2, 3  
d) 2, 1, 4, 3