History Model Test Questions 11 in English With Answers

1. The first railway line in India was opened under the Governor Generalship of
   a. Lord Rippon  
   b. **Lord Dalhousie**  
   c. Lord Bentinck  
   d. Lord Cornwallis

2. To which organization did Vanchinathan belong?
   a. Yugantarparty  
   b. Abhinav Bharath Sangh  
   c. **Bharat Mata Sangh**  
   d. Hindu Maha Sabha

3. Gandhiji’s Dandi March started from
   a. Bardoli  
   b. **Ahmedabad**  
   c. Surat  
   d. Mumbai

4. Who initiated the move to form the Indian National Congress?
   a. A.O. Hume  
   b. W.C. Banerjee  
   c. Annie Besant  
   d. Gandhiji

5. The Indian National Congress adopted the resolution of complete Independence in its session held at
   a. Lahore  
   b. Kolkata  
   c. Chennai  
   d. Mumbai

6. Gandhi Irwin pact was signed in the year
   a. 1934  
   b. 1932  
   c. 1930  
   d. **1931**

7. Name the founder of the Home League at Chennai in 1916
   a. Krishna Moorthy  
   b. **Annie Besant**  
   c. Rajagopalachari  
   d. Prakasam

8. In 1942, the Cripps Mission promised to grand
   a. **Dominion status to India**  
   b. Self-Government in India  
   c. Provincial Government in India  
   d. Interim Government to India

9. In the Allahabad district in 1929, a ‘no-tax’ campaign on behalf of peasants was led by
   a. Jawaharlal Nehru  
   b. Sahajanand Saraswathi  
   c. M.N. Roy  
   d. P.C. Joshi

10. Name the Governor-General of India who proposed the change of capital from Kolkata to Delhi
    a. Lord Rippon  
    b. Lord Curzon  
    c. **Lord Hardine**  
    d. Lord Dufferin

11. How many times Jawaharlal Nehru became the President of the Indian National Congress?
    a. 2  
    b. 3  
    c. **4**  
    d. 5

12. Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place in the city of
    a. Agra  
    b. Meerut  
    c. **Amritsar**  
    d. Lahore

13. Who was the leader of the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha?
    a. Vedaratnam  
    b. Satyamurthy  
    c. V.V.S. Iyer  
    d. **Rajaji**

14. The immediate cause for Sepoy mutiny was
    a. **use of greased cartridges**  
    b. the spread of Christianity  
    c. disparity in salaries  
    d. doctrine of lapse

15. Name the founder of Aligarh Muslim University
16. Who announced the ‘August Offer’?
   a. Lord Linlithgow  
   b. Lord Irwin  
   c. Lord Mount Batten  
   d. Lord Wavell

17. Who among the following belonged a moderate group of the Indian National Congress?
   a. Lala Lajpat Rai  
   b. Bipin Chandra Pal  
   c. Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
   d. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

18. Between which two places the first rail service was started in India?
   a. Chennai - Bangalore  
   b. Delhi – Agra  
   c. Mumbai – Thane  
   d. Kolkata – Dhanbad

19. The land tenure system that existed in Pre-Independent India is
   a. Zamindari System  
   b. Mahalwari system  
   c. Ryotwari system  
   d. All of these

20. Ganga Devi was the author of
   a. Malavikagnimitram  
   b. Amukta Malyada  
   c. Mathura Vijayam  
   d. Thiruvarangan Ula

21. The greatest beneficiaries of the Third Battle of Panipat were
   a. The Afghans  
   b. The Mughals  
   c. The Rohillas  
   d. The English

22. Bardoli Satyagraha was led by
   a. Vinoba Bhave  
   b. Vallabhai Patel  
   c. Mahatma Gandhi  
   d. Vitthalbhai Patel

23. Who said ‘Back to the Vedas’?
   a. Dayanand Saraswathi  
   b. Debendranath Tagore  
   c. Keshap Chandra Sen  
   d. Vivekananda

24. Whose reign has been called the Golden Age of the Mughals?
   a. Shah Jahan  
   b. Akbar  
   c. Jahangir  
   d. Aurangzeb

25. How many Sangams were held?
   a. three  
   b. four  
   c. two  
   d. five

26. The style of temple architecture that was prevalent under chola dynasty was
   a. Nagara style  
   b. Dravida style  
   c. Gopuram style  
   d. Solanki style

27. The Ministers during the sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by
   a. Ulema  
   b. The Caliph  
   c. The Sultan  
   d. Wazir

28. Name the Portuguese Governor in India who concluded a friendship treaty with Krishnadevaraya
   a. Nino do Canha  
   b. Vasco da Gama  
   c. De Almeda  
   d. Albuquerque

29. Who wrote Panchatantra?
30. Sabarmathi Ashram was established by Gandhi in
   a. 1915 A.D.  b. 1916 A.D.  c. 1917 A.D.  d. 1918 A.D.

31. The religion which was popular during the Kshatriya period is

32. Who planted a “Tree of Liberty” at Srirangapatnam?

33. Saraswathi Mahal Library is at

34. Partition of Bengal took place in
   a. 1885 A.D.  b. 1890 A.D.  c. 1900 A.D.  d. 1905 A.D.

35. The Mathura school of art flourished during

36. The Gods worshipped by the Aryans were

37. The capital of Magandha kingdom was

38. When did Alexander invade India?
   a. 298 B.C.  b. 305 B.C  c. 323 B.C  d. 327 B.C

39. Name the founder of Jainism

40. Father of the Indian Nation is
   a. Jawahalal Nehru  b. Mahatma Gandhi
   c. Mohammad Ali Jinnah  d. Kamarajar

41. Which country dropped atom bomb over Japan?
   a. Germany  b. Russia  c. Chinna  d. USA

42. ‘Do or die’ was one of the most powerful slogans of India’s freedom struggle who gave it?

43. Who was the Governor General when the 1857 revolt broke out?
   a. Dalhousie  b. Canning  c. Curzon  d. Lawrence

44. The remains of the Vijayanagar empire can be found in

45. Who is called as the ‘Second Acoka’?
   a. Samudragupta  b. Chandragupta Maurya
   c. Kanishka  d. Harshavardhana

46. The famous Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchi was built by
   a. Mahendravarman  b. Narasimhavarman II
   c. Nandivarman  d. Dandivarman

47. Who was the Guru of Kabir?
   a. Ramanuja  b. Ramananda
48. Buddhist Literature was written in
   a. Prakrit    b. Pali    c. Sanskrit    d. Tamil

49. The Rig Veda consists of
   a. 1028 hymns    b. 1000 hymns    c. 2028 hymns    d. 1038 hymns

50. When did Alexander invade India?
   a. 298 BC    b. 303 BC    c. 302 BC    d. 327 BC

51. Who were the first kings to issue gold coins in India?

52. Which among the following is the oldest dynasty?

53. Megasthenes visited India during the region of

54. Kautilya’s Arthasastra is a book on
   a. Economic relations    b. Principles and practice of State craft    c. Foreign Policy    d. Duties of the King

55. Mahabalipuram was established by the

56. Which Indian ruler conquered Java and Sumadra?
   a. Rajaraja Chola I    b. Rajendra Chola    c. Samudragupta    d. Vikramaditya

57. Ramanuja preached
   a. Ahimsa    b. Gyan    c. Bhakti    d. the Vedas

58. The Indian Civil Service was introduced during the rule of

59. Who was the Viceroy of India when the Quit India Movement started in 1942?
   a. Linlithgow    b. Willington    c. Wavell    d. None of them

60. Who was made the Home Minister when Jawaharlal Nehru formed the Interim Government in 1946?

61. Who was the first woman president of Indian National Congress?

62. When did Muslim League adopt self Government as one of its objectives?
   a. 1911    b. 1912    c. 1919    d. 1920

63. Who was the first Indian to become a member of the House of Commons of Brittain?

64. Who launched the servants of India Society?
a. Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
b. Dadabhai Naoroji  
c. Madan Mohan Malaviya  
d. Bipin Chandra Pal  

65. The first session of Indian National Congress was held in  
a. 1885  
b. 1886  
c. 1887  
d. 1888  

66. Who among the following leaders of 1857 revolt escaped to Nepal?  
a. Kunwar Singh  
b. Tantia Tope  
c. Bakht Khan  
d. Nana Sahib  

67. The first session of Indian National Congress was held in  
a. Bombay  
b. Madras  
c. Calcutta  
d. Delhi  

68. Which of the following Acts gave representation to Indians for the first time in the legislature?  
a. Indian Council Act, 1909  
b. Indian Council Act, 1919  
c. Government of India Act, 1935  
d. None of these  

69. What was the chief programme of the Swaraj Party?  
a. Council Entry  
b. Constitutional Opposition  
c. Rural Reconstruction Programme  
d. None of these  

70. The credit for integrating the Indian princely states goes to  
a. Sardar Patel  
b. Rajendra Prasad  
c. Nehru  
d. Lord Mountbatten  

71. Who started the Home Rule Movement in India?  
a. Annie Besant  
b. Lala Lajpat Rai  
c. Motilal Nehru  
d. Madan Mohan Malaviya  

72. Among the following who attended all the three Round Table conferences?  
a. B.R. Ambedkar  
b. M.M. Malaviya  
c. Vallabhai Patel  
d. None of them  

73. The first meeting of the constituent Assembly of India held on  
a. 26 January, 1948  
b. 16 August, 1947  
c. 9 December, 1946  
d. 26 November, 1947  

74. The Constituent Assembly setup under the cabinet Mission plan had a strength of  
a. 389 members  
b. 411 members  
c. 298 members  
d. 487 members  

75. Initially the Indian National Congress stood for  
a. Piece-Meal Reforms  
b. Self-Government  
c. Dominion Status  
d. Poorna Swaraj  

76. The creator of Indian Civil Service is  
a. Cornwallis  
b. Dalhousie  
c. Warren Hastings  
d. Wellesley  

77. Who was the Governor General of India when 1857 Revolt broke out?  
a. Canning  
b. Dalhousie  
c. Lawrence  
d. Curzon  

78. The British Cabinet Mission which came to India in March 1940 did not have as its member  
a. Lord Pentick Lawrence  
b. Sir Stafford Cripps  
c. A.V. Alexander  
d. Campbell Johnson
79. The great granary of the Harappan civilization has been found at
   a. Mohenjodaro      b. Harappa
   c. Rupar            d. Kalibangan

80. Who among the following is regarded as the greatest law giver of ancient India?

81. Who wrote ‘Indica’?

82. Name the author of ‘Manimekalai’

83. The Congress is in reality a civil war without arms who said this?

84. The Moderates decided to break with the Extremists in
   a. 1906       b. 1907       c. 1914         d. 1919

85. Gandhiji’s “Champaran Movement” was for
   a. the security of rights of Harijans  b. civil disobedience movement
   c. maintaining the unity of Hindu society  d. solving the problem of the Indigo workers

86. Who was the First Englishman to preside over the Congress Session at Allahabad in 1888?
   a. W. Wedderburn    b. A.O. Hume
   c. George Yule     d. Mrs. Annie Besant

87. The Lucknow pact was concluded in Dec, 1916 between
   a. Congress and the British  b. Moderates and Extremists
   c. Congress and Muslim League  d. Gandhi and Ambedkar

88. The moderates and the extremists sessions of the congress were re-united in the ______ session.
   a. 1916, Lucknow   b. 1920, Calcutta   c. 1921, Bombay   d. 1922, Karachi

89. The Central Point in Asoka’s Dhamma was
   a. Royalty to the King   b. Peace and Non-violence
   c. Respect to elders    d. Religious toleration

90. Samudragupta’s musical accomplishment is testified by
   a. Allahabad Inscription  b. Certain coins
   c. Literacy works        d. Foreign accounts

91. Who was the founder of Sikhism?
   a. Guru Govind         b. Guru Nanak
   c. Guru Arjun          d. None of them

92. The famous token currency system was first introduced in India by
   a. Ala-ud-din-Khilji   b. Ghiyas-ud-din-Tughlaq
   c. Muhammed-bin-Tughlaq  d. Firuz Tughlaq

93. Father of Modern Rupee is
   a. Babur            b. Humayun
   c. Jehangir         d. Shershah

94. The system of dual government in Bengal was abolished by
   a. Warren Hastings   b. Curzon
95. Who was the first to adopt the title of Sultan?
   a. Mahmud of Ghazni  b. Aibak  
   c. Iltutmish  d. Balban

96. Queen Chand Bibi who fought against Akbar belonged to which Kingdom?
   a. Bijapur  b. Ahmadnagar  
   c. Golconda  d. Berar

97. The title of Viceroy was added to the office of the Governor General of India for the first time in
   a. 1862 AD  b. 1858 AD  c. 1856 AD  d. 1848 AD

98. The Moplah rebellion of 1921 broke out in
   a. Assam  b. Kerala  c. Punjab  d. West Bengal

99. Who is called ‘Vikam Hero”?
   a. Robert Clive  b. Wellesley  
   c. E.V.R  d. Rajaji

100. Who was the Mughal Emperor during the out break of 1887 revolt?
   c. Muhammad Ali  d. Dost Ali