

**History Model Test Questions 13 in English With Answers**

1. What was the name of the Chinese travellers who visited the court of Chandragupta II?  
**a. Fa-Hien**                      b. Itsing                      c. Pliny                      d. Ptolemy
2. Which was the oldest language used in the inscription of TamilNadu?  
a. Sanskrit                      **b. Tamil Brahmi**  
c. Tamil Letters                      d. Telugu Letters
3. Who built Danish Fort Bonsberg in Tranquebar (Tarangampadi)?  
**a. Ovegedde**                      b. Robert Clive  
c. William Bentinck                      d. Lord Wellesley
4. Who was called as South Indian Tilak?  
a. Patel                      **b. V.O. Chidambaram**  
c. Bharathiyar                      d. Bharathidasan
5. The Indus people had no knowledge about  
a. bull                      b. elephant                      c. fish                      **d. horse**
6. Which among the following is the oldest dynasty?  
a. Kanva                      b. Kushan                      **c. Maurya**                      d. Sunga
7. The second capital of Chandragupta II is  
a. Kanauj                      **b. Ujjain**                      c. Magadha                      d. Saketa
8. The capital of the Rashtrakutas was  
a. Kanchi                      **b. Malkhed**                      c. Tondi                      d. Uraiyur
9. Sher Shah was known as an administrative reformer largely on account of his  
a. market regulation                      b. trading schemes  
**c. land revenue system**                      d. justice, law and order
10. Sher shah Suri got the title “Sher Khan” for  
a. his courage in adversity  
b. his fierce appearance  
c. his ability to fight  
**d. killing a tiger single – handed**
11. Remains of Roman civilization have been found in  
**a. Arikamedu**                      b. Hampi  
c. Mohenjadaró                      d. Lothal
12. Which Mughal river was known as living saint?  
**a. Aurangzeb**                      b. Humayun  
c. Jehangir                      d. Shahjahan
13. Which Pallava King assumed the title “Vatapi Kondan” ?  
a. Mahendravarman                      **b. Narasimhavarman**  
c. Simhavarman                      d. Ravivarman
14. The art of painting reached its zenith in India under  
a. Akbar                      **b. Jehangir**  
c. Shahjahan                      d. Shershah
15. “Lilavati” was a famous work on

- a. **Mathematics**  
c. Music
  - b. Medicine  
d. Law

16. Ramanuja belonged to the division of

  - a. Advaitam
  - b. Dvaitam
  - c. Saiva Sidhanta
  - d. **Vishistadvaitam**

17. When was "Purna Swaraj" first declared?

  - a. 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950
  - b. 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947
  - c. 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1946
  - d. **26<sup>th</sup> January, 1930**

18. In 1887, the Congress met at

  - a. Delhi
  - b. Kolkata
  - c. Mumbai
  - d. **Chennai**

19. Delhi was made the capital of India in

  - a. 1910 AD
  - b. **1911 AD**
  - c. 1912 AD
  - d. 1913 AD

20. The Cabinet Mission came to India in

  - a. 1942 AD
  - b. 1943 AD
  - c. 1945 AD
  - d. **1946 AD**

21. Justice party was founded by

  - a. Annie Besant
  - b. Periyar
  - c. Rajaji
  - d. **Tyagarayar**

22. Aligarh Muslim University was founded by

  - a. Ali brothers
  - b. Iqbal
  - c. Jinnah
  - d. **Sir Syed Ahmedkhan**

23. Who was not a moderate Congress Leader?

  - a. Gokhala
  - b. Gandhi
  - c. Nehru
  - d. **Tilak**

24. The Indian National Congress was split in 1907 at

  - a. Mumbai
  - b. Kolkata
  - c. Chennai
  - d. **Surat**

25. Who discovered the sea route to India?

  - a. **Vasco da Gama**
  - b. Colombus
  - c. Magellan
  - d. Hopkins

26. When was the first National Emergency proclaimed in India?

  - a. **1962**
  - b. 1966
  - c. 1978
  - d. 1987

27. Name the Sikh Guru who was put to death by Aurangzeb

  - a. **Guru Teg Bahadur**
  - b. Guru Gobind Singh
  - c. Hargobind Singh
  - d. Guru Harkishan

28. Immediate cause for Sepoy Mutiny was

  - a. **use of greased cartridges**
  - b. the spread of Christianity
  - c. disparity in Sacaries
  - d. doctorinel of lapse

29. Which was the first vernacular paper started in India?

  - a. **Samachar Darpan**
  - b. Bengal Gazette
  - c. Shome Prakash
  - d. The Maratha

30. The Bhudan movement was started by

  - a. Mahatma Gandhi
  - b. Jayaprakash Narayan
  - c. Archarya Kirpalani
  - d. **Vinova Bhawe**

31. The Home Rule League of Annie Besant was founded in 1916 at  
a. Delhi                      b. Kolkata                      **c. Chennai**                      d. Mumbai
32. The civil disobedience movement in the North-West Frontier was led by  
**a. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**                      b. M.A. Ansari  
c. Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla                      d. Sewa Singh Tikriwala
33. Communal Reservation of electorate was introduced by the Act of  
**a. Minto-Morley Reform Act of 1909**                      b. Montague-Chelmsford Act of 1919  
c. Govt. of India Act of 1935                      d. None of these
34. Name the leader who led a movement in favour of Widow-remarriage Act?  
a. Raja Rammohan Roy                      b. E.V. R. Periyar  
**c. Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar**                      d. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy
35. Which commission was appointed in 1927 to enquire into the working of reforms in India?  
a. Hunter's Commission                      **b. Simon's Commission**  
c. Cripps mission                      d. None of these
36. Who led the Salt Satyagraha March to Vedaranyam?  
a. Gandhi                      b. Kamaraj  
**c. Rajaji**                      d. Sathyamurthy
37. Who coined the term 'Harijan'?  
a. Ambedkar                      **b. Gandhiji**  
c. Periyar                      d. Nehru
38. Importance of the year 1942 is  
**a. Quit India Movement**                      b. Outbreak of riots all over India  
c. the arrest of Congress leaders                      d. British ban of the Congress party
39. The local name of Mohenjodaro is  
a. Mound of the living                      b. Mound of the Great  
c. Mound of God                      **d. Mound of the Dead**
40. Which one of the following is correctly matched?  
a. First Buddhist Council                      - Kashmir  
**b. Second Buddhist Council**                      - **Vaisali**  
c. Third Buddhist Council                      - Rajagriha  
d. Fourth Buddhist Council                      - Pataliputra
41. The chief feature of the ancient Mauryan system of administration was  
a. the king was the highest authority of the state  
b. the king was the supreme authority in matters of justice  
c. it had highly centralized bureau  
**d. there was provision for Municipal Administration**
42. The authority on the history of Rajputs is  
a. Basham                      b. Tripathi  
**c. Tod**                      d. Majumdar
43. Rajaraja is ever remembered in history because  
**a. he built the Brihadeeswara Temple at Tanjore**

- b. he destroyed the Chera Navy at Trivandrum  
c. he captured Madura  
d. he annexed part of Sri Lanka
44. Which of the following statements are true with regard to Qutb-ud-din – Aibak?  
I. He was tolerant in his dealings with his Hindu subjects  
II. He was of Charitable nature  
III. He was very handsome  
IV. He evolved new principles of administration  
a. I alone is correct  
b. I and II are correct  
c. I and III are correct  
d. II and III are correct
45. Arrange the correct order of the succession of the Sayyid rulers to the throne of Delhi?  
I. Khizr Khan  
II. Muhammad Shah  
III. Aluddin Shah  
IV. Mubarak Shah  
a. I, IV, III, II  
b. II, III, IV, I  
c. III, IV, I, III  
d. IV, II, I, III
46. Match the following using codes given below:
- | List I                 | List II                             |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. Araz-I- Mummalik    | 1. Head of the Royal Correspondence |
| b. Dabir-I-Khas        | 2. Head of the Foreign Affairs      |
| c. Diwan – I- Risabat  | 3. Head of the State News Agency    |
| d. Basid – I- Mummalik | 4. Head of the Ministry of war      |
- codes
- |    | a | b | c | d |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| a. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| b. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| c. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| d. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
47. Consider the statements:  
I. Krishnadevaraya was the greatest ruler of the Ruluva Dyansty  
II. He was noted for his religious zeal  
III. He maintained friendly relations with the Portuguese  
IV. He won the Muslim forces at Talikota in 1565 AD  
a. I alone is correct  
b. I and II are correct  
c. I, II & III are correct  
d. All are correct
48. The name of the first husband of Nurjahan was  
a. Sher Afghan  
b. Qutb-ud-deen Koka  
c. Kishwarkhsn  
d. Jehangir
49. The Peshwa's secretariat at Poona was known as  
a. Peshwa's Capital  
b. the centre of power  
c. the Huzur Daftar  
d. the revenue office
50. Consider the following statements:  
I. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of Fort William of Bengal

II. The Regulating Act was passed during his period

III. His period was from 1883-85

IV. He fought against the Rohilas

Of the statements:

a. I and II are correct

b. III and IV are correct

c. IV alone is correct

**d. All the above are correct**

51. Consider the following statements:

Assertion(A): Warren Hastings wanted to become popular among the natives

Reason(R): Warren Hastings effected at many administrative reforms in india

Now select your answer according to the coding system given belo:

a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

c. (A) is true but (R) is false

**d. (A) is false and (R) is true**

52. "Blue water policy" was followed by

a. Sir Thomas Roe

b. Count De Lally

c. Albuerque

**d. Almeida**

53. The mutiny of 1857 failed because

a. it was not supported by the people

**b. the Indian princes did not help**

c. Russians helped the British

d. the Muslims kept aloof

54. Indian punctions Act, 1909 is significant because

a. the powers of the Legislative Councils were increased

**b. Communal representation was introduced**

c. Legislative members were empowered to discuss the budget

d. the principle of election was introduced

55. During the British period the government constituted various committees for educational reforms.

Identify them in the correct chronological order

a. Kolkata University Commission, Woods Despatch Hunter Commission, Raleigh Commission

b. Hunter Commission, Kolkata University Commission Raleigh Commission, Woods Despatch

c. Raleigh Commission, Woods Despatch, Kolkata University Commission, Hunter Commission

**d. Woods Despatch, Hunter Commission, Raleigh Commission, Kolkata University Commission**

56. Which one of the following is correctly matched

**a. Saka - A workshipper of Kali**

b. Sankya - The Islamic law

c. Silapasastra - Dance

d. Shariat - Philosophy

57. The first session of the Indian National Congress was held?

**a. in 1885 at Mumbai**

b. in 1885 at Kolkata

c. in 1890 at Poona

d. in 1895 at Chennai

58. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:

List I

List II

a. Zahat

1. Land tax collected from the Muslims

b. Jizya

2. Property tax collected from the Muslims

c. Usher

3. Lad tax collected from the Non-Muslims

d. Kharaj

4. Poll tax collected from the Non-Muslims

codes

	a	b	c	d
a.	4	3	2	1
b.	3	2	4	1
c.	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
d.	1	4	3	2

59. The Chola age was most famous for

a. **village administration**

b. war with Chalukyas

c. trade with Ceylon

d. advancement of Tamil culture

60. Which of the following was not a part of the Tripitakas?

a. **Jatakas**

b. Sutta

c. Vinaya

d. Abhidhamma

61. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:

List I

List II

a. Fatehulla

1. Bijapur

b. Yasuf Adil Shah

2. Golkonda

c. Malik Ahmed

3. Berar

d. Quli Qutb Shah

4. Ahmednagar

	a	b	c	d
a.	2	3	4	1
b.	3	4	1	2
c.	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
d.	4	3	2	1

62. The “Hero of Wandhawasi” was

a. Robert Clive

b. Arthur Wellesley

c. **Sir Eyre Coote**

d. Lawrance

63. The Samhitas are

a. the concluding portions of the Brahmanas

b. the collections of hymns, prayers, sacrificial formulas

c. the sacred doctrine imported by teacher to pupil

d. **the explanation of the origin and meaning of the various hymns of the vedic literature**

64. The partition of Bengal was in reality

a. a step taken for administrative convenience

b. an attempt to split the congress

c. an act to appear Muslims Sentiments

**d. an attempt to weaken the nationalism in Bengal**

65. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:

List I		List II	
a.	Rowlatt Act	1.	1942
b.	Poona Pact	2.	1940
c.	August Offer	3.	1919
d.	Quit India Movement	4.	1932

	a	b	c	d
a.	3	4	2	1
b.	1	3	4	2
c.	2	1	3	4
d.	4	2	1	3

66. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:

List I		List II	
a.	Gandhiji	1.	My Indian Struggle
b.	Nehru	2.	Gita Rahasya
c.	Subhash Bose History	3.	Glimpses of World
d.	Tilak	4.	Hind Swaraj

codes

	a	b	c	d
a.	1	3	4	2
b.	2	4	3	1
c.	3	4	1	2
d.	4	1	2	3

67. Consider the following statements:

Assertion(A): Jinnah wanted the British to 'Divde and Quit' India

Reason(R): Jinnah did not believe the British

Now select your answer according to the coding system given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c. (A) is true but (R) is false**
- d. (A) is false and (R) is true

68. Consider the following statements:

- I. Nethaji founded the Indian National Army
- II. He was an extremist
- III. He fought against the English in India
- IV. He died in 1937

Of the statements

- a. I and II are correct**
- b. II and III are correct
- c. III and IV are correct
- d. All are correct



69. In the National Movement there appeared a few extremists identify the correct order of their appearance chronologically?  
**a. B.G. Tilak, B.C. Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Aurobindo**  
b. B.C. Pal, Lal Lajpat Rai, B.G. Tilka, Aurobindo  
c. Aurobindo, B.C. Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, B.G. Tilak  
d. Lala Lajpat Rai, B.G. Tilak, Aurobindo, B.C. Pal
70. Which one of the following is correctly matched?  
a. First Round Table conference - 1936 AD  
b. Lucknow Pact - 1937 AD  
c. Gandhi-Irwin Pact - 1832 AD  
**d. Civil disobedience movement - 1930 AD**
71. Vasco-da-Gama landed at  
a. Port Nova                      b. Mangalore                      **c. Calicut**                      d. Bombay
72. The “Kesari” published by Tilak was a  
a. Book                                      **b. Newspaper**  
c. Magazine                              d. Pamphlet
73. “I am dying with the help of too many doctor’s” – Who said this  
a. Pope                                      b. Raj Narayanan  
c. Archimedes                              **d. Alexander the Great**
74. The Indus Valley people had trade relations with  
a. Egypt                              **b. Mesopotomia**                      c. Ceylon                      d. Greece
75. Numismatics is the study of  
a. Palm leaf manuscripts                      b. Astrology  
c. Inscriptions                              **d. Coins**
76. Buddha preached the first sermon at  
a. Lumbini                              **b. Saranath**                              c. Sanchi                              d. Gaya
77. The last Mauryan ruler was over thrown by  
a. Agnimitra                              **b. Pushyamitra**  
c. Mahapadma Nanda                              d. Kharavela
78. Which Pandya king is mentioned in the “Silappadikaram”?  
a. Irumporai                              b. Senguttuvan  
c. Karikalan                              **d. Nedunchezhiyan**
79. With whose reign is the Gandhara school of Art associated?  
**a. Kanishka**                              b. Chandragupta  
c. Harsha                              d. Asoka
80. Gupta age is known for the revival of  
a. Buddhism                              **b. Brahminism**                              c. Jainism                              d. No religion
81. Lord Dalhousie introduced the “First Telegraph” line in 1853, which ran between  
a. Kolkata and Mumbai                              b. Agra and Chennai  
c. Mumbai and Thane                              **d. Kolkata and Agra**
82. \_\_\_\_\_ was the author of Siyuki



- a. Fahien                      **b. Hieun Tsang**                      c. Itsing                      d. Marcopolo
83. Who was the first Viceroy of India?  
a. Lytton                      b. Dalhousie                      **c. Canning**                      d. Curzon
84. Where did Vivekananda attend the world's parliament of Religion in 1893?  
**a. Chicago**                      b. New York                      c. Washington                      d. Alaska
85. Name the Europeans where missionary activities were more important than trade and commerce  
a. Dutch                      b. Portuguese                      **c. Danes**                      d. French
86. The world famous diamond Kohinoor came to Ranjit Singh from  
a. Dost Muhammad                      b. Nadir Shah  
c. Zaman Shah                      **d. Shah Shuja**
87. Who was responsible for the transformation of the Sikh religion into a militant form?  
a. Guru Teg Bahadur                      b. Guru Amar Singh  
c. Guru Arjun Das                      **d. Guru Hargobind**
88. Name the Mughal queen whose name was inscribed on the coins  
**a. Nurjahan**                      b. Mariam Makani  
c. Maham Anaga                      d. Mumtaz Mahal
89. Sir Thomas Roe was sent as the British ambassador to the court of  
**a. Jehangir**                      b. Akbar                      c. Shah Jahan                      d. Aurangzeb
90. The famous court poet of Akbar was  
**a. Birbal**                      b. Tulsidas                      c. Adham Khan                      d. Bairam Khan
91. Babur wrote his autobiography Baburnama in  
a. Persian                      **b. Turkish**                      c. Arabic                      d. French
92. The Iron man of India is  
a. Tilak                      b. Lala Lajpat Rai  
c. Subash Chandra Bose                      **d. Sardar Vallabhai Patel**
93. Which Champaran Satyagraha of Gandhiji is related to  
**a. Indigo farmers of Bihar**                      b. Mill worker's problem of Ahmedabad  
c. Agriculturists of Gujarat                      d. None of these
94. Which day was observed as Independence Day all over the country from 1930 during the freedom movement  
**a. 26<sup>th</sup> January**                      b. 30<sup>th</sup> January  
c. 1<sup>st</sup> August                      d. 15<sup>th</sup> August
95. The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by  
a. Mahatma Gandhi                      **b. Jawaharlal Nehru**  
c. S.N. Banerjee                      d. W.C. Banerjee
96. Who raised the demand for separate land for the Muslims?  
a. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan                      b. Mohammad Iqbal  
**c. Mohammad Ali Jinnah**                      d. Saikat Ali
97. Who commented that the Cripps Mission was a post-dated cheque on a crossing bank?  
**a. Mahatma Gandhi**                      b. Subhash Chandra Bose  
c. Jawaharlal Nehru                      d. Sardar Vallabha Patel

98. Who founded the servants of India society?
- a. N.M. Joshi  
c. S.N. Bannerjee
- b. Gokhale**  
d. Annie Besant
99. The period between 1885 and 1905 is known as an era of
- a. Dadabhai Naoroji  
c. A.O. Hume
- b. Moderates**  
d. Extremists
100. Initially the Indian National Congress stood for
- a. Piece-meal reforms**  
c. Dominion Status
- b. Self-Government  
d. Poorna Swaraj