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. Oveqedde  
   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. Bharathisasan

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. Mohenjadaro  
    d. Lothal

12. Which Mughal river was known as living saint?
    a. Aurangzweb  
    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  
b. Medicine  
c. Music  
d. Law  

16. Ramanuja belonged to the division of  
a. Advaitam  
b. Dvaitam  
c. Saiva Siddhanta  
d. Vishistadvaitam  

17. When was “Purna Swaraj” first declared?  
a. 26th January, 1950  
b. 15th August, 1947  
c. 15th August, 1946  
d. 26th 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. Archaryya Kirpalani  
d. Vinova Bhave
31. The Home Rule League of Annie Besant was founded in 1916 at
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
   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 Styagraha 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 Mohenjadaro 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 Buddhidt 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. Arrage 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


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 Dynasty
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

b. 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. Albuquerque  
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 councils 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Zahat</td>
<td>1. Land tax collected from the Muslims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Jizya</td>
<td>2. Property tax collected from the Muslims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Usher</td>
<td>3. Land tax collected from the Non-Muslims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Kharaj</td>
<td>4. Poll tax collected from the Non-Muslims</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

codes:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Fatehulla</td>
<td>1. Bijapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Yasuf Adil Shah</td>
<td>2. Golkonda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Quli Qutb Shah</td>
<td>4. Ahmednagar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

codes:

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

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Rowlatt Act</td>
<td>1. 1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Poona Pact</td>
<td>2. 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. August Offer</td>
<td>3. 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Quit India Movement</td>
<td>4. 1932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

   a. b. c. d.

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

   a. b. c. d.

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

   a. b. c. d.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Gandhiji</td>
<td>1. My Indian Struggle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Nehru</td>
<td>2. Gita Rahasya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Subhash Bose History</td>
<td>3. Glimpses of World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Tilak</td>
<td>4. Hind Swaraj</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   a. b. c. d.

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

   a. b. c. d.

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

   a. b. c. d.

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

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 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

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 identity 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

72. The “Kesari” published by Tilak was a

73. “I am dying with the help of too many doctor’s” – Who said this

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 overthrown by

78. Which Pandya king is mentioned in the “Silappadikaram”?

79. With whose reign is the Gandhara school of Art associated?

80. Gupta age is known for the revival of

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
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. Muntaz 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 allows the country from 1930 during the freedom movement
   a. 26th January  
   b. 30th January  
   c. 1st August  
   d. 15th 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 deand for separate land for the Muslims?
   a. Sir Syed Ahamad Khan  
   b. Mohammad Iqbal  
   c. Mohammad Ali Jinnah  
   d. Saukat 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  
   b. Gokhale  
   c. S.N. Bannerjee  
   d. Annie Besant

99. The period between 1885 and 1905 is known as an era of
   a. Dadabhai Naoroji  
   b. Moderates  
   c. A.O. Hume  
   d. Extremists

100. Initially the Indian National Congress stood for
    a. Piece-meal reforms  
    b. Self-Government  
    c. Dominion Status  
    d. Poorna Swaraj