History & Indian National Movement

History Model Test Questions 14 in English With Answers

1. The Revolt of 1857 started from

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

3. The leader of the extremists was
   a. Dadabhai Naoroji  b. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  c. Pilak  d. R.C. Dutt

4. Mahatma Gandhi attended only
   a. the First Round Table conference  b. the Second Round Table conference  c. the Third Round Table conference  d. none of these conference

5. Dandi Yatra was undertaken by Gandhiji
   a. to break the salt law  b. resolve dispute among Gujarat Mill workers  c. to press the demand for Poorna Swaraj  d. to start Stayagraha

6. “Give me blood and I promise you freedom” was uttered by

7. Which movement was launched along the Khilafat Movement?

8. The credit for integrating the Indian princely states goes to

9. Who was the Prime Minister of England when India got Independence?

10. Who is the founder of the Bhoodan Movement?
    a. Vinoba Bhave  b. Baba Amte  c. Sundarlal Bahuguna  d. Jayapraakash Narayan

11. Who is known as Frontier Gandhi?

12. The words “Styameva Jayate” inscribed below the base plate of the Emblem are taken from

13. The first law member of the Government –General council was

14. Who fought against Sati system?
    a. Raja Rammohan Roy  b. B.G. Tilak
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. The Partition of Bengal was effected in the year</td>
<td>a. 1904 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. The Father of Indian National Congress was</td>
<td>a. A.O. Hume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. The Mother of Indian Revolution was</td>
<td>a. Annie Besant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. The foundation stone of the Hindu Benaras University was laid by</td>
<td>a. Lord Wellesley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on</td>
<td>a. 13th April, 1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Gandhi-Irwin pact was concluded in</td>
<td>a. 1930 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. The Editor and Publisher of the famous Tamil paper ‘India’ was</td>
<td>a. M. Srinivasan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. The ‘Muslim League’ was formed in</td>
<td>a. 1903 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Who was the author of the work “Indica”?</td>
<td>a. Chanakya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. The Jataka tales are stories about the lives of</td>
<td>a. the Jain Thirthankaras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. The term “Prince among the Pilgrims” refers to</td>
<td>a. Itsing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Gandhara Art is a fusion of</td>
<td>a. Indian and Greek Arts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. The Swadeshi movement in India was launched in</td>
<td>a. 1885 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. The first major split in the Congress party took place in 1907 at</td>
<td>a. Nagpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. “Black hole tragedy” is associated with</td>
<td>a. Sepoy Mutiny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
31. The permanent land revenue settlement was introduced in the year
   a. 1786 AD  b. 1788 AD  c. 1793 AD  d. 1798 AD
32. The universities of Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai were founded in the year
   a. 1852 AD  b. 1857 AD  c. 1858 AD  d. 1911 AD
33. When was the capital of India shifted from Kolkata to Delhi?
   a. 1911 AD  b. 1942 AD  c. 1947 AD  d. 1950 AD
34. The first Indian to enter into the Civil Service was
   a. S.N. Banerjee  b. Ramesh Chandra Dutt  
   c. Bhairilal Gupta  d. Satyendranath Tagore
35. The defect of which Act was rectified by the passage of Pitt’s India Act?
   a. The Regulating Act  b. Charter Act of 1813  
   c. Charter Act of 1793  d. Indian Education Act
36. The Governor-General who suppressed Thugs was
   a. Warren Hastings  b. Cornwallis  
   c. Wellesley  d. William Bentinck
37. Industrial Revolution first began in
   a. Germany  b. England  c. France  d. Italy
38. Nalanda was a famous University existed during the region of
   a. Kanishka  b. Harsha  
   c. Chadragupta Maurya  d. Samudragupta
39. The main aim of Mahmud of Ghajini’s repeated raids on India was to
   a. Spread Islam in India  b. Establish a mighty Islamic empire in Asia  
   c. Plunder the wealth of India  d. Take revenge for his early defeats
40. Who was responsible for the establishment of Delhi Sultanate?
   a. Muhammad Ghor  b. Muhammad Ghazni  
   c. Qutb-ud-din-Aibek  d. Iltutmish
41. Qutb-Minar was completed by
   a. Qutb-ud-din-Aibek  b. Iltutmish  
   c. Balban  d. Razia
42. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
   a. Alauddin Khilji - Chittoor Rani Padmini  
   b. First Battle of Panipat - 1556 AD  
   c. Battle of Thalaikottai - 1565 AD  d. Nurjahan - Jahangir
43. Which of the following is not correctly matched
   a. Balban - The Forty  
   b. Razia - First woman ruler  
   c. Bairamkhan - Guardian of Akbar  d. Iltutmish - The Bell of Justice
44. Mansabdari system was introduced by
45. Who was the First Sikh Guru?
46. The treaty of Srirangapattnam was signed in the year
   a. 1764 AD     b. 1784 AD     c. 1792 AD     d. 1799 AD
47. The founder of ‘Brahma Samaj’ was
48. The Indus valley civilization was
   a. a pastoral civilization b. an urban civilization
c. a nomadic civilization d. a tribal civilization
49. Buddhism was founded in the year
   a. 600 BC       b. 500 BC      c. 800 BC      d. 567 BC
50. The traveler who visited during the period of Harsha was
51. Regarding Karikalan, which of the following statements is correct?
   a. He was a Cholan king in IIInd century AD
   b. He established the city Pugar
c. He built Kallanai (Grand Anicut)
d. All these
52. Red Fort in Delhi was built by
53. Permanent Land settlement was introduced by
c. Cornwallis    d. Lord Hastings
54. The University of Madras was established during the period of
   a. Lord Cornwallis b. Warren Hastings
c. Lord Amherst   d. Lord Dalhousie
55. Who is the author of the Book “Discovery of India”?
   a. Jawaharlal Nehru b. Mahatama Gandhi
c. Rajendra Prasad d. R.K. Narayan
56. The Last Governor General of India was
   a. Warren Hastings b. Lord Mountnatten
c. Lord Canning   d. None of them
57. The First Viceroy of British India was
   a. Rajaji       b. Warren Hastings
c. Lord Canning  d. Lord Mountbatten
58. Upanished are the source of
a. Hindu Philosophy  
   b. Ancient Hindu laws  
   c. Social behavior of (ancient) man  
   d. Prayer to God

59. Who built the temple for Kannagi?
   a. Karikalan  
   b. Neduveral  
   c. Senguttuvan  
   d. Rajendra

60. Who is the author of Manimekalai, the Tamil epic?
   a. Illango Adigal  
   b. Seethalai Sathanar  
   c. Nakkiran  
   d. Kabilar

61. The system “Kudavolai” was followed in the period of
   a. the Cheras  
   b. the Cholas  
   c. the Pandyas  
   d. the Chalukyas

62. The Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchi was constructed by
   a. Narasimhavarman I  
   b. Mahendravarman I  
   c. Rajasimha  
   d. Nandivarman II

63. The famous king of the Chola dynasty was
   a. Rajaraja I  
   b. Pulikesin I  
   c. Rajadhiraja  
   d. Vira Rajendra

64. The famous emperor of Vijayanagar empire was
   a. Ramaraya  
   b. Harihara  
   c. Bukka  
   d. Krishnadevaraya

65. Old name of Delhi was
   a. Pataliputra  
   b. Gaya  
   c. Ayodhya  
   d. Indraprastha

66. Who introduced Mansabdari system
   a. Babur  
   b. Akbar  
   c. Shershah  
   d. Humayun

67. Taj Mahal is on the banks of
   a. Ganga  
   b. Sind  
   c. Yamuna  
   d. Tapti

68. Which of the following is correctly matched?
   a. Cholas - Uraiyur  
   b. Cheras - Pugar  
   c. Pandyas - Kanchi  
   d. Pallavas - Vatapi

69. The Salient feature of the Government of India Act of 1935 was
   a. Provincial Autonomy  
   b. Dyarchy in the states  
   c. Communal representation  
   d. Veto power of the viceroy

70. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:
   List I       List II
   a. Pondicherry 1. British  
   b. Goa 2. Danish  
   c. Tranquebar 3. French  
   d. Chennai 4. Portuguese  

   codes
   a b c d
71. Which of the following is correctly matched?
   a. Permanent Revenue Settlement  - Sir Thomas Monroe
   b. Ryotwari System  - Lord Wellesley
   c. Subsidiary System  - Lord Cornwallis
   d. Doctrine of Lapse  - Lord Dalhousie

72. Arrange the following in Chronological order:
   I. Regulating Act
   II. Charter Act
   III. Pitts India Act
   IV. Government of India Act
   Choose the answer from the codes below:
   a. I, II, III, IV  
   b. II, III, I, IV  
   c. I, III, II, IV  
   d. I, II, IV, III

73. Bengal was partitioned during the period of
   a. Lord Curzon  
   b. Lord Minto  
   c. Lord Ripon  
   d. Lord Mountbatten

74. Which statement is correct?
   a. Tamilnadu Salt Satyagraha was led by C Rajagopalachariyar  
   b. Bharathiar died due to viral fever  
   c. Subramania Siva was the follower of Bharathiyaar  
   d. E.V.R. founded the Justice Party

75. The First Satyagrahi arrested for individual civil disobedience was
   a. Vinoba Bhave  
   b. Jawaharlal Nehru  
   c. Sardar Vallabhai Patel  
   d. None of them

76. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
   a. Morarji Desai  - Janata Government  
   b. Mahatma Gandhi  - Ahimsa  
   c. A.O. Hume  - Indian National Congress  
   d. Visit of Simon Commission  - May

77. Which of the following is correctly matched?
   a. Subash Chandra Bose  - Freedom Fighter  
   b. Muhammad Ali  - Head of Indian National Army  
   c. Dr. Ambedkar  - Chairman of the constitution drafting committee  
   d. Irwin  - British Prime Minister

78. Which of the following is the base of the Hindu religion and culture?
   a. The Ashrama System  
   b. The Caste system  
   c. The Dharma Sutras  
   d. The Vedas

79. Indus Valley civilization was definitely
   a. Non-Aryan Civilization  
   b. Pre-Aryan Civilization  
   c. a Dravidian Civilization  
   d. all of these
80. The “Saka Era” starts from
a. 27 AD  b. 78 AD  c. 102 AD  d. 98 AD

81. The founder of Mauryan Dynasty is
a. Samudragupta  b. Chandragupta I
c. Chandragupta Maurya  d. Skandagupta

82. The capital of Satavahanas was

83. Which one is matched correctly?
   a. Kalkana - Siyuki
   b. Visakhadatta - Rajtarangini
c. Kalidasa - Malavikagnimitram
d. Huen Tsang - Mudra Rakhasam

84. Digamharas are religious sect of

85. The paintings of Sittannavasal belongs to
a. early Cholas  b. early Pandyas
c. Pallavas  d. Kalabrahs

86. Pallavas were remembered for their contribution to
a. Art and Architecture  b. Administration
c. Religious Service  d. War with the Chalukyas

87. Local Administrative system was introduced by
a. Pallavas  b. Later Cholas
c. Later Pandyas  d. Vijayanagara rulers

88. Which one is matched correctly?
a. Yadavas - Devagiri
b. Hoysalas - Warangal
c. Kakatiyas - Madurai
d. Pandyas - Dwarasamudra

89. Match List I with List II correctly 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. Rana Sanga</td>
<td>1. Chinese Pilgrim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Akbar</td>
<td>2. First Battle of Panipat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Ibrahim Lodi</td>
<td>3. Battle of Khanwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Huen sang</td>
<td>4. Bairamkhan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

90. The battle which led to the foundation of Muslim Power in India was
a. the First Battle of Tarain  

b. the First Battle of Panipat  
c. the Battle of Talikota  

d. the Second Battle of Tarain  

91. The most important limitation that generally checked the absolution of Sultan of Delhi was  
a. the Grand Wazir  
b. the Caliph  
c. the Holy Quran  

d. the Ulemas  

92. Iltutmish followed the policy of neutrality when Mangbarni asked for help against the Mongols because  
a. he was not strong enough to help him  
b. he did not like Mangbarni  
c. he did not want to drag his infant kingdom into central Asian politics  

d. he was scared of Mongols  

93. Timur’s invasion took place in  
a. 1392 AD  

b. 1398 AD  
c. 1408 AD  

d. 1396 AD  

94. Lodi Dynasty was founded by  
a. Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji  
b. Qutbuddin Aibek  
c. Babul Lodi  

d. Ibrahim Lodi  

95. The British East India Company was established in  
a. 1700  

b. 1800  
c. 1600  

d. 1900  

96. It is told that the people at Mohenjadaro had no water problem, because  
a. the town situated near a river  
b. there was a big tank to supply water  
c. all the houses had municipal water supply  

d. there were many wells in the town  

97. Which one of the following is false?  
a. Arya Samaj - Dayananda Saraswati  
b. Brahma Samaj - Raja Rammohan Roy  
c. Deva Samaj - Agnihotri  

d. Prarthana Samaj - Vivekananda  

98. Which one of the following is not suitable?  
a. Cornwallis - Permanent Land Revenue Policy  
b. Wellesley - Subsidiary Policy  
c. Dalhousie - Doctrine of Lapse  

d. Rippon - Abolition of Sati  

99. Indian Penal Code was created by  
a. Dr. Ambedkar  
b. Mountbatten  
c. Lord Macaulay  

d. Warren Hastings  

100. The British Queen who had has darbar in India was  
a. Elizabeth  
b. Queen Anne  

c. Victoria  

d. Margaret