History Model Test Questions 18 in English With Answers

1. Anandamath was written by
   a. Rabindranath Tagore  
   b. Hemchandra Chatterjee  
   c. Kesha Chandra Sen  
   d. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

2. The first Linguistic state in independent India was
   a. Gujarat  
   b. Karnataka  
   c. Maharashtra  
   d. Andhra Pradesh

3. The President of Lahore Congress Session was
   a. Mahatma Gandhi  
   b. Netaji  
   c. Nehru  
   d. Vallabhai Patel

4. ‘Life Divine’ was written by
   a. Aurobindo Ghosh  
   b. Swami Vivekananda  
   c. Dr. Radha Krishnan  
   d. Mahatma Gandhi

5. The first non-congress Prime Minister of India was
   a. Morarji Desai  
   b. V.P. Singh  
   c. Charan Singh  
   d. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy

6. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru’s famous book was
   a. My experiment with truth  
   b. India 2020  
   c. Discovery of India  
   d. Anandamath

7. World Religious congregation in 1893 was held at
   a. London  
   b. Chicago  
   c. Calcutta  
   d. Egypt

8. The first Governor of the Portuguese in the east was
   a. Vasco da Gama  
   b. Alvariz Cabral  
   c. Albuquerque  
   d. De Almeida

9. The English established their first factory in the South India at
   a. Surat  
   b. Pondicherry  
   c. Masulipattinam  
   d. Madras

10. Mudrarakshasa was written by
    a. Megasthenes  
    b. Asoka  
    c. Kautiliya  
    d. Visakhadatta

11. The father of Local Self Government in India was
    a. Lord Curzon  
    b. Lord Ripon  
    c. Lord Lytton  
    d. Lord Minto

12. The first world war was ended in the year
    a. 1914  
    b. 1915  
    c. 1916  
    d. 1918

13. Goa was conquered by
    a. Almeida  
    b. Vasco da Gama  
    c. Albuquerque  
    d. Zamorin

14. Kamaraj participated in Vaikom Satyahraha in the year
    a. 1920  
    b. 1922  
    c. 1924  
    d. 1930
15. Aligarh movement was formed by  
   a. Sir Syad Ahmad Khan  
   b. Nawab Salimulla  
   c. Mohammad Khan  
   d. Ali Brothers  

16. Kailasanatha temple was built by  
   a. Jayangondar  
   b. Harsha  
   c. Krishna II  
   d. Rajasimha  

17. In 1878, Vernacular Press Act was passed by  
   a. Lord Hastings  
   b. Lord Dalhousie  
   c. Lord Lytton  
   d. Lord Ripon  

18. Bal Gangadhar Tilak formed the Home Rule League in  
   a. Nagpur  
   b. Mumbai  
   c. Chennai  
   d. Kanpur  

19. The founder of the swadeshi steam navigation company was  
   a. V.O.C.  
   b. V.V.S. Iyer  
   c. Subramania Siva  
   d. Mahakavi Bharathi  

20. Vellore Sepoy Mutiny was fought in  
   a. A.D. 1806  
   b. A.D. 1857  
   c. A.D. 1824  
   d. A.D. 1860  

21. The famous Quit India Resolution was passed in  
   a. 1941  
   b. 1940  
   c. 1942  
   d. 1945  

22. After Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Rabindranath Tagore renounced his  
   a. Leadership  
   b. Knighthood  
   c. Lordship  
   d. Kingship  

23. The Indian National Army was founded by  
   a. C.R. Das  
   b. Gandhi  
   c. Vallabhai Patel  
   d. Netaji  

24. Dr. Annie Besant was an  
   a. English lady  
   b. Indian lady  
   c. American lady  
   d. Irish lady  

25. Jawaharlal Nehru met Gandhiji for the first time at  
   a. Lucknow  
   b. Delhi  
   c. Bombay  
   d. Allahabad  

26. The President of the Lahore Congress in 1929 was  
   a. Gandhiji  
   b. Nehruji  
   c. Netaji  
   d. Rajaji  

27. Bharatha Matha Association was started by  
   a. Nilakantha Brahmachari  
   b. Srinivasa Iyer  
   c. Satya Moorthy  
   d. Subramania Siva  

28. Swadeshi, literally means  
   a. one’s own country  
   b. boycott of foreign goods  
   c. boycott of British goods  
   d. boycott of textiles  

   **Note:** Patronage of Indian goods
29. Vasco da Gama reached the port of Calicut in the year  
   a. 1490   b. 1495   c. 1497   d. 1498
30. Vande Mataram was first sung at the session of the Indian National Congress in  
   a. 1892   b. 1896   c. 1904   d. 1886
31. Name of the President of Tamil Nadu Congress at the time of non-cooperation movement was  
32. “The Philosophers must be the kings.” Who said this?  
33. The vaikkam satyagraha was launched in 1924 for  
   a. opening the temples to the low caste Hindus  
   b. fighting against the exploitation by the landlords  
   c. removal of press restriction  
   d. democratization of the administration of Travancore state
34. Samudragupta permitted a foreign king Meghavarman to build a monastery at Gaya Meghavarman belongs to  
35. Consider the following statements:  
   1. Most of the inscriptions of the Pallavas were in Sanskrit.  
   3. The Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang visited kanchi during the period of Pallavas.  
   4. Dignagana was the logician and the author of Nyaya Bhashya.  
   Of these statements:  
   a. I alone is correct   b. I and II are correct   c. I, II & III are correct   d. All are correct
36. Which one of the following rulers had a uniform administration all over the country?  
   a. Gupta rulers   b. Mughal rulers   c. British rulers   d. All of these rulers
37. The chief features of the temples constructed by the cholas were their  
38. The first verse drama (opera) in Tamil is  
39. The kailasanath temple at Kanchipuram was built by  
40. The Indus valley people built their house using  
   a. stone   b. wood
41. The main occupation of the Paleolithic people was
   a. agriculture
   b. animal husbandry
   c. fishing
   d. hunting and gathering

42. Two greatest pioneers in the course of windows education were
   a. D.K. Karve and Pandit Ramabai
   b. M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar
   c. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar and Keshav Chandra Sen
   d. B.M. Malabari and K. Sridharalu Naidu

43. The aspect of the caste system which was particularly condemned by all social reforms
   a. Varna system
   b. Jati system
   c. Ashram system
   d. Untouchability

44. The chief centre or meeting point of the Indo-Roman trade was
   a. Arikamedu
   b. Alexandria
   c. Madurai
   d. Musiri

45. The Indus Valley civilization is about
   a. ten thousand years old
   b. seven thousand years old
   c. five thousand years old
   d. three thousand years old

46. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
   a. Ellora caves - Saka
   b. Mahabalipuram - Rashtrakutas
   c. Meenakshi temple - Pallavas
   d. Khajuraho - Chandelas

47. Which of the following were included in the Cripps proposals?
   I. India was promised dominion status.
   II. Setting up of a constitution making body consisting of the elected representatives from British India and members from the princely states.
   III. Setting up of an executive council composed of Indians alone.
   IV. It suggested partition of India.

   Of these statements:
   a. I, II and III are correct
   b. II, III and IV are correct
   c. I, III and IV are correct
   d. I, II and IV are correct

48. Who prepared the draft of the ‘Quit India’ resolution?
   a. Acharya Kripalani
   b. Jawaharlal Nehru
   c. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
   d. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

49. Arrange the following events in chronological order and mark the correct choice from the options given below:
   I. Death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak
   II. Nagpur sessions of the congress
   III. The moplah uprising
   IV. The inauguration of Vishwa Bharati at Shantiniketan

   a. I, II and III are correct
   b. II, III and IV are correct
   c. I, III and IV are correct
   d. I, II and IV are correct
50. Who established the ‘Pathini cut’?
   a. Nedunjeraladan  
   b. Karikalan  
   c. Elango Adigal  
   d. Senguttuvan

51. The carnatic wars were fought between
   a. the Nawab of carnatic and the British  
   b. the Nawab of carnatic and the French  
   c. the British and the French  
   d. none of them

52. Consider the following statements:
   Assertion(A): The Kushanas were of Central Asian Origin.
   Reason(R): They were a derivative of the Yue-chi tribe.
   Now select your answer according to the coding scheme 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, but (R) is true

53. Consider the following statements:
   Assertion(A): Dr. Annie Besant organized the Home Rule movement against the British rule.
   Reason(R): She wanted to organize all sections of Indian people on the basis of a single political slogan above religious considerations.
   Now select your answer according to the coding scheme given below:
   a. (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct
   b. (A) is not correct, but (R) is correct
   c. Both (A) and (R) are not correct
   d. (A) is correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

54. Which one of the following is not the minor deity according to Aryans?
   a. Mitra  
   b. Adityas  
   c. Asvins  
   d. Vasus

55. The great exponent of Mahayanism was
   a. Dingnaga  
   b. Dharmakirti  
   c. Nagarjuna  
   d. Vasubandhu Asanga

56. Which of the following monuments was built in memory of the soldiers who last their lives in world war I?
   a. Gateway of India  
   b. India Gate  
   c. Vijay Path  
   d. Victoria Memorial Hall

57. Which is described in Ajanta paintings?
   a. Jainism  
   b. Buddhism  
   c. Saivism  
   d. Vaishnavism

58. Where were the principles of panchasheel regulated?
   a. Paris  
   b. New Delhi  
   c. Pandong  
   d. Cairo
59. Who said “Patriotism is religion and religion is love for India”?
   a. Swami Vivekananda  b. Raj Narain Bose
   c. Bankim Chandra Chatterji  d. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

60. Which of the following is not a representative of Buddhist art?
   a. Stupa  b. Vihara
c. Chaitya  d. Relic towers

61. The masterpieces of Mauryan art were the
   a. Stupas  b. Sculptures
c. Ashokan pillars  d. Both (B) and (C)

62. The people of Indus valley civilization worshipped
   a. Pashupati  b. Indra and Varuna
c. Brahma  d. Vishnu

63. Wardha scheme of Basic Education is proposed by
c. Mahatma Gandhi  d. M.A. Jinnah

64. Compared to Gupta age the caste system was more rigid during
   a. the Mauryan age  b. the time of Harshavardhana
c. the Sakas  d. the Cholas

65. Which of the following was a Chola king?
   a. Nedunjheiliyan  b. Karikala
c. Nedunjerathalathan  d. Aryappadai Kadanda Nedunjhelian

66. The Shiva temple at Thanjavur was built by Rajaraja the great who was
   a. a Chola ruler  b. a Pallava ruler
c. a Pandya ruler  d. none of them

67. The Indus valley civilization was discovered in the year
   a. 1922  b. 1910  c. 1822  d. 1824

68. Gangaikonda Cholapuram temple was built by
   a. Rajaraja I  b. Vikrama Chola
c. Rajadhiraja  d. Rajendran I

69. On whose vision was the term ‘democratic socialism’ described?
   a. Mahatma Gandhi  b. Smt. Indira Gandhi
c. Jawaharlal Nehru  d. Sardar Vallabhai Patel

70. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was known as
   a. Gandhiji  b. Netaji
c. Rajaji  d. Frontier Gandhi

71. The first world war broke out in
   a. 1914  b. 1918  c. 1939  d. 1944

72. Harsha ascended the throne in
   a. 605 A.D.  b. 606 A.D.  c. 643 A.D.  d. 647 A.D.

73. The last Mauryan King was
   a. Chandragupta Maurya  b. Bindusara
c. Mahendran  
**74.** Muhammed-bin-Tuglaq changed his capital from  
   a. Bombay to Delhi  
   b. Delhi to Bombay  
   c. Delhi to Ujjain  
   d. Delhi to Devagiri  

75. Simla Agreement was held for  
   a. India and China  
   b. India and Pakistan  
   c. India and Sri Lanka  
   d. India and Bangladesh  

76. Subramania Bharathi, Subramaniya Siva and V.O. Chidambaranar in Tamil Nadu were the close associates of  
   a. Tilak  
   b. M.G. Ranade  
   c. Motilal Nehru  
   d. C.R. Das  

77. Quit India Movement was passed in  
   a. 1923  
   b. 1932  
   c. 1942  
   d. 1945  

78. Mahendravarman I was defeated by  
   a. Pulakesin I  
   b. Pulakesin II  
   c. Harsha  
   d. Kumaragupta  

79. In which congress session was a resolution demanding “Poorna Swaraj” passed?  
   a. Lahore Congress  
   b. Bombay Congress  
   c. Calcutta Congress  
   d. Surat Congress  

80. The commander of the Pallava Army who destroyed Vatapi was  
   a. Paranjyothi  
   b. Paraman  
   c. Maravarman  
   d. Vishnuvarman  

81. The first battle of Pannipat took place in the year  
   a. 1556 A.D.  
   b. 1526 A.D.  
   c. 1562 A.D.  
   d. 1652 A.D.  

82. The second capital of Chandragupta II was  
   a. Pataliputra  
   b. Ujjain  
   c. Delhi  
   d. Kasi  

83. The founder of the Gupta dynasty was  
   a. Srigupta  
   b. Samudragupta  
   c. Chandragupta I  
   d. None of them  

84. Which was called as a post-dated cheque by Gandhiji?  
   a. August offer  
   b. Cabinet mission  
   c. Simon commission  
   d. Cripps mission  

85. ‘Inquilab Zindabad’ was the slogan of  
   a. Mohammad Ali Jinnah  
   b. Muhammad Iqbal  
   c. Subhash Chandra Bose  
   d. Bhagat Singh  

86. The sangam literature which of the following -----?  
   a. Kannadar  
   b. Vadugar  
   c. Thulukkar  
   d. None of these  

87. Who was Lord Morley?  
   a. Governor General  
   b. Secretary of state for India  
   c. Prime Minister  
   d. None of these
88. The Indian Prime Minister, who was known as the ‘Man of Peace’ is  
   a. Jawaharlal Nehru  
   b. Lal Bahadur Shastri  
   c. Indira Gandhi  
   d. Rajiv Gandhi

89. “Go back to the Vedas” was the motto of  
   a. Raja Rammohanan Roy  
   b. Swami Dayanad Saraswathi  
   c. Keshab Chandra Sen  
   d. Swami Vivekananda

90. Partition of Bengal took place during the Viceroyalty of  
   a. Lord Hardinge  
   b. Lord Montague  
   c. Lord Curzon  
   d. Lord Minto

91. Who founded the ‘Swaraj Party’?  
   a. C.R. Das  
   b. C. Rajagopalachari  
   c. Kamaraj  
   d. Tilak

92. The archaeological excavation of Mohenjodaro and Harappa mentions the civilization.  
   a. Sumerian  
   b. Indus  
   c. Romanian  
   d. Dravidian

93. The Swadeshi movement means  
   a. shouting anti-British slogans  
   b. wearing Khadi dresses and cap  
   c. **boycotting the foreign goods and patronage of Indian goods**  
   d. use of Hindi language in conversation

94. Sakari and Vikramaditya were the titles of  
   a. Samudragupta  
   b. Chandragupta I  
   c. **Chandragupta II**  
   d. Kumarahupta

95. Siddhartha attained enlightenment at  
   a. Gaya  
   b. Saranath  
   c. Kusinagar  
   d. Pataliputra

96. Sangams are flourished during the reign of  
   a. Cholas  
   b. Pallavas  
   c. **Pandyas**  
   d. Rashtrakutas

97. In the history of the Freedom Movement of India, the year 1930 is associated with  
   a. Non-co-operation movement  
   b. **Civil disobedience movement**  
   c. Quit India movement  
   d. Swadeshi movement

98. Salt Satyagraha movement in Tamil Nadu was led by  
   a. Kamaraj  
   b. Sathyamoorthy  
   c. C. Rajagopalachari  
   d. Prakasam

99. During whose rule sati was not practiced?  
   a. Chera  
   b. Pandiya  
   c. **Pallava**  
   d. Chola

100. Aryans not only came into India but also infused their culture with Tamil culture through  
    a. music and dance  
    b. agriculture  
    c. **family system**  
    d. Sculpture