History Model Test Questions 9 in English With Answers

1. Consider the following statements:
   Annie Besant
   I. started the Home Rule Movement
   II. advocated the boycott of foreign goods
   III. was for national education
   IV. was the editor of Swadeshimitran
   Of the statements:
   a. I and II are correct
   b. I, II and III are correct
   c. All are correct
   d. I and IV are correct

2. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
   a. Aligarh movement - Jinnah
   b. Home Rule movement - Tilak
   c. Salt Satyagraha - Gandhiji
   d. Partition of Bengal - Curzon

3. The founder of Dravida Kazhagam was
   a. E.V.R. Periyar
   b. C.N. Annadurai
   c. Veeramani
   d. M.G.R.

4. Who among the following is known as the Heroine of 1942 Quit India movement?
   a. Dr. Annie Besant
   b. Sucheta Kripalani
   c. Sarojini Naidu
   d. Aruna Asaf Ali

5. In 1857 revolt, the first bullet was fired by the rebel
   a. Mangal Pande
   b. Iswar Pande
   c. Nana Saheb
   d. Lakshmi Bai

6. The National Anthem was first sung in the year
   a. 1911
   b. 1913
   c. 1935
   d. 1936

7. Which is matched correctly?
   a. First Battle of Panipat - 1527
   b. Third Battle of Panipat - 1526
   c. Battle of Talikota - 1565
   d. Battle of Khanua - 1556

8. Consider the following statements:
   Assertion(A): The Mughal empire started to disintegrate during the reign of Muhammed Shah.
   Reason(R): The invasion of Nair Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali gave a death blow to the Mughal empire.
   Of the statements:
   a. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
   b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
   c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
   d. (A) is false, but (R) is true

9. 1773 regulating act gave trade rights to British East India Company for a period of
   a. 20 years
   b. 25 years
   c. 10 years
   d. 5 years

10. Consider the following statements
I. Bharathiar was a great poet
II. Bharathiar was a great patriot
III. Bharathirar was a great warrior
IV. Bharathiar was a freedom fighter
   a. I alone is correct
   b. I and II are correct
   c. I, II & III are correct
   d. I, II and IV are correct

11. The last European power to leave India is
   a. France
   b. British
   c. Dutch
   d. Portugal

12. Consider the following statements
    I. Abul Kalam Azad was the first President of India.
    II. He was the first Education Minister of India
    III. He was a ‘Raja’ of a princely state
    IV. He is also the author of the book, ‘India wins Freedom’
    a. I and II are correct
    b. II and IV are correct
    c. III and IV are correct
    d. All are correct

13. Who said, “Swaraj is my birth right’?
    a. B.G. Tilak
    b. Ranade
    c. Gokhale
    d. Gandhiji

14. Among the following who was not an extremist?
    a. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
    b. Bibin Chandra Pal
    c. Gopala Krishna Gokhale
    d. Lala Lajpat Rai

15. The Simon Commission was opposed by the Indian National Congress because,
    a. It is appointed by the British
    b. It was not sympathetic towards India
    c. There was no Indian in the Commission
    d. Motilal Nehru opposed it

16. Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award for 1997 was awarded to
    a. Sachin Tendulkar
    b. Sunil Dutt
    c. Mohammed Azaruddin
    d. Viswanathan Anand

17. Allahabad Pillar Inscription was composed by
    a. Bana
    b. Harisena
    c. Fa-Hien
    d. Visakhadatta

18. Which of the following is matched correctly?
    a. Kharavela - Hathigumpha inscription
    b. Mortimer wheeler - First sanga literature
    c. Manimekhaalai - Arikkamedu excavation
    d. Agathiam - Seethalai Chathanar

19. Who among the following was called ‘Light of Asia’?
    a. Mahaveera
    b. Buddha
    c. Ashoka
    d. Akbar

20. The Gandhara Art was developed during the period of
    a. Alexander
    b. Chandra Gutpa Maurya
    c. Ashoka
    d. Kanishka

21. Pathitrupathu is written on
    a. Cholas
    b. Pandyas
    c. Cheras
    d. Pallavas
22. Which of the following is mismatched correctly?
   a. Yadavas - Warangal
   b. Hoysalas - Dwarasamudra
   c. Pandyas - Devagiri
   d. Kalkatiyas - Madurai

23. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to

24. An important event that took place in the year 1347 A.D. was
   a. Foundation of Vijayanagar empire
   b. Foundation of Bahmani kingdom
   c. Foundation of Maratha empire
   d. Foundation of Sunga dynasty

25. Write the following in chronological order:
   I. Second battle of Tarraín
   II. Battle of Khanua
   III. Battle of Halidighat
   IV. Battle of Chausa
   Correct order is:

26. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi are
   a. Twin Maratha sisters
   b. Generals of Marathas
   c. Taxes collected by Marathas
   d. Army division of Delhi Sultanate

27. In which conference, the Panchaseel was given?
   a. Bandung
   b. Cairo
   c. Bangalore
   d. None of these

28. Who is considered as the pioneer of economic nationalism?
   a. Bipin Chandra Pal
   b. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
   c. Madan Mohan Malaviya
   d. R.C. Dutt

29. Where was Moplah rebellion broken out in 1921?
   a. Kerala
   b. Punjab
   c. Tamil Nadu
   d. Uttar Pradesh

30. The boundary between India and Pakistan was demarcated by
   a. Sir Cyril Radcliffe
   b. Lord Mount Batten
   c. Lord Dalhousie
   d. Lawrence

31. Who among the following attended at the three Round Table Conferences?
   a. Mahatma Gandhi
   b. Madan Mohan Malaviya
   c. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
   d. B.R. Ambedkar

32. Who inaugurated the individual satyagraha in 1940?
   a. M.K. Gandhi
   b. Jawaharlal Nehru
   c. Acharya Vinoba Bhave
   d. Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

33. Why did Gandhi ji found Satyagraha Sabha in 1919?
   a. Against Indian Council Act, 1909
   b. Against Rowlatt Act
   c. Against Government of India Act, 1919
   d. Against Jallianwala Bagh massacre

34. Who was the President of the Indian National Congress during moderate extremist split?
   a. Rashbehari Bose
   b. Pheroze Shah Mehta
35. Who was the President of Indian National Congress during 1886, 1889 and 1906?
   a. A.O. Hume
   b. Badruddin Tyabji
   c. W.C. Banerjee
   d. Dadabhai Naoroji

36. Dadabai Naoroji is a(an)
   a. moderate
   b. extremist
   c. terrorist
   d. none of these

37. Bal Gangadhar Tilak is
   a. a moderate
   b. an extremist
   c. a terrorist
   d. none of these

38. Who among the following are the extremists?
   a. Dadabhai Naoroji and Badraddin Tyabji
   b. Surendranath Banerjee & Madhan Mohan Malaviya
   c. W.C. Banerjee and Pheroze Shah Mehta
   d. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Shri Aurobindo

39. Who established the Bihari students conference?
   a. Sri. Aurobindo
   b. W.C. Banerjee
   c. Bipin Chandra Pal
   d. Rajendra Prasad

40. Who founded the English weekly ‘New India’?
   a. Bipin Chandra Pal
   b. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
   c. Dadabhai Naoroji
   d. Lala Lajpat Rai

41. Who among the following is remembered as Lok Manya?
   a. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
   b. Bipin Chandra Pal
   c. Lala Lajpat Rai
   d. Dadhabhai Naoroji

42. When was the partition of Bengal revoked by the British Government?
   a. 1911 A.D.
   b. 1914 A.D.
   c. 1917 A.D.
   d. 1919 A.D.

43. Quit India movement was adopted by Indian National Congress at
   a. Mumbai
   b. Ahmedabad
   c. Pune
   d. Kolkata

44. Which city formulates the Doctrine of Panchseel?
   a. Delhi
   b. Bandung
   c. London
   d. Washington

45. Who was the father of Indian Archaeology?
   a. Major General Alexander
   b. John Marshall
   c. Smith
   d. Herbert

46. The battle of Plasey was fought in the year
   a. 1757
   b. 1775
   c. 1576
   d. 1761

47. When was the battle of Buxar fought?
   a. 1761
   b. 1792
   c. 1763
   d. 1764

48. When was the permanent Land Revenue settlement introduced?
   a. 1793
   b. 1792
   c. 1859
   d. 1860
49. When did the rule of East India Company come to an end?
   a. 1857  b. 1858  c. 1859  d. 1860
50. When and where the Gold coins of Raja Raja Rajendra and Rajadhi Raja discovered?
   a. 1946, Thouleswaram  b. 1947, Tanjure
   c. 1948, Gangai Konda Cholapuram  d. 1949, Trichy
51. The Indian ruler who fought with Alexander the great was
   a. Porus  b. Ashoka
   c. Harsha  d. Chandragupta II
52. Who is called as Nightingale of India?
   a. Sarojini Naidu  b. Subbu Lakshmi Reddy
   c. Annie Besant  d. Jhansi Rani
53. The first sermon of Gautama Buddin was delivered at
   a. Sarnath  b. Lumbini
   c. Gaya  d. Kapilavasthu
54. Who wrote Arthashastra?
   a. Kautilya  b. Gandhiji
   c. Nehruji  d. Bannar
55. Who was the first muslims invader of India?
   a. Ghazni Mahmud  b. Ghori Mohamud
   c. Aibak  d. Mohamed bin Kasim
56. “Jazia Tax” was reimposed during the reign of
   a. Akbar  b. Aurangzeb
   c. Jahangir  d. Humayun
57. Consider the following statements:
   I. The first Indian railway was built in 1853.
   II. It ran from Mumbai to Chennai
   Of these:
   a. I alone is correct  b. II alone is correct
   c. Both are correct  d. Both are wrong
58. Who founded four maths in the four corners of India?
   a. Sankaracharya  b. Ramanujacharya
   c. Madhavacharya  d. Vallabhacharya
59. The battle of Plassey took place in
   a. 1764  b. 1747  c. 1757  d. 1765
60. Who was the ruler of India who transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri?
   a. Alauddin Khilji  b. Balban
   c. Muhammed Tughlaq  d. Firoz Tughlaq
61. The ruler who defeated Harsha Vardhana was
   a. Gopala  b. Kirti Varman
   c. Pulakesin II  d. Rudradaman
62. Babar’s autobiography ‘Babar nama’ is written in
63. Fathepur Sikri was built by
   a. Akbar
   b. Aurangzeb
   c. Jehangir
   d. Shah Jahan

64. Nurjahan was the wife of
   a. Akbar
   b. Aurangzeb
   c. Jehangir
   d. Shah Jahan

65. Akbar’s mausoleum is situated at
   a. Sasaram
   b. Sikendra
   c. Kolkata
   d. Agra

66. Where did the revolt of 1857 start first?
   a. Allahabad
   b. Kolkata
   c. Delhi
   d. Meerut

67. Name the architect who designed the Taj Mahal?
   a. Ustand Haroon
   b. Ustand Isa
   c. Ustand Mansoor
   d. Ustand Rahman

68. The centre of Portuguese power in India was
   a. Bijapur
   b. Goa
   c. Chennai
   d. Nagapattinam

69. Ramanujacharya is associated with
   a. Advaita
   b. Dadvaita
   c. Bhakthimargha
   d. Visistadvaitha

70. Which of the following movements is associated with the 1905 Bengal partition?
   a. Quit India
   b. Non-cooperation
   c. Civil disobedience
   d. Swadeshi

71. What made Alexander retreat from Beas?
   a. he fell sick
   b. his soldiers refused to advance
   c. he realized the powerful Magadhan Army
   d. political situation in Macedonia

72. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by
   a. Lord Lytton
   b. Lord Dalhousie
   c. Lord Hastings
   d. Lord Wellesley

73. Bimbisara belonged to which dynasty?
   a. Haryana
   b. Maurya
   c. Nanda
   d. Sisunaga

74. The greatest work of Kalidasa is
   a. Kumara Sambhavam
   b. Meghadutam
   c. Raghuvamsam
   d. Sakuntalam

75. Who is known as the ‘Iron man of India’?
   a. Jawaharlal Nehru
   b. Periyar
   c. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
   d. Mahatma Gandhi
76. Gandhiji started the Dandi March to
   a. demonstrate against the policies to the British  b. break the salt law
c. boycott foreign goods  d. none of these

77. Who partitioned Bengal in 1905?
   a. Lord Dufferin  b. Lord Lytton
c. Lord Curzon  d. Lord Mount Batten

78. When did Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy take place?
   a. 1911  b. 1905  c. 1916  d. **1919**

79. Name the founder of forward bloc
   a. **Subhash Chandra Bose**  b. Muthuramalinga Thevar
c. Mookaiah Thevar  d. Acharya Kripalani

80. ‘The Grand old man’ of India was
   a. Gopala Krishna Gokhale  b. Feroz Shah Mehta
c. Womesh Chandra Banerjee  d. **Dadabhai Naoroji**

81. All India Muslim League was rounded in
   a. 1905  b. **1906**  c. 1907  d. 1908

82. Who led the salt satyagraha to Vedaeanym?
   a. Thiru.Vi. Ka,  b. Kamaraj
c. **Rajaji**  d. Subramanija Bharathi

83. Who was known as the Lion of Punjab?
   a. Bhagat Singh  b. **Lala Lajpat Rai**
c. Har Dayal  d. Sybuddin Kitchlu

84. The Sepoy Mutiny failed due to
   a. lack of effective organization  b. lack of unity of purpose
c. lack of competent leadership  d. **all of these**

85. Who gave the C.R. formula?
   a. C.F.Andrews  b. Chidambaram
c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad  d. **Rajagopalachari**

86. Who was the first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress?
   a. Hakim Ajmal Khan  b. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
c. Abul Kalam Azad  d. **Badruddin Tyabjee**

87. Name the Governement of India Act of 1919
   a. Pitt’s India Act  b. Minto-Morley Reforms
c. Regulating Act  d. **Montague Chelmsford Reforms**

88. Name the political guru of Gandhiji
   a. Tilak  b. **G.K.Gokhale**
c. Dadabhai Naoroji  d. Devendranath Tagore

89. Name the founder of Arya Samaj
   a. **Swami Dayananda Saraswathi**  b. Swami Vivekananda
c. Raja Ram Mohan Roy  d. Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar

90. Name the founders of the Theosophical society
a. Dr. Annie Besant and Arundale  
b. C.F. Andrews and Balasaraswathy  
c. Blavatsky and Olcott  
d. Dr. Annie Besant and Olcott  

91. Name the author of Ananda Math  
a. Sarat Chandra  
b. Vivekananda  
c. Rabindranath Tagore  
d. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee  

92. Name the founders of the Swaraj party  
a. Tilak and Gokhale  
b. Nehru and Netaji  
c. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru  
d. Gandhi and Nehru  

93. The first Indian National Congress session was held at  
a. Chennai  
b. Delhi  
c. Mumbai  
d. Kolkata  

94. What was the age of Indus valley civilization?  
a. 3250 – 2750 B.C.  
b. 3000 – 2000 B.C.  
c. 3750 – 2250 B.C.  
d. 2750- 2755 B.C.  

95. ‘Triratna’ was preached by  
a. Buddha  
b. Sankara  
c. Ramanuja  
d. Mahavira  

96. The author of Arthasasthra is  
a. Bana  
b. Kautilya  
c. Selukas  
d. Megasthanese  

97. The great art developed during the reign of Kanishka is  
a. Gothic art  
b. Gandhara art  
c. Himalayan art  
d. Roman art  

98. The ‘Navaratnas’ lived during the reign of  
a. Kushanas  
b. Cholas  
c. Guptas  
d. Vijayanagara empire  

99. The university fully flourished during the reign of Harsha was  
a. Nalanda University  
b. Agra University  
c. Pataliputra University  
d. Vallabhai University  

100. The founder of the Pallava Dynasty was  
a. Mahendra Varman I  
b. Narasimha Varman I  
c. Simha Vishnu  
d. Parameswara Varman