

Chapter - XV

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT 1905 - 1918

XV.1. Objectives

In this unit we shall discuss the emergence of extreme nationalism in India. After reading this unit you should be able to;

- Evaluate the anti-partition movement in Bengal
- Assess the role of extremists in the national movement.
- Evaluate the political programme of the Congress from 1905 - 1918.

XV. 2 Introduction

In the previous unit, we have seen the first phase of nationalism under the moderates, the second phase of Indian nationalism was related to the extreme nationalists. Balgangadhar Tilak, Bipin chandra Pal, Lajpat Roy were the important leaders of extremists.

XV.3 Partition of Bengal

The partition of Bengal led to the emergence of second state of Indian national movement. Lord Curzon issued an order on 20 July 1905 dividing the province of Bengal into two parts. The Indian National Congress and Nationalist leaders opposed this partition. The partition of Bengal was a challenge to the Indian Nationalism. The Nationalists saw it as a deliberate attempt to divide the Bengalis territorially.

XV.4 The Anti Partition Movement

Surendranath Banerjee and Krishana Kumar Mitra, the moderate leaders were the leaders of anti partition movement in the initial stage. The militant leaders took

over in the later stages. On 7 August 1905 a massive demonstration against the partition was organized in the town Hall at Calcutta. On 16 October 1905, the partition took effect. That day, the nationalists declared to be a day of national mourning throughout Bengal. There was a hartal in Calcutta.

The Bengal leaders started methods which had great effect non the rulers. They pledged to use swadeshi goods and boycott British goods. They picketed the foregin cloth selling shops.

XV.5 The Indian National Congress 1905-1914

The Anti partition movement in Bengal made and impact on the Indian National Congress. At its session of 1905 Gokhale, the President of congress, condemned the partition. They also supported the swadeshi and boycott movement of Bengal.

There was much public debate and disagreement between the moderates and extremists. The split between the two came at the Surat session of the National congress in December, 1907. The moderates captured the machinery of the Congress. But they lost touch with the younger generation. British used the Divide and Rule's policy. They supported the moderates to suppress the extremists. They announced constitutional concessions through the Indian Councils Act of 1909 (Morely - Minto Reforms). In 1911, Government announced the annulment of the partition of Bengal. The real purpose of the reform in 1909 was to confuse the moderate nationalists. These reforms also introduced the system of separate electorates. Through which all Muslims

were grouped in separate constituents from which muslims alone could be elected.

The moderate nationalists did not fully support the Morely - Minto reforms. But they co-operate with the government in working the reforms. Due to the Co-operations with the British, they lost the respect and support of their public

XV. 6 Lucknow Session of the Congress

In the Lucknow session of the congress in 1916, two historic developments were firstly the two wings of the congress were re united. Secondly the congress and the

all Indian Muslim League disregarded their old differences and put up common political demands before the government. The congress and the league signed a pact which was popularly known as Lucknow pact.

XV. 7 Summary

The second phase of Indian national congress movement is associated with the extremists. Their political programmes and methods were different from the moderates. Their activities helps the nationalists to strengthen the national movement.

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Chapter XVI

TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

XVI. Objectives

After reading this unit you will be able to

- understand the third phase of the National Movement
- examine the non co-operation and Khilafat Movements
- feel people response to the Non co-operation movements
- know the circumstances leading to the launching of Quit India Movement
- learn about the events leading to the partition of India

XVI. 2 Introduction

The third phase of the national movement for Independence is connected with Mahatma Gandhi in 1916, he founded the Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad. The Rowlatt Act brought Gandhi to the forefront of Indian Politics.

XVI.3. Emergence of Gandhian Leadership

Gandhi's entry into Indian politics, was through his involvement in some local issues, Champion indigo farmers, Ahmedabad textile workers and the Kheda peasant. He used the technique of Satyagraha in these issues.

The peasantry on the Indigo Plantation, in Champaran, was oppressed by the European planters. They were compelled to cultivate indigo on at least 3/20th of their land and to sell it at prices fixed by the planters. The peasants of Champaran invited Gandhi to help them in their campaign against the exploitation. He reached there and studied the condition of the peasantry. The district officials ordered him to go back. But he defied the order and was willing to face imprisonment. This forced

the government to cancel the earlier order. A committee was appointed for enquiry.

In 1918, Gandhi intervened in the dispute between the workers and mill owners of Ahmedabad. They go on strike and demand a 35 percent increase in wages. He started a fast unto death to strengthen the strike. On the fourth day the mill owners agreed to give a 35 percent increase in wages. In 1918 crops cultivation became a failure in Kheda. But government was not ready to remit land revenue. With the support of Gandhi the peasants withhold payment of revenue. At last the government agreed their demand.

The technique of satyagraha and his victories ultimately paved the way for his emergence as an all India leader.

XVI. 4. The Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

In 1918 Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, presented their scheme of constitutional reforms. This led to the enactment of the Government of India Act of 1919. Through this act the Provincial Legislative councils were enlarged and the majority of their members were to be elected. The Provincial Governments were given more powers under the system of diarchy. The governor retained complete control over the finance.

Indian Nationalists were not really satisfied with the show of political power. The Indian National Congress met in a special session at Bombay in August 1918 and commented that it was "disappointing and unsatisfactory".

XVI. 5. The Rowlatt Act

In March 1919 British Government passed the Rowlatt Act. This act gave the power to imprison any person without trial and conviction in court of law. This also enabled the Government to suspend the right of "Habeas Corpus" which had been the

foundation of civil liberties in Britain.

This act led to remarkable political awakening in India. The Government tried to suppress the mass agitation. Gandhiji gave a call for hartal on 6 April 1919. At this time in Punjab, a large but unarmed crowd gathered on 13 April at Amritsar, General Dyer, closed the exit and ordered to shoot the crowd. Thousands were killed and wounded in this action.

XVI.6. The Khilafat and the non co-operation movement.

The Lucknow pact and anti-Roowlatt Act agitations brought Hindus and Muslims together in common political agitations. The Khilafat issue strengthened this process further. The politically conscious Muslims criticized Britain and its allies in the First World War, who partitioned the Turkey, which was violation of the earlier pledge of the British. The Turkey was ruled by the Caliph who was the religious head of the Muslims. A Khilafat committee was formed by the Ali Brothers, Moulana Azad, Hakim, Ajmal Khan and Hasrath Mohani. They planned a country wide agitation.

The congress viewed this agitation as a golden opportunity to bring the Muslim masses into national movement. The All India, Khilafat Conference was held at Delhi in November 1919. Gandhiji, along with Motilal Nehru, and Madan Mohan Malaiya took part in this conference. There he urged the Khilafatists to turn to non co-operation and boycott for getting their demands accepted by the British.

In support of the Khilafat movement Gandhiji had launched in 1 August 1920 a programme of non-violent non-cooperation with the Government. The Congress session Nagpur in December 1920 endorsed Gandhiji's programme. The renunciation of titles, the boycott of legislatures, law courts, educational institutions and the campaign of non payment of taxes were launched. The tempo of the movement arose and the unemployed labour, factory workers and urban poor joined the movement.

The congress and Khilafat volunteers were declared illegal. When the Prince of Wales visited India in November 1921 there were

large scale popular demonstrations against him. Police fired on the agitators and 53 were killed. All the top leaders except Gandhi were arrested. Jail became a holy place of pilgrimage for nationalists.

The Chauri chaura incident put an end to the whole programme. On 5th February, 1922, a congress procession of 3000 peasant at Chauri Chaura were fired by the police. The angry crowd attacked and burnt the police stations, causing the death of 22 Policemen, Gandhiji was convinced that the people were not yet ready for the non-violent struggle. He decided to call off the non co-operation movement. Congress concentrated on "constructive programmes" like popularization of Charka, the promotion of hindu-muslim unity, education and campaign against untouchability.

The Khilafat question lost its relevance in November 1922 when the Kamalst Democratic revolution in Turkey deprived the Sultan of his political power. In 1924 Musthafa Kamal Pasha abolished the 'Khaliphate' and made Turkey a secular state by eliminating 'Islam' from the constitution.

The sudden withdrawal of non co-operation was not accepted by many national leaders. This led to the formation of the Swaraj Party by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru. At last, on 10 March 1922 Gandhiji was arrested on the charge of spreading disaffection against the Government, and sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment. But he was released within two years due to health problems.

XVI 7. Boycott of the Simon Commission

In November 1927, the British Government appointed Indian statutory commission for further constitutional reforms. It is popularly known after the name of its chairman as the Simon Commission. All the members of the commission were English men.

The Madras session of national congress in 1927, presided over by Dr. Ansari, decided to boycott the commission. The Muslim League and Hindu Maha Sabha supported the Commission. All important political parties held joint meetings. Finally Motilal Nehru prepared a report. But the all party convention failed to pass the report.

The Commission's arrival in India led to powerful movements of protest. On 3rd February the commission reached Bombay. On this day an all India hartal was organized. Black-flag demonstrations were held under the slogan 'Simon go back'. At the Historic Labour sessions in 1929, Congress gave voice to the new, militant spirit. It passed a resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj (Complete independence). This session also announced the launching of a civil disobedience movement. Once again Gandhiji led a movement against the Government.

XVI.8 The Civil Disobedience Movement

The Civil disobedience movement was started by Gandhiji on 12 March 1930 with the famous Dandi march together with chosen 78 male and female members of Sarmathi Asram. He walked 375 km, from Sabarmathi to Dandi. On 6 April they made salt at Dandi, disobeying the Salt law. This movement spread all over India. People began to violate the Salt law, picketing the shops that were selling liquor and foreign cloth, refuse to pay land tax, lawyers gave up practice, Governments servants resigned their posts and so on. Dandi model sathyagraha was launched in several parts of the country.

From the month of May 1930, the Government adopted to a policy of suppressing the movement by all means. Lathi charges and firings became common. The congress was declared illegal. Several national news papers were banned.

Following the Gandhi-Irwin pact, the civil disobedience movement was suspended in March 1931. But with the failure of the second Round Table Conference, it was resumed in January, 1930. The civil disobedience gradually declined. In 1933, Gandhi resigned his

membership of the congress by taking the responsibility for the failure of the movement. congress officially withdrew from the movement in May 1934.

XVI.9 The Act of 1935

The third Round Table conference was held in London in November 1932. Congress leaders did not participate in this conference. Its discussion led to the passing of the Government of India Act in 1935. The Act included provisions for the establishment of an All India Federation and a new system of Government for the provinces on the basis of provincial autonomy. A bicameral federal legislative was formed in which the princely state were given in a disproportionate weightage. But the representatives of the states were not elected by the people, they were directly nominated by the rulers. Only 14 percentage of the total population of British India was given right to vote.

The Congress was against the constitutional reforms enclosed in the Act of 1935. But they decided to contest the provincial elections held under the Act in 1937. They used this election to show the British their power among the masses of India. The congress won an amazing victory at the poll. League's defeat in the election was notable. Congress initially refused to form ministries. Those ministers who left Congress opposed the ministry formation. But the Right winners argued that the Congress must accept office. Finally in July 1937 the Congress Working Committee agreed the idea of ministry formation.

When the second World War broke out in 1939, Government of India joined the war on the side of allies without consulting the National Congress or the Central Legislative. The political crises that arose in India led to the resigning of congress ministries at the end of October 1939.

XVI. 10 Quit India Movement

In March 1942 the British cabinet sent Sir. Stafford Cripps to India with proposals that promised India 'Dominion status' immediately after the war. The proposals were rejected by all parties. Failed in his mission, Cripps left India on 12 April 1942.

The failure of the Cripps Mission and the unfavourable was situation compelled the British to accept Indian demand for independence. The All India Congress Committee passed on August 1942, at Bombay, the historic 'Quit India' resolution. Gandhi gave a mantra to the Indian's "do or die".

Gandhi and all top leaders were arrested in the early morning of August 1942 Congress was once again declared illegal. New leadership emerged at local levels. Government crushed the movement with an iron hand.

The Movement gradually lost its momentum. In February 1943 Gandhi took 21 day fast in jail as a protest against Government repression and also as a measures of self purification. the Quit India movement made it clear that the British would not be able to rule over India for a long time.

XVI. 11 Partition and Transfer of Power

The Quit India Movement and the INA revealed the heroism of Indian people. Subash Candra Bose and his Indian National Army played a significant, role, though indirectly, in the achievement of Indian independence.

In British, the conservatives were replaced by the Labour Party. Labour Party had sympathy for Indian demands and in March 1946, the British Government sent a three member cabinet mission to India to negotiate with Indian leaders the terms of transfer of power.

The cabinet plan was accepted by both the Congress and the League. But the League later withdraw its acceptance when Congress captured 205 seats out of 296 seats of the constituent assembly. They now restarted to direct action for the achievement of Pakistan and 10 August 1946 as the Direct Action Day all over the country.

Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, invited Congress to form the interim government as envisaged by the Cabinet Mission Plan. Interim Government assumed office on 2 September 1946.

On 20 February 1947, British Prime Minister, Clement Attlee made a historic announcement, that the British would transfer power to Indians by June 1948, this announcement led to the campaign by League to bring about the partition of India.

In 1947 Lord Mountbatten came to India as new Viceroy. The discussion with the leaders of the Congress and the League convinced that a political settlement of India could be achieved only him through the partition of the country. He announced his compromise plan for the partition of India on 3rd June 1947. Congress agreed to the partition not because they accepted the two nation theory but to avoid barbaric communal riots.

In July 1947 the British Parliament passed the historic Indian Independence Act. This Act provided two different dominions, India and Pakistan with effect from 15 August 1947.

XVI. 12 Summary

On August 15th India celebrated with joy its first day of freedom. The sacrifices of generations of patriots and the countless martyrs had borne fruit. Their dream became a reality.

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OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWER KEY

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The citadel was a
 - a. high platform of mud bricks.
 - b. city
 - c. conference hall
 - d. residential area.
2. was used for ritual bath of the ruling class or the priests.
 - a. The Great bath
 - b. The Indus river
 - c. Citadel mount
 - d. platform of mud bricks
3. According to the Catholic Church of Edessa who came to India in about A.D. 52 ?
 - a. St. Thomas
 - b. St. Augustine
 - c. St. Benedict
 - d. St. Peter
4. The Harappan civilization ended around.....
 - a. 3000 B.C
 - b. 1750 B.C
 - c. 2750 B.C
 - d. 2500 BC
5. Ramayana and mahabharatha are the two of India.
 - a. religions
 - b. upavedas
 - c. epics
 - d. sutras
6. The Vedic people conducted Aswamedha to
 - a. get ownership of land
 - b. select the Raja
 - c. get the ownership of cattles
 - d. expand their territory and strengthen their power
7. Was the most popular God of Aryans
 - a. Indra
 - b. Agni
 - c. Mother Goddess
 - d. Varuna
8. Jainism and Buddhism developed in the century B.C
 - a. 2nd
 - b. 1st
 - c. 6th
 - d. 9th
9. The number of Thirthankaras in Jainism
 - a. 24
 - b. 30
 - c. 18
 - d. 6
10. Who among the following was a follower of Jainism
 - a. King Asoka
 - b. Babar
 - c. Kanishka
 - d. Bimbisara.
11. Gauthama was enlightened while he was sitting under a
 - a. Pine tree
 - b. Banyan tree
 - c. Pipal tree
 - d. mango tree
12. For teaching philosophy Buddhists organized
 - a. temples
 - b. schools
 - c. sanghas
 - d. religious councils
13. Which was the most powerful states among the sixteen Mahajanpadas
 - a. Magadha
 - b. Gandhara
 - c. Kasi
 - d. Anga
14. The Greek ambassador who visited the court of Chandragupta Maurya
 - a. Alexander
 - b. Megasthenese
 - c. Ibnu Batutta
 - d. Ptolemy
15. Who did the agricultural work in the Mauryan period
 - a. Vaisyas
 - b. Rajukas
 - c. Kshatriyas
 - d. Sudras
16. The most important event of Asoka's rule
 - a. centralized administration
 - b. development of trade
 - c. religious toleration
 - d. Kalinga war

17. The founder of the Mauryan dynasty was.....

a. Chanakya	b. Asoka
c. Chandragupta Maurya	d. Krishnadevaraya

18. The Bactrian Greeks were also known as

a. Sakas	b. Indo-Greeks	c. Indo-Arabs	d. Parthians
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19. What is 'Milinda Panha'?

a. religious assembly	b. book	c. Assembly of ministers	d. land tax
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20. Kanishka was the most important ruler in India.

a. Kushana	b. Satavahana	c. Parthia	d. Saka
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21. 'Megalith' means

a. Stone writing	b. folk dance	c. Big stone	d. mantra
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22. In which state is the Megalithic site Maski situated.

a. Karnataka	b. Andhra Pradesh	c. Maharashtra	d. Tamilnadu
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23. Is a main source for the reconstruction of the early South Indian History

a. The Harappan seals	b. the sangam literature
c. the inscriptions	d. The Malayalam literature

24. How many Tinais were there in Tamizhakam

a. five	b. four	c. nine	d. two
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25. was the first Gupta King

a. Samudragupta	b. Chandragupta II
c. Ghatolkacha	d. Sri Gupta

26. Name the invaders who attacked the Gupta empire.

a. The Mangols	b. The Shungas	c. The Turks	d. The Huns
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27. Was the basic unit of Gupta administration

a. Vithis	b. district	c. province	d. desa
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28. The Pallavas established their power in

a. Pataliputra	b. Tondaimandalam	c. Vengi	d. Tanjore
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29. Which one is correct
 - a. Pulikesin II was a Chalukya king
 - b. Pulikesin II was a Chera king
 - c. Pulikesin II was a Rastrakuda king
 - d. Pulikesin II was a Pallava ruler

30. Pulikesin I was the founder of the dynasty

a. Chalukya	b. Maurya	c. Slave	d. Khilji
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31. What caused for the decline of the Rastrakuda dynasty

a. Foreign invasion	b. flood	c. internal rivalry	d. flood
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32. Was the founder of Chola dynasty

a. Rajendra II	b. Rajaraja	c. Rajendra	d. Vijayalaya
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33. "Gangaikonda Cholapuram" was built by

a. Rajendra I	b. Mahendravarman I
c. Narasimhavarman I	d. Simha Vishnu

34. The Chera Capital was

a. Mahodayapuram	b. Madurai	c. Hampi	d. Kanchi
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35. In the Year Delhi sultanate was established.
 a. 1526 b. 1498 c. 1206 d. 1056
36. was the designer of Khilji dynasty
 a. Ghiyasuddin Balban b. Alauddin Khilji
 c. Babur d. Jalaluddin Khilji
37. The two dynasties which ruled Delhi sultanate after the Tughlaq dynasty
 a. Bhamani and Vijayanagara b. Sayyid and Lodi
 c. Chalukya and Rastrakuda d. Mughal and Maratha
38. Quzi-ul-mumlit was the of the Delhi Sultanate
 a. Chief Judge b. Chief Minister
 c. Commander -in-chief d. Finance Minister
39. Majority of the people of Delhi Sultanate were
 a. Traders b. Artisans c. Agricultural workers d. slaves
40. Barid-mumalik was in charge ofin the Delhi Sultanate
 a. State's spy agency b. state's rules and regulations
 c. state's civil and criminal cases d. state's news agency
41. In which dynasty the provinces were controlled by Qazi
 a. Bhamani b. Vijayanagara c. Chera d. Mughal
42. The Bhamanis used North Indian and styles in their buildings.
 a. Turkish b. Greek c. Persian d. Mughal
43. Krishnadevaraya made friendly relations with the.....
 a. British b. Arabs c. French d. Portuguese
44. The Vijayanagara rulers ruled on the basis of
 a. customs b. Dharma c. puranas d. civil laws
45. Babur defeated..... in the Battle of Panipat
 a. Sivaji b. Rana Sangha c. Krishna devaraya d. Ibrahim Lodi
46. The..... empire was established in the Battle of Panipat
 a. Mughal b. Rastrakuda c. Maratha d. Vijayanagara
47. The Battle of Khanwa was fought in the year.....
 a. 1526 b. 1556 c. 1527 d. 1757
48. Babur was succeeded by
 a. Aurangzeb b. Humayun c. Jahangir d. Akbar
49. Name the Afghan ruler who defeated Humayun
 a. Ahmad Shah Abdali b. Ibrahim Lodi
 c. Rana Pratap d. Sherkhan
50. The Battle of Chausa was fought between and
 a. Bahadur Shah and Sivaji b. The British and the mughals
 c. Humayun and sherkhan d. Jahangir and Afghans
51. who was the greatest Mughal ruler
 a. Humayun b. Akbar c. Shahjahan d. AurangzebAkbar
52. was the last great Mughal ruler
 a. Babur b. Asoka c. Akbar d. Aurangzeb
53. Who put and end to the Mughal rule in India
 a. The Persians b. The French c. The British d. The Afghans

54. Akbar developed the Mughal
- a. Foreign Policy b. administration c. Navy d. customs and habits
55. was the head of the mughal revenue department
- a. Wazir b. Mir Suman c. Qazi d. Subedar
56. Akbar's Judicial system was controlled by the
- a. Chief Sadar b. Wkił c. Chief Qazi d. Prime Minister
57. was the smallest unit of mughal administration
- a. Province b. Village c. Subha d. Pargana
58. The major religious group of the mughal period was
- a. Hindus b. Rajputs c. Muslims d. Afghans
59. Who imposed jiziya?
- a. Qutubddin Aibak b. Ibrahim Lodi c. Babur d. Akbar
60. is the religious order formed by Akbar
- a. Mansubdari b. Din Ilahi c. Jiziya d. Sikhim
61. Aurangazeb was the son of
- a. Akbar b. Humayun c. Shajahan d. Shershah
62. Who abolished Nourva festival?
- a. Ibrahim Lodi b. Aurangazeb c. Shershah d. Sivaji
63. Name the temple destroyed by Aurangazeb in Gujrat
- a. Somanath Temple b. Devi Temble
c. Rama Temple d. Brihadeswara Temple
64. The Afghans invaded the Mughal empire during the rule of
- a. Babur b. Akbar c. Shajahan d. Aurangazeb
65. In whose period did Sivaji invade the Suthern region
- a. Bahadur Shah b. Humayun c. Aurangazeb d. Akbar
66. Guru Tej Bahadur was the religious leader of.....
- a. the Shias b. The Shivites c. The Sikhs d. The Swetambaras
67. The rise of kingdom caused the loss of Mughal control in the Deccan region
- a. Pallava b. Maratha c. Panda d. Chola
68. Who declared as a Chatrapathi in 1674
- a. Shivaji b. Tipu sultan c. Babur d. Hyder Ali
69. Who was the successor of aurangazeb
- a. Alauddin Khilji b. Shivaji c. Babur d. Bahadur shah
70. got high status in Mughal society
- a. Non-muslims b. Afgans c. Nobles d. Turks
71. Constantinople was captured by the Turks in.....
- a. 1498 b. 1453 c. 1492 d. 1435
72. Spain and Portugal lost their control over..... after the capture Constantinople by the Turks
- a. Sea b. Land c. Trade and Commerce d. Economy
73. In which year Vasco da Gama landed in Kerala
- a. 1498 b. 1948 c. 1492 d. 1516
74. Portuguese had high profitable trade in India in the.....century
- a. 18th b. 6th c. 14th d. 16th

75. In the Dutch East India company was established
 a. 1662 b. 1683 c. 1602 d. 1438
76. The East India company Started its first voyage in 1608 towards the east.
 a. French b. Spanish c. Italian d. English
77. Who was Sir Thomas Roe?
 a. British ambassador to the mughal court b. British ambassador to the Gupta court
 c. French ambassador to mughal court d. French ambassador to Gupta court
78. England became powerful in India because of their
 a. strong army b. naval supremacy c. money d. control over trade
79. Dupleix was the at Pondicherry.
 a. French Governor-General b. British Governor-General
 c. Portuguese Governor-General d. Dutch Governor-General
80. The British defeated the French in the war
 a. Arcot b. Attingal c. Kolachal d. Masulipatanam
81. The English and the French fought at in 1760
 a. Pondicherry b. Bijapur c. Wandiwash d. Bengal
82. Who was the English general in the Wandiwash battle.
 a. Dupleix b. General Eyrecoot c. Warren Hastings d. General Dyer
83. From 1765 the Nawab of Bengal depended on the
 a. Nizam of Hyderabad b. French East India Company
 c. Marthandavarma d. English East India Company.
84. was the Governor -General of India from 1772-1785.
 a. Warren Hastings b. General Eyrecoot
 c. Dupleix d. Vasco da Gama
85. By the treaty of Tipu made peace with the English
 a. Masulipatanam b. Mysore c. Seringapatanam d. Sravanabelgola
86. Subsidiary Alliance was introduced by
 a. Lord Delhousie b. General Eyrecoot
 c. General Dupleix d. Lord Wellesley
87. Maharaja Renjith singh was the ruler of
 a. Rajaputana b. Punjab c. Kabul d. Gujrat
88. Name the Law under which no ruler can adopt a heir
 a. Law of equality b. Dyarchy
 c. Law of inheritance d. Doctrine of Lapse
89. Name the popular revolt broke out in Northern and Central India in 1857.
 a. People's revolt b. Peasant revolt c. revolt of 1857 d. Attingal revolt
90. The primary cause of the revolt of 1857 was
 a. economic factors b. military factors
 c. religious factors d. commercial factors
91. Which of the following state is annexed to the British empire in India by the Doctrine of Lapse?
 a. Avadh b. Sathara c. Magadha d. Diu
92. When the British came to India the mughal ruler was
 a. Bahadur Shah b. Aurangazeb c. Shajahan d. Humayun

93. The introduction of the of the enfield rifle was also a cause for the mutiny of 1857
 a. greased cartridge b. bullet c. metal bullet d. steel bullet
94. The soldiers of the revolt of 1857, declared the mughal ruler As the emperor of India
 a. Kanwar Singh b. Talmiz Khaldun c. Bahadur Shah d. Ibrahim Lodi
95. Nana sahib proclaimed himself as the during the time of the revolt of 1857.
 a. Peshwa of Lucknow b. Peshwa of Meerut
 c. Peshwa of Delhi d. Peshwa of Kanpur
96. What method used by Tantia Tope to fight?
 a. defensive method b. guerrilla method c. negotiations d. bloodshed
97. Nana sahib escaped to
 a. Nepal b. China c. Burma d. Kabul
98. Who helped Rani Lakshmi Bai to regain her lost state?
 a. Begum Hazrat Mahal b. Avadh ruler
 c. Tantia Tope d. Bahadur shah
99. Who among the following was not a leader in the mutiny of 1857
 a. General Duplex b. Khan Bahadur Khan
 c. Kanwar Singh d. Nana sahib
100. Who among the following not supported the British in the revolt of 1857?
 a. Nizam of Hyderabad b. Kanwar Singh
 c. Sindhia of Gwalior d. Raja of Jodhpur
101. put an end to the Mughal rule in India.
 a. the battle of Buxar b. the battle of Panipat
 c. the revolt of 1857 d. the battle of Plassey
102. After the the British Queen directly ruled India.
 a. the revolt of 1857 b. Indian Independence
 c. Partition of Bengal d. Quit India movement.
103. The British started to drain the of India .
 a. law b. religion c. army d. wealth
104. Britain imposed on Indian goods.
 a. tax b. custom duties c. VAT d. service charges
105. Zamindari system was a British system.
 a. revenue b. military c. commercial d. judicial
106. Zamindars were the
 a. religious leaders b. jurymen c. revenue collectors d. advisers
107. By the new revenue system of the British the became tenants.
 a. agriculturists b. traders c. nobles d. peasant cultivators
108. The Madras session of the Indian National Congress in 1927 decided to
 a. Expell Hindu Mahasabha members from the congress
 b. Boycott the Simon Commission
 c. Admit Muslim League members into Congress
 d. Boycott functions organised by the Justice Party in Madras

109. The Government of India Act ended the rule of
- a. East India Company b. Queen victoria
c. Zamindars d. Nobles
110. Whose Proclamation was read out by Lort Canning on November 1st 1858
- a. Queen Victoria's b. Queen elizabeth's
c. King George V's d. Charles II's
111. Who is declared as the 'Empress of India' in 1st January 1877
- a. Mrs. Annie Besant b. Jhansi Rani
c. Queen Victoria d. Queen Elizabeth
112. was a retired English civil servant
- a. A.O. Hume b. Lord Canning c. Lord Mountbatten d. Lord Delhousie
113. In the 1st session of the Indian National Congress was met
- a. 1884 b. 1885 c. 1875 d. 1895
114. How many delegates participated in the first session of the Indian National Congress
- a. 86 b. 50 c. 72 d. 95
115. Indian Nationalists popularized the idea of
- a. Foreign goods consumption b. boycott of Indian goods
c. Extremism d. Swadeshi
116. Dadhabai Navaraji introduced the..... in his book 'poverty and Unbritish rule in India
- a. Population theory b. Drain Theory c. Mercantile d. Laises - Faire
117. Dadhabai Navaraji was called "the father of"
- a. British imperialism b. Indian Nationalism
c. Modern India d. Indian History
118. In the year Bengal was partitioned
- a. 1905 b. 1912 c. 1902 d. 1910
119. The partition of Bengal was a challenge to
- a. Indian Intellectuals b. Zamindars
c. Indian Nationalism d. Sepoys
120. Indian National Congress was divided into moderates and
- a. Extremists b. revolutionaries c. Liberals d. Intellectuals
121. British supported the to suppress the extremists
- a. Nationalists b. Middle class c. intellectuals d. moderates
122. The Morley-minto reforms gave separate electorates to
- a. Brahmins b. Muslims c. Parsis d. Sikhs
123. Which are the two groups united in the Lucknow session of the congress
- a. Amoderates and extremists b. Intellectuals and middle class
c. Hindus and Muslims d. Christmas and Sikhs
124. Lucknow Pact was signed in the year
- a. 1942 b. 1916 c. 1930 d. 1908
125. Gandhi used Technique in Indian politics
- a. Compromises b. agreement c. satyagraha d. use of foreign goods
126. Gandhi started a fast until death to increase the wages of the
- a. Indigo peasants of champaran b. Mill workers of Ahmedabad
c. Factory workers of pune d. Mill owners of Bihar

127. "The Act was disappointing and unsatisfactory" said Indian Nationalists. Which Act?
 a. The Government of India Act of 1909 b. The Government of India Act of 1935
 c. The Government of India Act of 1858 d. The Government of India Act of 1919
128. The issue brought Hindus and Muslims together
 a. Khilafat b. Dyarchy
 c. Partition of Bengal d. Partition of India
129. Gandhi's non-co-operation movement started on
 a. 1930 b. 1942 c. 1920 d. 1916
130. Which among the following is a 'constructive programme' of Gandhi?
 a. boycott of foreign goods b. salt satyagraha
 c. Quit India movement d. popularization of Charka
131. was declared a secular state by Mustafa Kamal Pasha
 a. Turkey b. Persia c. Mecca d. Pakistan
132. C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru formed.....
 a. Swadeshi movement b. Swaraj Party
 c. National Congress d. Muslim League
133. was declared in the Lahore session of the Congress.
 a. Swaraj b. Independence
 c. Poorna swaraj d. Responsible government
134. Poorna Swaraj means
 a. complete self-government b. self-government
 c. complete independence. d. freedom
135. started the Civil Disobedience movement
 a. Vallabhai Patel b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 c. Subhash Chandra Bose d. Gandhi
136. Who started Dandi march?
 a. Subhash Chandra Bose b. Dr. Ansari
 c. Gandhi d. Gokhale
137. At Dandhi, Gandhiji violated the law
 a. British Law b. Salt law
 c. Civil law d. Portuguese law
138. Movement was suspended in 1931
 a. civil Disobedience b. Non-co-operation
 c. Quit India d. Swadesi
139. The third round-table conference was held in
 a. Delhi b. London c. Manchester d. Moscow
140. The third round conference led to the passing of the Government of India Act of.....
 a. 1942 b. 1930 c. 1935 d. 1933
141. Which Act suggested the formation of a bicameral federal legislature
 a. The Government of India Act of 1935.
 b. The Government of India Act of 1858
 c. The Rowlatt Act.
 d. The Gandhi-Irwin Act.

142. The Second World War broke out in
 a. 1945 b. 1935 c. 1939 d. 1914
143. Stafford Cripps came to India in
 a. 1945 b. 1942 c. 1940 d. 1939
144. was a mantra of Gandhi to Indians
 a. Ahimsa b. Satyagraha c. Non-co-operation d. do or die
145. INA means
 a. Indian National Army b. Indian National Congress
 c. Indian Natives Associates d. Indian Naval Academy
146. In 1946 British government sent to India
 a. Stafford Cripps b. Indian National Army
 c. Cabinet mission d. Mountbatten
147. There were three members in the
 a. Cripps mission b. Cabinet Mission
 c. second round table conference d. Quit India resolution
148. The congress and the Muslim League accepted the
 a. Quit India resolution b. Subsidiary alliance
 c. Partition of Bengal d. Cabinet plan
149. In 1947..... came to India as new viceroy
 a. Mountbatten b. Clement atlee
 c. Lord Wellesley d. Lord Canning
150. Congress accepted the partition plan to avoid
 a. split in the congress b. split in the Muslim League
 c. Communal riots d. war
151. A scholar who conducted excavation in Indus valley
 a. C.R. Das b. R.K. Dutt c. R.C. Majumdar d. Sir John Marshall
152. On either ends of the there are steps
 a. lower city b. great bath c. citadel d. town
153. Got more importance in the later vedic times
 a. samithi b. sabha c. tribal assembly d. senani
154. Yama is the God of
 a. Life b. animals c. plants d. death
155. In the beginning Jainism got support from the
 a. nobles b. royal people c. common people d. tribals
156. Buddha left the world to find out
 a. peace b. moksha c. truth d. soul
157. Buddha dies at the age of
 a. 80 b. 70 c. 72 d. 85
158. To Buddha the end of desire leads to the liberation of
 a. heart b. soul c. mind d. body
159. The Sakas captured India through pass
 a. Bolan b. Khyber c. Aravalli d. Himalaya
160. Sakas were followed by
 a. Central Asians b. Persians c. Parthians d. Lodis

161. Iran was the home of the
- a. Parthians b. Greeks c. Harappans d. Sayyids
162. Succeeded the Kadphises rulers
- a. Simusha b. Kanishka c. Kautilya d. Sri Gupta
163. was convened by Kanishka
- a. the third Buddhist council b. the religious
- c. The fourth Buddhist council d. the political council
164. The fourth Buddhist council was convened at
- a. Amritsar b. Kashmit c. Punjab d. Jaipur
165. Kapilar is a Poet
- a. Chola b. Sak c. Sangam d. Chera
166. Fishing was the main occupation of the people.
- a. Kurinji b. Mullai c. Palavi d. Neithal
167. were the enemies of Raziya
- a. middle class b. nobles c. Brahmins d. Intellectuals
168. The most important feature of the Indus cities was its
- a. town planning b. Citadel
- c. agricultural System d. House construction
169. Indus script was engraved on
- a. temples b. pillars c. seals d. citadel
170. Change in the course of river caused the decline of the Indus cities.
- a. anga b. Brahmaputra c. Kaveri d. Indus
171. Another great civilization that flourished at the time of the Indus civilization was
- a. Mesopotamian b. Roman c. Mauryan d. American
172. The culture that followed after the decline of the Indus Valley culture is
- a. Jainism b. Aryan culture c. Mughal culture d. Buddhism
173. was not hereditary in the vedic period.
- a. marriage b. administration c. religious practices d. Kingship
174. The Aryan Society was divided on the basis of their
- a. strength b. religion c. occupation d. land
175. Main occupation of the Aryans
- a. cattle rearing b. metal work c. weaving d. craft works
176. Who was the first Thirthankara of Jainism
- a. Lord Mahavira b. Rishaba c. Vardhamana d. Sudhona
177. Mahavira suggested to get moksha]
- a. fasting b. Prayer c. worship of Gods d. triratnas
178. The founder of Buddhism was
- a. Suddhodana b. Gautama Buddha
- c. Ajatasatru d. Chandragupta
179. To Buddha is the final goal of man
- a. re-birth b. Ashtangamarga c. Nirvana d. Ahimsa

180. Buddhism was a revolt against
- a. Hinduism b. Jainism c. Christianity d. four noble truths
181. The advisory body of the Mauryas was known as
- a. Samithi b. Legislative Assembly
c. Mahajanapadas d. Mantri parishad
182. was the village head of the Mauryan empire
- a. Gramika b. Purohita c. Gopati d. Mitra
183. The capital of the Mauryas
- a. Pataliputra b. Magasha c. Kanauj d. Warrangal
184. What is 'Asoka Dharma'?
- a. religious book b. collection of the good principles of all regions
c. Inscriptions of Ashoka d. war policy of Ashoka
185. The centre of the Mauryan administration was
- a. the village headman b. the mantriparishad
c. the king d. the mahamatras
186. Dimitras was the most important ruler in India
- a. Central-Asian b. Satavahana c. Chinese d. Indo-Greek
187. Who issued the gold coins for India for the first time?
- a. The Indo-Greeks b. The kushanas
c. the Mauryans d. the Arabs
188. Gautamiputra Satakarni was a ruler
- a. Satavahana b. Mughal c. Vijayanagara d. Bhamini
189. The South Indian Iron culture is called the culture.
- a. Neolithic b. Megalithic c. Chalcolithic d. Palaeolithic
190. The Sangam literature of Tamizhakam belonged to the period.
- a. Palaeolithic b. Neolithic c. Chalcolithic d. Megalithic
191. Sangam is an academy of In South India
- a. scholars b. painters c. traders d. philosophers
192. Which dynasty emerged as a great power after the Mauryas?
- a. the Vijayanagara b. The Gupta
c. the Chera d. Bhamini
193. Who assumed the title 'Maharajadhiraja'?
- a. Rajendra chola b. Samudragupta c. Chandragupta I d. Kulasekhara
194. What is called Sulka?
- a. commercial tax b. land tax
c. tax on imported goods d. cattle tax
195. Who dominated the Gupta society?
- a. the ministers b. the Vaisyas c. the army officers d. the Brahmins
196. Simhavishnu was a
- a. Chalukya b. Pallava c. Chera d. Sunga

197. Who defeated the Pallava ruler Narasimhavarman?
a. Pulikesan II b. Simha Vishnu c. Vikramaditya d. Rajarajachola
198.inscription was a good source for Chalukyas
a. Sanchi b. Allahabad c. Ashokas
199. Cholas were famous for their.....
a. Naval power b. Standing army c. trade and commerce d. Cavalry
200. was the capital of the Pandya kingdom
a. Vatapi b. Madurai c. Canara d. Sri. Lanka
201. Kanchi was the capital of the.....
a. Pandyas b. Cholas c. Pallavas d. Rastrakudas
202. Who adopted the title Kulasekhara?
a. the chera rulers b. the chalukya rulers c. the Khilji rulers d. the pandya rulers
203. The only woman ruler of the Delhi sultanate was.....
a. Yasodhara b. Sarojini Naidu c. Jhansi Rani d. Raziya
204. In 1320 A.D..... dynasty came to power
a. Mughal b. Khilji c. Tughlaq d. Slave
205. In the Delhi sultanate the household matters were managed by
a. Wakil-i-dar b. Diwan-i-Arz c. Wazir d. Chief Minister
206. Who started a department for the slaves
a. Firoz shah Tughlaq b. Iltumish c. Muhammed bin Tughlaq d. Malik Kafur
207. Alauddin Hassan Bahman Shah laid the foundation of.....kingdom in 1347.
a. Vijayanagara b. Maratha c. Bhamani d. Pandya
208. Amir. Umara'. Was the head of Bhmani.....
a. navy b. army c. religion d. provinces
209. Harihara and Bukka established thekingdom
a. Chera b. Pandya c. Bhamani d. Vijayanagara
210. Vijayanagara Society was dominated by the.....
a. Brahmanas b. Vaisyas c. Purohitas d. Kshatriyas
211. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the battle of
a. Chausa b. Panipat c. Kanwa d. Tarrain
212. Name of the Rajput ruler who was defeated by Babur
a. Rana sangha b. RanaPratap c. Shershah d. Ibrahim Lodi
213. The battle of Khanwa was fought between.....and.....
a. Babur and Shivaji b. Babur and Rana Sngha
c. Krishnadeveraya and Muhammed III d. British and French
214. Humayun was the son of.....
a. Babur b. Shajahan
c. Sivaji d. Akbar
215. Sherkhan defeated Humayun in the battle of.....
a. Panipat b. Kalinga c. Plassey d. Chausa
216.Dynasty was established by Sherkhan
a. Sur b. Sher c. Mughal d. Marath

217. Akbar was the greatestruler
 a. Gupta b. Maratha c. Mughal d. Chola
218. Aurangzeb was the last greatruler
 a. Mughal b. Afghan c. Maratha d. Rajput
219. The British put an end to therule in India
 a. Rajput b. Persian c. Maratha d. Mughal
220. The Mughal administration was based onadministration
 a. Afghan b. Sur c. Persian d. Sayyid
221. 'Mir Baksh' was the head of the of Akbar's rule
 a. nobles b. army c. Parghanas d. religion
222. Akbar divided his empire into twelve.....
 a. Subhas b. Parghanas c. fief d. villages
223. Akbar includedalso in the nobility
 a. Slaves b. Huns c. Rajputs d. Central Asians
224. What is Jiziya'?
 a. ritual b. lady in charge of harams c. religious tax d. village
225. Akbar appointedin higher posts
 a. Turanians b. Rajputs c. Tajkisthans d. Hindus
226. Din Ilahi' is the religious order formed by
 a. Aurangzeb b. Shahjahan c. Akbar d. Babur
227. Who became the ruler after Shahjahan ?
 a. Aurangzeb b. Jahangir c. Humayun d. Baburshah II
228. Aurangzeb abolished Noura festival because he was against to the
 a. Hindus b. Rajputs c. Marathas d. Arabs
229. Who among the following was a leader of the depressed classes?
 a. Madan Mohan Malavya b. B.R. Ambedkar
 c. C. Rajagopalachari d. R.G. Bhandarkar
230. Who invaded the Deccan region in Aurangzeb's period?
 a. Shivaji b. British c. Portuguese d. Rajputs
231. After the murder of....., the rivalry between the Sikhs and Aurangzeb increased
 a. Guru Govind b. Guru Dev c. Har Govind d. Guru Thej Bahadur
232. Ananthapur Fort was invaded by the
 a. Mughals b. Persians c. Rajputs d. Cheras
234. Shivaji declared himself asin 1744
 a. Senani b. Chatrapathi c. Wazir d. Zamindar
235. Bahadur shah became the ruler after.....
 a. Shahjahan b. Aurangzeb c. Shivaji d. Tipusulthan
236. Aurangzeb's.....policy was one of the main cause for the decline of the Mughal empire
 a. commercial b. foreign c. economic d. religious
237. In 1453 A.D Constantinople was captured by the
 a. Turks b. Persians c. Italians d. Portuguese

238. Name the two countries lost their control over sea after the fall of the Constantinople
 a. British and Preece b. Greece and Italy
 c. India and China c. Spain and Portugal
239. The native place of Vasco da gama
 a. Brazil b. England c. Portugal d. Spain
240. Who established trade settlements at Cochin, Goa, Diu and Daman in the 16th century?
 a. Arabs b. Portuguese c. French d. British
241. In 1602 the East India Company was established
 a. Dutch b. French c. English d. German
242. The English fought against the Portuguese in.....
 a. Ahmednagar b. Soorath (Surat) c. Golconda d. Goa
243. What was the aim behind the visit of Sir Thomas Roe to the Mughal Court.
 a. to rule over India b. to fight with the Portuguese
 c. to establish factories d. To give Independence to India
244. Who eliminated the Portuguese and the Dutch from India
 a. the British b. the French c. the Mughals d. Mahatma Gandhi
245. The French established their settlements at
 a. Attingal b. Mattanchery c. Pondicherry d. Travancore
246. Who were defeated in the Arcot war
 a. The British b. the French c. The Dutch d. the Mughals
247. The Wandiwash battle was on
 a. 1670 b. 1760 c. 1790 d. 1778
248. Who was the French officer in the Wandiwash
 a. James I b. Philip IV c. Frederick II d. Lally
249. The English East India Company became the master of.....from 1765.
 a. Bihar b. Hyderabad c. Bengal d. Karnataka
250. Warren Hastings was theof India
 a) Governor - General b. Viceroy c. Prime Minister d. King
251. English made peace with..... by the treaty of Seringapattanam
 a. Lally b. Hyder Ali c. Tipu d. Duplex
252. Lord Wellesley introduced the
 a. Zamindari system b. Mansubdari system
 c. Doctrine of lapse c. Subsidiary alliance
253. Lord Dalhousie was the British.....
 a. Commander-in-chief b. Viceroy
 c. Governor-General d. Subsidiary Alliance
254. The Kingdom that was annexed not by the Doctrine of Lapse
 a. Avath b. Kasi c. Kosala d. Bihar
255. Name the revolt started by the Indian soldiers of the British army
 a. Pazhassi revolt b. revolt of 1857 c. Kurichia revolt d. Attingal revolt
256. British did not give any high posts to the
 a. French b. Portuguese c. Indians d. Italians

257. The Bengal soldiers are from.....state
 a. Sambalpur b. Avadh c. Jaipur d. Nagpur
258. Bahadur Shah was the.....ruler when the British came to India
 a. Pandua b. Maratha c. Mughal d. Chera
259. The revolt of 1857 began at
 a. Meerut b. Lucknow c. Delhi d. Gwalior
260. Among the following which are was not a centre of the revolt of 1857.
 a. Bareilly b. Pune c. Meerut d. Faizabad
261.was the general of Nanasahib
 a. Jhansi Rani b. Khan Bahadur Khan c. Tantia Tope d. Kanwar singh
262. Who suppressed Nana Sahib?
 a. Bahadur shah b. Sivaji c. Peshwa of Delhi d. British
263. Which is the native place of Rani Lakshmi Bai
 a. Kanapur b. Delhi c. Nagpur d. Jhansi
264. In the fight against the British.....died on 17th June 1858
 a. Rani Lakshmi Bai b. Nana sahib c. Kanwar Singh d. Moulavi Ahamadulla
265. The revolt of 1857 was completely suppressed by the
 a. British b. Potuguese c. Marathas d. Sepoys
266. Who among the following supported the British in the revolt of 1857.
 a. Nawab of Bhopal b. Shivaji of Maratha
 c. Moulavi Ahamadulla d. Kanwar Singh
267. The Revolt 1857 led to the rise ofin India
 a. British b. Maratha c. Mughal d. Gupta
268. The revolt of 1857 put an end to therule in India
 a. Sepoy mutiny b. National movement
 c. first world war d. civil disobedience movement
269. After the coming of British.....industry of India collapsed quic kly
 a. sugar b. Indigo c. Jute d. handicraft
270. The only alternative for the Indians due to the decline of handicraft industry was
 a. Iron and steel b. Cinema c. agriculture d. metal work
271. The two revenue policies of the British are
 a. Mansubdari and Jizya b. Zamindari and Riotwari
 c. VAT and service charges d. Doctrine of Lapse and subsidiary alliance
272. By the new revenue system Zamindars became.....
 a. tenants b. serfs c. landlords d. agriculturists
273.suffered in Mamindari and Riotwari systems
 a. peasants b. nobles c. tenants d. traders
274. The Indian peasants were compelled to produce for the.....
 a. villages b. market c. money lenders d. nobles
275. The Government of India Act transferred the power to the.....
 a. Governor-General b. East India Company

- c. British Crown
d. British King
276. The proclamation of Queen Victoria was read out by
a. Lord Wellesley
b. Lord Dalhousie
c. Lord Mountbatten
d. Lord Canning
277. Queen Victoria became the 'Empress of India' in
a. 1877
b. 1947
c. 1857
d. 1858
278. A.O. Hume was a
a. retired English civil servant
b. retired English judge
c. retired English army officer
d. retired English revenue minister
279. Who was the President of the first session of the Indian National Congress
a. Dadabhai Naoroji
b. Gopalakrishna Gokhale
c. Mahatma Gandhi
d. W.C. Banarjee
280. India became a supplier of to British industry
a. Workers
b. raw-materials
c. skilled masters
d. employees
281. Who wrote the book 'poverty and Un British Rule in India'?
a. J.S. Mill
b. Jawaharlal Nehru
c. Dadhabhai Navaroji
d. B.R. Ambedkar
282. Who drained the major part of the wealth of India
a. Portuguese
b. British
c. Tipu Sultan
d. Mughals
283. The British economic exploitation led to the increase of in India
a. Poverty
b. debt
c. agriculture
d. trade and commerce
284. In 1905 was partitioned
a. India
b. Kashmir
c. Bengal
d. Bihar
285. Who was the President of the Indian National Congress of 1905
a. Krishnakumar Mitra
b. Gokhale
c. Surendranath Banerjee
d. Lalalajpath Roy
286. At the session the Indian National Congress was split into two
a. Bombay
b. Patna
c. Surat
d. Lucknow
287. The British announced the Morley-minto reforms in the year
a. 1909
b. 1910
c. 1919
d. 1935
288. gave separate electorates to muslims
a. Muslim League
b. Muhammed Ali Jinnah
c. Morley-Minto reforms
d. Surat split
289. pact was signed by the congress and the Muslim League
a. Lucknow
b. Surat
c. Bengal
d. Bihar
290. Who founded the Sabarmathi Ashram
a. Gopalakrishna Gokhale
b. Rabindranath Tagore
c. Rajaram Mohan Roy
d. Mahatma Gandhi
291. Indigo peasants revolted in
a. Dindigal
b. Champaran
c. Pune
d. Coimbatore
292. Lord Chelmsford was the of India
a. Secretary of state
b. Governor -General
c. Viceroy
d. Administrator

293. The British government passed the Act in 1919
 a. Rowlatt b. Indigo c. Industrial d. Judicial
294. The issue brought Hindus and Muslims together
 a. Dyarchy b. Partition of Bengal c. Khilafat d. partition of India
295. visited India in 1921
 a. Cabinet mission b. Princes of Wales c. Mount batten d. Cripps mission
296. Who abolished the Khilafat?
 a. Shaukath Ali b. Muhammed Ali Jinnah
 c. Mustafa Kamal Pasha d. Maulana Azad
297. declared Turkey a secular state
 a. Ahmed khan b. Khan Abdul Gafarkhan
 c. Britain d. Mustafa Kamal Pasha
298. The Lahore session of the Congress was held in
 a. 1929 b. 1926 c. 1927 d. 1930
299. The British government appointed Commission in 1927
 a. Cabinet b. Simon c. Cripps d. Swadesi
300. The was started by Gandhi on 12th March 1930
 a. Salt Satyagraha b. Civil Disobedience movement
 c. Non-co-operation movement d. Quit India movement
301. Dandhimarch was started on.....
 a. 1917 b. 1910 c. 1930 d. 1947
302. Dandhimarch started from.....
 a. Gandhinagar b. Delhi
 c. Jallian Walla bagh d. Sabarmathi Ashram
303. Soon after the Gandhi-Irwin pact, the.....movement was suspended
 a. Satyagraha b. Non-violent-non-co-operation
 c. Swadesi d. Civil disobedience
304. The..... was resumed after the failure of the Second Round Table conference
 a. Cripps mission b. Salt Satyagraha
 c. The civil disobedience movement d. Dandhi march
305. Gandhi took the responsibility for the failure of the.....
 a. Civil disobedience movement b. Round table conferene
 c. Cripps mission d. Swadesi movement
306. The Third Round Table conference was held in.....
 a. 1942 b. 1930 c. 1935 d. 1932
307. conference was responsible for the passing of the Government of India Act of 1935
 a. The Lahor b. 3rd round Table
 c. All India muslim League d. Second round table
308. was against to the constitutional reforms of the 1935 Act.
 a. The congress b. The muslim league c. the extremists d. the viceroy
309. The.....broke out in 1939
 a. Second world war b. Cold war
 c. First world war d. Opium war

310. Stafford Cripps announced..... to India after the war
 a. Poorna Swaraj
 b. Bicameral Legislature
 c. Provincial autonomy
 d. Dominion status
311. "Do or Die" was a mantra given by.....to India
 a. Rabindranath Tagore
 b. Gandhiji
 c. Subash Chandra Bose
 d. V.P. Menon
312. Who formed I. N. A.
 a. Subash Chandra Bose
 b. Maulana Shaukat Ali
 c. Staford Cripps
 d. Gandhiji
313. Cabinet mission came to India in.....
 a. 1942
 b. 1947
 c. 1946
 d. 1945
314. Cabinet mission came to India to discuss about the.....
 a. War policy
 b. Transfer of power
 c. Partition of India
 d. Round table conference.
315. Who was Lord Wavell
 a. Viceroy
 b. Governor General
 c. Cabinet ministry
 d. British Army Officer
316. In 1947 Mountbatten came to India as.....
 a. Governor General
 b. Viceroy
 c. Prime Minister
 d. Secretary of State
317. India was divided into.....
 a. India and Pakisthan
 b. India and Bangladesh
 c. Pakishtan and Bangladesh
 d. West Bengal and East Bengal
318. India's civilization and civilization are contemporary civilisations
 a. Chinese
 b. Rab
 c. Greek
 d. Mesopotanian
319. Indus people knew the art of.....
 a. Spinning
 b. Painting
 c. Writing
 d. Gold making
320. In the Vedic Period.....were presented to priests as gifts
 a. Cattles
 b. Slaves
 c. Flowers
 d. Tribals
321. religion gave more importance to sacrifices and rituals
 a. Brahmanieal
 b. Jaina
 c. Buddha
 d. Christian
322. Buddha's father suddhodana was a Ruler
 a. Sakya
 b. Sunga
 c. Kharvela
 d. Burma
323. The word ' Buddha' means
 a. Glorious
 b. Powerful
 c. Truthfull
 d. enlightened
324. Buddha said that the world is full of And ignorance
 a. diseases
 b. sufferings
 c. greedy
 d. violence
325. gave importance to individual karma
 a. Jainism
 b. Buddhism
 c. Hinduism
 d. Sikkism
326. captured India through Bolan pass.
 a. Sakes
 b. Marathas
 c. Satavahanas
 d. Kushanas
327. were followed by the parthians
 a. Chalukyas
 b. Pandyas
 c. Cholas
 d. Dakas
328. Iran was the home of the.....
 a. Greeks
 b. Harappans
 c. Parthians
 d. Sayyids

329. was the capital of Kanishka
 a. Punjab b. Peshwar c. Mathura d. Malwa
330. Kanishka built the city.....
 a. Kanishkapuram b. Pataliputra c. Masulipatam d. Mahodayapuram
331. The fourth Buddhist Council was convened at.....
 a. Punjab b. Amritsar c. Jaipur d. Kashmir
332. Which among the following is not a Tinai
 a. Marutham b. Neithal c. Cheri d. Paliyai
333. Fishing was the main occupation of thepeople
 a. Neithal b. Palai c. Kurinji d. Mullai
334. In the 4th C.A.D. North India was ruled by the.....
 a. Cheras b. Guptas c. Greeks d. Pandyas
335. was the most famous structure of the Mohanjodaro
 a. Granary b. Temple c. The Great Bath d. citadel
336. Indus script was engraved on
 a. Seals b. Temples c. Pillars d. Walls
337. Main deity of the Indus valley people
 a. Shiva b. Mother Goddess c. Parvathy d. Rama
338. The earliest literary source of India was the
 a. Rigveda b. Upanishads c. Mahabharata d. Ramayana
339. In Rigveda, Vasisht and Viswamitra are the two.....
 a. Senanis b. Purohitas c. Rajas d. Tribal Chiefs
340. 'Gotra' means
 a. House b. Head of a family c. Clan d. Tribal chief
341. The Aryan Assembly containing the whole clan is called.....
 a. Sangham b. sabha c. Samithi d. Janapada
342. Lord Mahavira was born in.....
 a. Vaishali b. Parn c. Nepal d. Kushinagar
343. Jainism opposed.....
 a. Ahimsa b. Truthfulness c. Caste system d. Right belief
344. In Buddhism..... is a way to end sufferings
 a. Workshop of Buddha b. eight fold path
 c. Karma d. Dharmavijayam
345. Buddha preached.....in the place of digvijayam
 a. Dharmavijayam b. Raja suya c. Aswamedha d. Gavishti
346. Who wrote the book ' Arthasastra'
 a. Mahavira b. Kautilya c. King Asoka d. Menander
347. Which of the following is not of the triratnas (three jewels) of Buddhism
 a. Nirvana b. Right belief c. Right knowledge d. Right action
348. In the Mauryan period people used.....tools.
 a. Copper b. Bronze c. Stone d. Iron
349. Who is the most famous ruler of the mauryan dynasty
 a. Asoka b. Bindusara
 c. Chandragupta Maurya d. Kautilya

350. Which one is correct
 a. The successors of Asoka were weak
 b. The Successors of Asoka were powerful
 c. The Successors of Asoka were Aryans
 d. The Successors of Asoka were Sikhs
351. Kashanas came to India from.....
 a. Greece b. Persia c. Central Asia d. Rome
352. What is the relation of menander to Dimitrias ?
 a. Son of Dimitrias b. Father of Dimitrias
 c. Army officer of dimitrias d. Chief minister of Dimitrias
353. Who among the following had the right to collect revenue in the Vijayanagara Kingdom?
 a. The Wazirs b. The Talugdars
 c. The Amaranayakas d. The Ayuktas
354. Parthians came to India
 a. Before the sakas b. After the sakas
 c. At the same time of sakas d. 8 C.A.D
355. Who among the following made detailed study about the South Indian Megalithic culture
 a. J.S. Mill b. Mortimer Wheeler
 c. John Marshall d. R.K. Mukherjee
356. The sangam literature is compiled during the early centuries of the.....
 a. Kollam era b. Chrisitian era c. Malayalam era d. Saka era
357. Which one is the earliest sangam work?
 a. Tolkapium b. Manimekhalai c. Arthasastra d. Irainar Akaporul
358. United North India in the 4th C.A.D
 a. the Bhamani b. the Gupta c. Chandraguptha II d. Ghatolkacha
359. gives us information about the conquests of Samudragupta
 a. The Aihole inscriptions b. The Sangam literature
 c. The Sanchistupa d. The Allahabad inscription
360. Name the officer who is directly appointed by the Gupta King.
 a. Mahamatya b. Kumaramatya c. Gramika d. Mantri
361. The Major Power in South India in the 6th C.A.D
 a. The Pallavas b. the cheras c. The Guptas d. The Kushanas
362. The cause of the fight between the Pallavas and the Chalukyas
 a. for cattle b. for power c. for trade d. for fertile land
363. Chalukyas are the successors of
 a. Pallavas b. Vakatakas c. Pandyas d. Cheras
364. Malkhed was the capital of.....
 a. Pallavas b. Mughals c. Rastrakudas d. Thughlaqs
365. Chola dynasty was founded inA D
 a. 750 b. 980 c. 670 d. 850
366. Name the Chola ruler who annexed the northern parts of Sri. Lanka to the Chola kingdom
 a. Rajendra I b. Aditya Chola c. rajaraja d. Rajadhiraja

367. The last Chola king was.....
 a. Rajasekhara b. Bhaskara Ravi c. Rajendra III d. Aditya chola
368. is the most important ruler of the Chola dynasty
 a. Sthanuravi varma Kulasekhara b. Rajasekhara
 c. Bhaskara ravi d. Rama varma kulasekhara
369. was the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate
 a. Shivaji b. Qutbuddin Aibak c. Alauddin Khilji d. Akbar
370. Name the most important ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty
 a. Firozsha tughlaq b. Ghiyasuddin tughlaq
 c. Muhammed bin tughlaq d. Bahadur shah II
371. Sudar-us-sudar controlled thematters of the Delhi sultanate
 a. Religious b. Revenue c. administrative d. foreign
372. The Turkish rulers introduced the System in India
 a. Jizya b. Zamindari c. Iqta d. Mansubdari
373. Majority of the slaves of the Delhi Sulthanate were
 a. Lower class people b. Land lords
 c. Huns d. War captives
374. Name the chief minister of the Bhamani ruler Muhammad III
 a. Muhammed Ghori b. Muhammed Gawan
 c. Malik kafur d. Ulughkhan
375. Shia sect among the muslims were dominant in thesociety
 a. Mughal b. Bhamani c. Vijayanagara d. Chera
376. was the most important vijayanagara ruler
 a. Krishnadevaraya b. Harihara and Bukka
 c. Muhammed III d. Sadasivaraya
377. The Juma Masjid was build in 1367 at.....
 a. Golconda b. Goa c. Gulberga d. Warranagal
378. the Mughal empire was established by.....
 a. Babur b. Aurangazeb c. Humayun d. Akbar
379. In the year the Mughal dynasty was established in India
 a. 1563 b. 1556 c. 1527 d. 1526
380. Ibrahim Lodi was the ruler of.....
 a. Marathas b. Delhi c. Deccan d. Rajasthan
381. Babur defeated Rana Sangha in the battle of.....
 a. Arcot b. Plassey c. Panipat d. Khanwa
382. The battle of Panipet in 1526 was fought betweenand
 a. Babur and Ibrahim Lodi b. the French and the English
 c. Tippu and the English d. Aurangazeb and Shivaji
383. The fought against the Mughals during the time of Humayun
 a. Marathas b. Afghans c. Chalukyas d. Cholas
384. The battle of Chausa was fought in the year.....
 a. 1857 b. 1659 c. 1539 d. 1668
385. Sher dynasty was established by.....
 a. Bahaudur Shah II b. Guru Tej Bahadur
 c. Sher Khan d. Warren Hastings
386. The successor of Akbar was.....
 a. Humayun b. Aurangazeb c. Sher shah d. Jahangir

387. The decline of the Mughal empire started during the last period of.....
 a. Aurangazeb b. Sivaji c. Humayun d. Jahangir
388. Who developed the Mughal administration
 a. Shajahan b. Akbar c. Babur d. Humayun
389. Who was the supreme head of the Mughal state
 a. Mir Baksh b. Wazie c. King d. Subedar
390. 'Waqia Navis' were the..... of the court of Akbar
 a. Spies b. Lawyers c. News reporters d. Musicians
391. Akbar divided his empire into.....subhas
 a. Six b.two c.Twelve d. Twenty two
392. Each noble paid.....to the Mughal ruler twice a year
 a. Food grains b. fines c. Tax d. Tribute
393. Name the religious tax imposed on non-muslims by akbar
 a. Jiziya b. Mansub c. Din-Ilahi d. Sarkar
394. Who appointed Hindus in higher posts?
 a. Shershah b. Chandragupta II c. Akber d.Bahadur shah II
395. 'Din Ilahi' is the..... Formed by Akbar
 a. Social order b. Religious order c. Political order d. Military order
396. Shajahan was succeeded by his son.....
 a. Babur b. Humayun c. Iltumish d. Aurangazeb
397. What was Nourva festival
 a. Hindu festival b. Persian festival c. Chalukya festival d. Pallava festival
398. During the time of Aurangazeb the Mughal empire was invaded many times by the
 a. Persians b. Huns c. Afghans d. Indo-Greeks
399. Shivaji invaded the....region during the rule of Aurangazeb
 a. Deccan b. Nortern
 c. Punjab d. North -West frontier
400. After the murder of Guru Tej Bahadur, the rivalry between the..... and Aurangazeb increased
 a. Marathas b. Sikhs c. Rajputs d. Persians
401. The..... fort was invaded by the mughals.
 a. Ananthapur b. Tellicherry c. Red d. Surat
402. Shivaji declared himself as Chatrapathi in.....
 a. 1764 b. 1764 c. 1556 d. 1622
403. After Aurangazeb..... became the ruler
 a. Hyder Ali b. Shivaji c. Pazhassi Raja d. Bahadur shah
404. Who occupied first position in the Mughal society
 a. Nobles b. Afghans c. Purohitas d. Zamindars
405. Aurangazeb's religious policy was the one of the main causes for the decline of.....
empire
 a. Maratha b. Gupta c. Mughal d. Maurya
406. In 1453 Turks captured.....
 a. Portugal b. Constantinople c. Goa d. Surat

425. The East India company abolished the..... of the rulers
 a. Land tax b. Titles c. States d. Law
426. Bengal soldiers disliked the annexation of.....
 a. Sathara b. Jhansi c. Udaipur d. Avadh
427. The revolt of 1857 was a revolt of the.....
 a. Nobles b. Indians c. Sepoys d. Lords
428. The.....started at meerut
 a. The revolt of 1857 b. the battle of chausa
 c. The battle of Plassey d. the battle of 1757
429. declared himself as the Peshwa of Kanpur during the time of the revolt of 1857
 a. Nana Sahib b. Bahadur shah c. Tantia Tope d. Rani Lakshmi Bai
430. Tantia Tope was the general of.....
 a. Peshwa of Delhi b. Nana Sahib c. Rani Lakshmi Bai d. Kanwar Singh
431. The British suppressedin the revolt of 1857
 a. Kanwar Singh b. Khan Bahadur Khan
 c. Nana Sahib d. tantia Tope
432. How did Rani Lakshmi Bai lose her state
 a. Through the subsidiary alliance b. Through the riotwari system
 c. through the Doctrine of lapse d. Through feudal system
433. Who escaped to the jungles of central India during the mutiny of 1857
 a. Tantia Tope b. Jhansi Rani c. Nana Sahib d. King George
434. The South ofwas not affected by the revolt of 1857
 a. Sindhu b. Ganga c. Kaveri d. Narmada
435. The Sepoys fought with.....during the mutiny of 1857.
 a. Modern weapons b. Swords and spears
 c. Bow and arrow d. Stone weapons
436. After the revolt of 1857..... ruled India directly
 a. The British Queen b. The British King
 c. The East India Company d. The Viceroy
437. The British started to drain the.. of India
 a. Law b. Religion c. Wealth d. Army
438. Britain imported..... goods to India
 a. Hand-made b. Machine-made c. Best quality d. Military
439. The Revenue system introduced by the British
 a. Subsidiary alliance b. Mansabdari system
 c. Zamindari system d. Feudal
440. were revenue collectors
 a. Feudal lords b. Mansabdars c. Feudal lords d. Zamindars
441. By the new revenue system of the British, the Zamindars became.....
 a. Land lords b. Serfs c. Tenants d. Agriculturists
442. Indian peasants borrowed money from.....
 a. Nobles b. Money lenders c. Traders d. Feudal lords

443. Act ended the rule of the East India Company
 a. Montague-chelmsford b. Minto-morley
 c. government of India d. Judiciary
444. transferred the power to the British crown
 a. East India Company b. Viceroy
 c. Queen Elizabeth d. Government of India Act
445. Queen Victoria became the of India in the 1st January 1877
 a. Administrator b. Viceroy c. Government-General d. Empress
446. Queen Victoria gave the control of India to the.....
 a. Viceroy b. East India company
 c. Secretary of State of India d. Court of directors
447. The place where the first Session of the Indian National Congress met
 a. Calcutta b. Bombay c. Delhi d. Allahabad
448. W.C. Banerjee was the president of the Indian National Congress session at.....
 a. Bombay b. Patna c. Madras d. Calcutta
449. India became a market for.....
 a. Indian goods b. Handicraft items c. Cotton goods d. British products
450. Dadhabhai Navaraji explained Drain theory in his book.....
 a. Discovery of India b. the wonder that was India
 c. Modern India d. Poverty and un British rule in India
451.was called "the father of Indian Nationalism"
 a. A.O. Hume b. B.R. Ambedkar
 c. Dadhabhai Navaraji d. W.C. Banerjee
452. Who among the following was an extremist leader
 a. Balagangadhara Tilak b. dadhabhai Navaraji
 c. Gopalakrishna gokhale d. R. C. Dutt
453. was a challenge to the Indian Natinalism
 a. Government of India Act of 1858 b. The Partition of Bengal
 c. Drain Theory d. Queen's Proclamation
454. The 1905 congress session supported the Movement of Bengal
 a. Political b. Popular c. Partition d. Swadesi
455. The Surat session of the congress met in the year.....
 a. 1905 b. 1909 c. 1907 d. 1919
456. The British announced thein 1909
 a. Morley-minto reforms b. Montague-chelmsferd reforms
 c. Lucknow pact d. Partition of Bengal
457. The moderates and extremists united in the
 a. Calcutta b. Surat c. Allahabad d. Lucknow
458. Lucknow pact was signed by.....and
 a. Moderates and extremists b. Congress and League
 c. Bengal and Bihar d. Lords and tenants
459. Sabarmathi Ashram situated at.....
 Ahamedabad b. Hyderabad c. Allahabad d. Nagpur

460. Visited champaran to help the peasants
 a. Gandhiji b. Gokhale c. Jawaharlal Nehru d. Motilal Nehru
461. Edwin Montague was the of India
 a. Governor-General b. treasurer
 c. Secretary of State d. Chancellor
462. Name the general who ordered to shoot the unarmed people gathered at Amritsar
 a. Eyrecoot b. Captain cook c. Dyer d. Dupleix
463. The All India confrence was held at Delhi in November 1919
 a. Indigo planters b. Weavers c. Khilafat d. Kissan
464. On 1922 a procession of peasants were fired by Police at
 a. Chauri chaura b. Jallian Walla Bagh c. Amritsar d. Dandhi
465. In 1924 Mustafa Kamal Pasha abolished.....
 a. Jiziya b. Khilafat c. Khilafat movement d. Swaraj
466. Swaraj Party was formed by and Motilal Nehru
 a. C.R. Das b. R.C. Dutt c. Tilak d. Tagore
467. President of the Madras session of the congress
 a. Dr. Ambedkar b. C.R. Das c. Gandhiji d. Dr. Ansari
468. Poorna Swaraj was declared in the session of the congress
 a. Calcutta b. Lucknow c. Lahore d. Poona
469. Gandhiji started civil Disobedience Movement on 12th March
 a. 1942 b. 1930 c. 1929 d. 1932
470. Gandhiji started the famous March on 1930
 a. Dandhi b. Parliament c. Sabarmathi d. Satyagraha
471. Immediately after the the civil disobedience movement was suspended
 a. Salt satyagraha b. Gandhi-Irwin pact
 c. Dandhi March d. Quit India Movement
472. After the failure of the civil disobedience movement was resumed
 a. Second Round Table conference b. First Round Table conference
 c. Gandhi-Irwin pact d. Chauri-Chaura incident.
473. Who took the responsibility for the failure of the civil disobedience movement
 a. Gandhi b. Congress c. Muslim League d. Tagore
474. Was held in London in 1932
 a. Gandhi-Irwin meeting b. the cabinet mission
 c. the First Round Table conference d. the Third Round Table conference
475. The congress leaders did not participate in the
 a. Cabinet mission meeting b. Lahore Congress
 c. Third Round Table conference d. Second Round Table conference
476. Who got victory in the 1937 Provincial election
 a. The Congress b. The Muslim League
 c. The Nationalists d. The workers
477. In 1942 British Cabinet sent to India
 a. Mount batten b. Stafford Cripps c. Lord Cornwallis d. Robert clive

478. On August 1942, the All India Congress Committee passed the
- Dominion Status
 - declaration of Independence
 - Quit India Movement
 - Quit India Resolution
479. The British government crushed the in 1942.
- Quit India Movement
 - Salt Satyagraha
 - Indian National Army
 - Swadeshi Movement
480. Subash Chandra Bose formed the
- Indian National Congress
 - Indian National Army
 - All India Congress Committee
 - Indian National Muslim League
481. How many members were there in the Cabinet mission
- Seven
 - six
 - three
 - five
482. was sent to India to discuss about the transfer of power
- Cabinet mission
 - Cripps mission
 - Lord Wellesley
 - Lord Canning
483. Who invited congress to form the interim government?
- Lord Wavell
 - King George V
 - Queen Victoria
 - Mountbatten
484. Mount Batten announced a compromise for the
- partition of Bengal
 - Partition of India
 - split in the congress
 - formation of Muslim League
485. In the year The Indus valley excavations started
- 1850
 - 1890
 - 1900
 - 1920
486. Indus people built a common for the whole city
- mount
 - conference Hall
 - temple
 - drainage system
487. There are plenty of all over the Indus Valley
- Indus Script
 - temples
 - seals
 - citadels
488. The termis used very rarely in Rigveda
- clan
 - kula
 - gotra
 - kulapa
489. According to Jain traditions, Jainism is as old as civilization
- Mesopotamian
 - Indus
 - Roman
 - Rigvedic
490. Gautami was Buddha's
- step-mother
 - sister
 - wife
 - aunt
491. Budha preached in..... language
- Sanskrit
 - regional
 - Hindi
 - Nepali
492. To Budha, all sufferings have a
- cause
 - good end
 - moksha
 - vision
493. After the death of the Mauryan empire began to decline
- Bindusara
 - Asoka
 - Chandragupta Maurya
 - Kautilya
494. Sakas belonged to
- Persia
 - China
 - Central Asia
 - Egypt
495. The Original home of the Parthians was at
- Iran
 - Iraq
 - Palestine
 - Pataliputra
496. Kadphises dynasty was established by
- Amaragosha
 - Alexander
 - Kadphises
 - Kautilya

497. Peswar was the capital of
- a. Gautamiputra Satakarni b. Rudradaman
c. Kanishka d. Menander
498. Who built the city 'Kanishka puram'
- a. Kumaragupta b. Kadphises II c. Kautilya d. Kanishka
499. Maruatham was a land
- a. wet b. dry c. fertile d. forest
500. composed the Allahabad inscription
- a. Harihara b. Harisena c. Samudragupta d. Kumaragupta

ANSWER KEY - HISTORY

1	a
2	a
3	a
4	b
5	c
6	d
7	a
8	c
9	a
10	d
11	c
12	c
13	a
14	b
15	d
16	d
17	c
18	b
19	b
20	a
21	c
22	a
23	b
24	a
25	d
26	d
27	a
28	b
29	a
30	a
31	c
32	d
33	a

34	a
35	c
36	b
37	b
38	a
39	c
40	d
41	a
42	c
43	a
44	b
45	d
46	a
47	c
48	b
49	d
50	c
51	b
52	d
53	c
54	b
55	a
56	c
57	b
58	a
59	d
60	b
61	c
62	b
63	a
64	d
65	c
66	c

67	b
68	a
69	d
70	a
71	b
72	a
73	a
74	d
75	c
76	d
77	a
78	b
79	a
80	a
81	c
82	b
83	d
84	a
85	c
86	d
87	b
88	d
89	c
90	a
91	b
92	a
93	a
94	c
95	d
96	b
97	a
98	c
99	a

100	b
101	c
102	a
103	d
104	b
105	a
106	c
107	d
108	b
109	a
110	a
111	c
112	a
113	b
114	c
115	d
116	b
117	b
118	a
119	c
120	a
121	d
122	b
123	a
124	b
125	c
126	b
127	d
128	a
129	c
130	d
131	a
132	b

133	c
134	b
135	d
136	c
137	b
138	a
139	b
140	c
141	a
142	c
143	b
144	d
145	a
146	c
147	b
148	d
149	a
150	c
151	d
152	b
153	a
154	d
155	c
156	c
157	a
158	b
159	a
160	c
161	a
162	b
163	c
164	b
165	c

166	a
167	b
168	a
169	c
170	d
171	a
172	b
173	d
174	c
175	a
176	b
177	d
178	b
179	c
180	a
181	d
182	a
183	a
184	b
185	c
186	d
187	a
188	a
189	b
190	d
191	a
192	b
193	c
194	a
195	d
196	b
197	a
198	c

199	a
200	b
201	b
202	a
203	d
204	c
205	a
206	a
207	c
208	b
209	d
210	a
211	b
212	a
213	c
214	a
215	d

216	b
217	c
218	a
219	d
220	b
221	a
222	a
223	c
224	b
225	d
226	c
227	a
228	a
229	b
230	a
231	d
232	a

233	c
234	b
235	b
236	d
237	a
238	d
239	c
240	b
241	a
242	b
243	c
244	a
245	c
246	b
247	b
248	d
249	c

250	a
251	c
252	d
253	c
254	a
255	b
256	c
257	b
258	c
259	a
260	b
261	c
262	d
263	d
264	a
265	a
266	a

267	c
268	b
269	d
270	c
271	b
272	a
273	a
274	b
275	c
276	d
277	a
278	a
279	d
280	b
281	c
282	b
283	a

284	c
285	b
286	c
287	a
288	c
289	a
290	d
291	b
292	c
293	a
294	c
295	b
296	c
297	d

298	a
299	b
300	b
301	c
302	d
303	d
304	c
305	a
306	d
307	b
308	a
309	a
310	d
311	b
312	a
313	c
314	b
315	a
316	b
317	a
318	d
319	c
320	b
321	a
322	a
323	d
324	b
325	b
326	a
327	a
328	c
329	b
330	a

331	d
332	c
333	a
334	b
335	c
336	a
337	b
338	a
339	b
340	c
341	b
342	a
343	c
344	b
345	a
346	b
347	a
348	d
349	a
350	a
351	c
352	a
353	c
354	b
355	b
356	b
357	a
358	b
359	d
360	b
361	a
362	a
363	b

364	c
365	d
366	c
367	c
368	a
369	b
370	c
371	a
372	c
373	d
374	b
375	b
376	a
377	c
378	a
379	d
380	b
381	d
382	a
383	b
384	c
385	c
386	d
387	a
388	b
389	c
390	c
391	c
392	d
393	a
394	c
395	b
396	d

397	a
398	c
399	a
400	b
401	a
402	b
403	d
404	a
405	c
406	b
407	c
408	a
409	c
410	a
411	b
412	c
413	c
414	a
415	a
416	d
417	d
418	a
419	b
420	c
421	a
422	b
423	c
424	a
425	b
426	d
427	c
428	a
429	a
430	b
431	c

432	c
433	a
434	d
435	b
436	a
437	c
438	b
439	a
440	a
441	a
442	b
443	c
444	d
445	d
446	c
447	b
448	a
449	d
450	d
451	c
452	a
453	b
454	d
455	c
456	a
457	d
458	b
459	c
460	a
461	c
462	c
463	c
464	a
465	b
466	a

467	d
468	c
469	b
470	a
471	b
472	a
473	a
474	d
475	c
476	a
477	b
478	d
479	a
480	b
481	c
482	a
483	a
484	b
485	d
486	d
487	c
488	b
489	d
490	a
491	b
492	a
493	b
494	c
495	a
496	c
497	c
498	d
499	a
500	b