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Prep Series Part - 3

50 QUESTIONS

HISTORY

Q1. Consider the following statements.

1. The New Stone Age (Neolithic) or the 'food-producing' stage was the time when man completely changed his way of life.
2. The dog, goat and sheep were probably the first of the animals to be domesticated.
3. Among plants, rice and maize were the earliest cereals grown.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q2. Which of the following pairs are correct?

Ancient Cities Location Near about

1. Rupa : Chandigarh
2. Lothal : Sind
3. Kalibangan : Rajasthan
4. Kot Diji : Ahmadabad

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q3. Consider the following statements.

- A. Alexander had invaded India because some of the northern areas were included

in the great Persian empire of the Achaemenid rulers.

- R. Alexander had overthrown the Persian emperor and conquered his empire.

Select the correct code:

- (a) If both A and R are correct and R correctly explain A.
(b) If both A and R are correct and R does not explain A.
(c) If only A is correct
(d) If only R is correct

Q4. Consider the following statements.

1. The most significant-social legislation of the British government in India was the banning of sati practice in 1829.
2. The powerful campaign launched by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar helped in banning this practice.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q5. Consider the following statements.

1. The first educational institutions supported by the government were the Calcutta



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Madrassa and Benaras Sanskrit College.

- The purpose of opening them was to train Indians so that they could help the Company's British officials in administration.
- The courses in these institutions were more or less on the old Indian lines.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q6. There were scores of revolts between 1765 and 1856 in different parts of the country. Consider the following statements related to it.

- The revolt of the Faraizis who were followers of a Muslim religious movement was directed against the oppression of the peasants by Zamindars and the British.
- The revolt of the Khasis in Meghalaya was led by Tirok Singh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q7. With reference to Mahadev Govind Ranade, consider the following statements.

- Mahadev Govind Ranade was also one of the founders of the Indian National Congress, founded the Indian National Social Conference in 1887 with the aim of working for social reforms effectively all over the country.
- This Conference met every year when the sessions of the Indian National Congress were held to discuss social problems.
- However, Ranade believed that without social reforms, it was possible to achieve any progress in the political and economic fields.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only (d) Neither 1 nor 2 nor 3

Q8. South of the Deccan plateau and south of the Satavahana kingdom, three kingdoms arose.

Which of the following pairs are correct?

Kingdom Location

- The Cholas : Madurai
- The Pandyas : Along the Malabar Coast
- Cheras : Tanjore

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) Nether 1 nor 2 nor 3

Q9. Consider the following statements.

- During the early years of 20th century, leaders of the freedom movement formed a National Council of Education as a revolt against British control over education.
- Schools were started following the Nai Talim scheme of Dr. Zakir Hussain which aimed at making students self-reliant.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Nether 1 nor 2

Q10. Consider the following statements about Queen Victoria's Proclamation.

- Queen Victoria issued a Proclamation which was read out by Governor-General Canning at a Durbar held at Allahabad on 1 November 1858.
- The Proclamation did not heed to respect the rights of the Indian princes but disclaimed any intention of extending British conquests in India.
- However, it promised to pay due regard to the ancient rights, usages and customs of the people and follow a policy of justice, benevolence and religious toleration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 only (d) Nether 1 nor 2 nor 3

Q11. Consider the following statements about the Buddha.

- The Buddha was born as prince Siddhartha in the Shakya tribe, some years after the birth of Mahavira.
- He taught that the world is full of suffering



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and this is due to desire for worldly things.

3. The purpose of leading a good life was to purify the mind and attain nirvana, when there would be no more re-birth.
4. The Buddha favoured the Vedic sacrifices and the many rituals which people had to perform.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q12. Which of the following were the earliest newspapers during the Freedom Movement?

1. The Indian Mirror 2. Amrtia Bazar Patrika
3. The Kesari 4. The Swadeshmitran

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q13. Consider the following statements.

1. By the Charter Act of 1833, the Company lost its monopoly of trade with China which it had enjoyed even after 1813.
2. The Charter Act of 1833 limited the Governor-General in-Council's authority over the entire civil and military affairs of the British territories in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q14. Consider the following.

1. The British Indian Association
2. The Bombay Association
3. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
4. The Indian Association

Arrange the above association/sabha chronologically from the beginning.

- (a) 2, 1, 3, 4 (b) 3, 1, 2, 4
(c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 2, 1, 4, 3

Q15. Consider the following statements.

1. He was a supporter of Buddhism.
2. He gave money for building Buddhist monasteries.

3. It was during his reign that the Fourth Buddhist Council was held.

Which of the following ruler possess the above characteristics?

- (a) Ajatshatru (b) Kanishka
(c) Ashoka (d) Sumangalāsami

Q16. Consider the following statements.

1. He was the most famous of the Mauryan kings, and one of the greatest rulers India has ever had.
2. He decided to conquer Kalinga and include it within his empire.
3. For the first time in Indian history, almost the whole sub-continent except the extreme south was under a single ruler.

Which of the following ruler possess the above characteristics?

- (a) The Bindusar (b) The Ashokas
(c) Ajatshatru (d) Chandra Gupta

Q17. Who among the following are known as the Saiyid brothers in the history of India?

1. Zulfikar Khan 2. Abdullah Khan
3. Husain Ali Khan 4. Chin Qilich Khan

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q18. Consider the following statements.

1. Sorabji Bengali and Naoroji Furdoonji were among the pioneers of religious and social reform in the Parsi community.
2. Together, they started a journal, Rast Goftar, for the purpose and played an important role in the spread of education, particularly among girls.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q19. Consider the following statements.

1. Ashoka's edicts were written in various scripts in which majority were in Brahmi which was used in many parts of the country.



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2. The language was generally Greek that was spoken by the common people, whereas Sanskrit was spoken by the educated upper castes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q20. The law makers laid down rules for the guidance of the life of the higher classes. According to these rules, life was divided into four stages or ashramas. Identify the correct pairs from the following.

Stages	Devoted to
1. Brahmacharin :	becoming an ascetic and a preacher.
2. Grihastha :	householder and raising a family
3. Vanaprastha :	living in the forests for meditation;
4. Sanyasin :	education

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q21. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. There were revolts of Wahabis during the British Period in India founded by Sayyid Ahmad Barelvi.
2. The Wahabis had a large following among the peasants and craftsmen of Bengal and Bihar.
3. They urged the people to join in a holy war to support the British rule in their aim.

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q22. "It is obvious that an illiterate and ignorant nation can never make any solid progress and must fall back in the race of life". This statement was made by which of the following Indian leaders about the problem of 'Illiteracy' under the British rule?

- (a) G.K. Gokhale
(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(c) Madan Mohan Malviya
(d) Sardar Patel

Q23. Identify the incorrect statement from the following.

- (a) The English had factories at Masulipatnam, Surat, Fort William etc.
(b) They also acquired Bombay as part of the dowry which the Portuguese princess brought when she married the English king, Charles II.
(c) The English could not succeed in ousting the Dutch and the Portuguese from the Indian trade.
(d) Neither a nor b nor c

Q24. With reference to Chandragupta II, consider the following statements.

1. We know a great deal about him because of an inscription, engraved on a pillar at Allahabad, which describes his achievements.
2. He is also known as Vikramaditya. He conducted a victorious campaign in western India against the Shakas who had been troubling the Guptas.
3. He is best remembered for his patronage of learning and the arts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q25. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?

1. Indian revolutionaries in North America brought out a Journal Ghadar in various Indian languages and formed a party with the same name.
2. During the First World War (1914-1918), these groups tried to smuggle arms into India in order to organise armed rebellions to overthrow the British rule.
3. Kartar Singh Sarabha who was trying to organise a revolt with the help of arms from

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Germany was killed in an encounter.

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q26. Consider the following statements.

1. The Aryans, when they settled in various parts of north India, were hostile to the indigenous people whom they referred to as 'Dasas' and 'Dasyus'.
2. Dasas who were enslaved had to do the most difficult and lowly work and were not treated kindly.
3. The word 'Arya' came to refer to any person who was not respected.
4. Aryan society gradually came to be divided into four groups or varnas - kshatriyas, brahmanas, vaishyas and shudras-and each group had separate occupations and activities in society.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q27. Consider the following statements.

1. He was the one who was most fond of paintings.
2. He could recognise each artist by his style.
3. His court attracted many of the best artists of the time such as Bishan Das, Murad, Mansur and Bahzad.
4. He was curious about the techniques of European painting when some of these were shown to him by Thomas Roe.

Which of the following Mughal ruler possess the above characteristics?

- (a) Shah Jahan (b) Jahangir
(c) Muhammad Shah (d) Akbar

Q28. Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa in 1915 and plunged himself in the struggle against oppression. Consider the following statements related to it.

1. One of his first struggles was launched in Champaran in Bihar.

2. He took up the cause of the textile workers who were demanding a rise in their wages, in Champaran.
3. In 1917, he went to Champaran and defied the government order asking him to leave the area.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q29. With reference to The Satavahana kingdom, consider the following statements.

1. The kingdom acted as a bridge between North India and South India.
2. One of their great rulers was Satakarni who was a conqueror and was described as the Lord of the West.
3. Gautamiputra made the Satavahana kingdom powerful in the Deccan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q30. Consider the following statements.

1. The temple in the Chola kingdom became the centre of social activity.
2. It was not merely a place of worship, but it was also a place where people gathered together.
3. There were court scenes, battle scenes, scenes of worship and of music and dancing.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) Only 1 (d) Neither 1 nor 2 nor 3

Q31. Which of the statements given below are correct?

1. The Maratha state was governed by the king who was advised and assisted by a council of eight ministers - the ashtapradhan.
2. The revenue of the state came mainly from the land.

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3. From those living outside the Maratha kingdom, the Maratha government levied two taxes as chauth and the other tax was the sardeshmukhi which was an additional one-tenth.

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q32. Consider the following statements.

1. The first metal to be used in India was of copper.
2. The use of iron goes back in India to a little before 1000 B.C.
3. Iron was first used in weapons such as arrow-heads, spear heads, swords and knives.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q33. Consider the following statements.

1. Ashoka started a special group of officers whom he called the dharma-mahamatras.
2. These officers travelled around the country inspecting the local work, listening to the people and hearing their complaints, and trying to persuade the people to follow the dharma and live at peace with each other.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q34. Consider the following statements.

1. One of the most important features of Mughal administration was the mansabdari system.
2. Every noble, officer or civil servant was given a rank or a mansab and he was known as a mansabdar.
3. The rank was valued in terms of a certain number of mounted soldiers.
4. The rank was hereditary that is officer's son could inherit the rank if he wished to join the emperor's service.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q35. With reference to Sher Shah, consider the following statements.

1. Sher Shah's real name was Farid.
2. After defeating Babur, Sher Shah declared himself the ruler of India.
3. He improved the administration by insisting that all the officers must be paid their salaries regularly so that they would not be dissatisfied.
4. Sher Shah also issued the coin called the rupia, which is the same name as that used for our modern rupee.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
(c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q36. Which of the following plays/poems are related to Kalidasa?

1. Abhijnanasha-kuntalam
2. Meghaduta
3. Raghuvamsha

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q37. Identify the correct statement(s) from the following.

1. The first all India organization of peasants, the All India Kisan Sabha, was formed in 1936.
2. This organization promoted close links between the demands of the peasants and the struggle for freedom.

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q38. Which of the following statements about Harsha are correct?

1. Harsha moved his capital from Thanesar to Kanauj as Kanauj was a more central place.

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2. Harsha's kingdom was similar to that of the Guptas.
3. Harsha was interested in Buddhism.
4. Hiuen Tsang travelled India during his tenure.

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q39. Consider the following statements.

1. A republic is that form of government in which power is held by the people or a group of elected persons or an elected chief.
2. In the ancient republics it was the Brahmin families who owned the land and who also had political power and were represented in the tribal assembly.
3. The Shakyas and the Lichchhavis, living in what is today North Bihar, formed important republics.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q40. Consider the following pairs.

Author

Books

1. Bilhana : Vikramankadeva-charita
2. Kalhana : Gita Govinda
3. Jayadeva : Rajatarangani

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q41. Identify the extremist leaders from the following.

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
2. Bipin Chandra Pal
3. Lala Lajpat Rai
4. Pherozeshah Mehta

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q42. Which of the following territories were called janapadas around 600 B.C.?

1. Panchala 2. Surasena
3. Kashi 4. Videha

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q43. Consider the following statements.

1. The Swadeshi and Boycott movements which started with a view to ending the partition of Bengal were largely regional in nature.
2. People were asked to boycott foreign goods.
3. The Swadeshi and Boycott movements were supported by the Congress at its session held at Banaras in 1905 and at the Calcutta session held in 1906.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q44. With reference to Megasthenes, consider the following statements.

1. He was the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator and he spent some time in India during the reign of Bindusar.
2. He tells us that Pataliputra was a large and beautiful city, surrounded by strong walls.
3. He has given information about the society of the Mauryan age.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q45. The Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company was founded by -

- (a) Satyendra Prasanna Sinha
- (b) V.O.C. Pillai
- (c) Yogesh Chandra Banerjee
- (d) Neither a nor b nor c

Q46. With reference to Kabir, consider the following statements.

1. Kabir tried to make a bridge between Hinduism and Islam.
2. He felt that religious differences do not matter, for what really matters is that everyone should love God.
3. God has many names, some call Him Rama, others Rahim, some call Him Hari, others Allah, so why should people fight over the name of God.



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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q47. Consider the following statements.

1. An important development in the struggle for freedom during the Second World War was the formation and activities of the Azad Hind Fauj, also known as the Indian National Army, or INA.
2. Subhash Chandra Bose, an Indian revolutionary who had escaped from India and had been living in Japan for many years, set up the Indian Independence League with the support of Indians living in the countries of South-East Asia.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q48. Consider the following statements.

1. Wood's Despatch, was worked out in detail after the revolt of 1857 and led to the establishment of Public Instruction Departments in the provinces, foundation of a university in each of the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
2. A new service called the Indian Educational Service was also introduced which recruited teachers for government institutions all over the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q49. With reference to Dadabhai Naoroji, consider the following statements.

1. The third session of the Congress was presided over by him.
2. He became President of the Congress thrice.
3. He was also elected to British Parliament and promoted the cause of India in that body.
4. He was known as the Grand Old Man of India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q50. Consider the following statements.

- A. The Rashtrakutas fought repeatedly against two powerful dynasties, the Pratiharas and the Palas, for the control of Kanauj and the area around it in the western Ganga plain.
- R. The most important of the kingdoms of the peninsula which tried to conquer a part of the Ganga valley was the Rashtrakuta kingdom in the north western Deccan.

Select the correct code:

- (a) If both A and R are correct and R correctly explain A.
(b) If both A and R are correct and R does not explain A.
(c) If only A is correct
(d) If only R is correct

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