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Prep Series Part - 19

50 QUESTIONS HISTORY (PART - IV)

Q1. Consider the following statements.

1. The Chola dynasty was the most civilized and one of the longest ruling dynasties in the history of southern India.
2. During the Chola dynasty, for the first time the entire South India was brought under a single government.
3. The Cholas' system of government was monarchical, wherein the entire kingdom was divided into several provinces called Mandalams, were governed by the governors.
4. During the Chola era, there was provision for a local government, wherein every village was a self-governing unit.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q2. The rulers of Rashtrakuta dynasty were great patrons of art and architecture and were great builders. Consider the following main features of this period.

1. The features of the Rashtrakuta sculpture reflect the Dravidian Style.
2. The Features of Rashtrakuta sculpture are apparent in the rock out architectures.
3. The caves at Elephanta and Ellora nestled in Maharashtra bear testimony to the

artistic wizardry of the Rashtrakutas.

4. Kailasha Temple was a marvelous piece of rock architecture and sculpture which was built by the Rashtrakuta King Govinda II.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q3. Consider the following statements.

1. He was a patron of art and culture.
2. He founded the famous monastery Vikramasila.
3. He has a patron of Buddhism.

Which of the following Pala ruler possess the above characteristics?

- (a) Devapala (b) Ramapala
(c) Dharmapala (d) Gopala

Q4. Read the following.

1. Beginning of the revolt of Sepoy's at Meerut
2. Foundation of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Universities
3. Queen's Proclamation (November).
4. Indigo disputes in Bengal

Arrange the above events in chronology from the beginning

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



- (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 2, 1, 3, 4
- Q5. Consider the following
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| Regional states | Founder |
| 1. Bengal | : Murshid Quli Khan |
| 2. Oudh | : Sadat Khan Barhan-ul Mulk |
| 3. Hyderabad | : Nizam-ul Mulk Asaf Jah |
| 4. C arnatic | : Sadatullah Khan |
| 5. Mysore | : Hyder Ali |
- Which of the pairs given above are correct?
- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only (d) All 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Q6. Which of the following was the historical significance of the battle of Plassey?
- It made the British the masters of Bengal and the Nawab of Bengal became merely puppet in their hands.
 - The company had got monopoly over the trade of Bengal.
 - The declines of Indian industries were stopped after this battle.
 - Their victory in Bengal also filled them with great enthusiasm to fight against the French, the Marathas and Sikhs
- Select the correct code
- (a) 2, 3 and 4 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Q7. Which of the following was annexed under Dalhousie's "Doctrine of Lapse"?
- Satara
 - Jaitpur (UP)
 - Sambhalpur (Orissa)
 - Bhagat (Punjab)
- Select the correct code
- (a) 2, 3 and 4 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Q8. Consider the following statements
- A. The Origin of Indian Music has been traced from Yajur Veda.
- B. Sabha & Samiti are mentioned as twin daughters of Prajapati in Rig Veda.
- Which of the statement/s given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below
- (a) Only A (b) Only B
(c) Both A and B (d) Neither A nor B

- Q9. Which of the following was the wonderful discovery made by Hippalus in 45 A. D. leading to increase of trade with Rome?
- Fitting of sails to the ship
 - Propelling of ships with mechanical aid
 - The existence of monsoon winds, blowing across the Indian ocean
 - A shorter route from Rome to the eastern coast of India
- Q10. Which of the following statements regarding the Vedic period is not correct?
- The Vedic communities had established neither a taxation system nor a professional army.
 - The later Vedic peasants contributed to the rise of trade and towns.
 - In the later Vedic period the tribal militia of the pastoral society was replaced by the peasant militia of the agriculture society.
 - The Rig Vedic society did not have a serving order in the form of Shudras.
- Q11. Correctly match the following.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Centre of Revolt | Leader |
| A. Lucknow | 1. Nana Saheb |
| B. Kanpur | 2. Begam Hazrat Mahal |
| C. Jhansi | 3. Rani Laxmibai |
| D. Ruhelkhand | 4. Khan Bahadur Khan |
- Select the correct code
- (a) A-1 B-2 C-3 D-4
(b) A-3 B-4 C-1 D-2
(c) A-2 B-1 C-3 D-4
(d) A-4 B-3 C-1 D-2
- Q12. Factor that favoured the growth of Indian nationalism are-
- Administrative unification of India
 - Spread of western education and thought
 - Development of the means of communication
 - Emergence of modern press
- Select the correct code
- (a) 2, 3 and 4 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) All 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Q13. Consider the following statements.



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1. Various socio religious reform movements like Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj and the Ramakrishna Mission were launched to reform the society.
2. In the religious sphere, the reform movements attacked religious superstition, idolatry, polytheism, and hereditary priesthood.
3. In the social sphere, these movements attacked the caste system, untouchability and other social and legal inequalities

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q14. Consider the following statements.

1. The Vernacular Press Act curbed the liberty of the Indian press.
2. The act was popularly known as Gagging Act.
3. To bypass the restrictions imposed by vernacular press, Amrita Bazaar Patrika was immediately converted to an Bengalee paper.
4. The founding of Hindu in Madras was also in reaction to this press Act.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q15. Identify the correct statement(s).

- (a) Shyamji Krishna Verma started publication of a journal Indian Sociologist from London.
- (b) It used to publish reports of political activities taking place at the India House in London.
- (c) In Paris, Lala Hardayal, in collaboration with others brought out Vandematram and Talwar that played a significant role in the freedom struggle.
- (d) All a, b and c

Q16. The British India Association was founded by merging

1. Landholders Society
2. Bengal British India Society
3. Madras Native Association
4. Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha

Select the correct code

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

Q17. The Chola period was an excellent time for Tamil country in terms of art, religion and literature. Consider the following statements related to it.

1. Built during the time of King Rajendra Chola, the beautiful Siva temple of Thanjavur is the largest and tallest of all Indian temples of its time.
2. The Great living Chola temples that have been proclaimed as World Heritage Sites by the UNESCO are Brihadisvara Temple, the temple of Gangaikondacholisvaram and the Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram.
3. The Cholas period was a golden time for literature.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q18. The earliest epigraphic reference to Chandragupta Maurya is to be found in which of the following?

- (a) Barabar Hill Cave inscription of Ashoka
- (b) Nagarjuni Hill Cave inscription of Dasratha
- (c) Sarnath Pillar of Ashoka
- (d) Junagarh Rock inscription of Rudradaman

Q19. The Arthashastra deals with which of the following?

1. Administration of tests of loyalty to the ministers.
2. Appointment of Adhyakshas for different industries and markets.
3. Assignment of lands to offices for their services.
4. Appointment of Adhyaksas for agriculture.



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5. Assignment of different duties to various provincial officials.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below

- (a) All are correct
(b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct
(c) 1, 2 and 4 are correct
(d) 1, 3 and 4 are correct

Q20. Which of the following about the Mauryan coinage are correct?

1. Mauryans issued a good number of punch marked coins.
2. The coins of Ashoka were more than that of any other Mauryan ruler.
3. The coins enable us to know about the economic conditions of the Mauryan period.
4. The symbols of the Mauryan coins are definitely official markings.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below

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

Q21. Which of the following southern kingdoms were the contemporaries of Ashoka?

1. Keralaputras 2. Cholas
3. Pallavas 4. Pandyas
5. Satyaputras

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only (b) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
(c) 3, 4 and 5 only (d) All of the above

Q22. Which of the following statements is not correct about the trade in the pre Gupta times?

- (a) The occupation of the North Western India by non Indians was advantageous to the merchants.
- (b) Indo Greek rulers encouraged trade with West Asia and Mediterranean world.
- (c) The Sakas, Parthians and Kushanas brought Central Asia into the orbit of the Indian merchants.
- (d) The Roman demand from India was for the items of daily necessity.

Q23. Treaty of Surat and Treaty of Salbai are related

to which of the following Empires in India?

- (a) Mughals (b) Sikhs
(c) Marathas (d) None of these

Q24. Identify the incorrect statement.

- (a) Warren Hastings founded the College of Fort William at Calcutta for the purpose of training of new recruits to the covenanted services.
- (b) As per Charter Act of 1853, the services were thrown open to all the citizens of British kingdom, including Indians.
- (c) The main reasons for low representation of Indians in the services were the very low maximum age of eligibility for taking the entrance exam and the location of examination centre in England.
- (d) Neither a nor b nor c

Q25. Which of the following were the demands of Moderates?

1. Expansion and reform of legislative councils, leading to popular control of administration.
2. Greater opportunities for Indians in the public services by holding ICS examination simultaneously in England and India, this was achieved finally in 1923.
3. Removal of restriction on freedom of the press and the speech.
4. Separation of the Judiciary from the executive.
5. The reduction in the high military expenditure of the Government of India.

Select the correct code

- (a) 2, 3 and 4 only (b) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) All 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Q26. Which of the following method was adopted by the first Individual Satyagrahi, Acharya Vinoba Bhave for offering Satyagraha?

- (a) By burning the foreign cloth
- (b) By not paying taxes
- (c) By making an antiwar speech
- (d) Neither a nor b nor c

Q27. The greatest check on the tyranny of the governors during the sultanate period was

- (a) Right of recall by the Sultan.



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- (b) People's right of appeal to the Sultan against oppression of the governors.
- (c) Transfer of governors from one province to another.
- (d) In matters of justice, appeals from the provincial courts could always be filed with the Centre.

Q28. The motive of Alauddin Khalji in invading South India was/were to...

- (a) Secure fabulous wealth
- (b) Force the Deccan states to accept the suzerainty of the Sultanate
- (c) Both (a) and (b) above
- (d) Annex the South to the Sultanate of Delhi

Q29. Consider the following statements.

1. Establishment of a Board of Revenue at Calcutta.
2. Abolishing the judicial functions of the Zamindars.
3. Appointment of Indian Judges in Criminal Courts.

Which of the following Governor General/ Viceroy possess the above characteristics?

- (a) Lord Hastings (b) Lord Canning
- (c) Warren Hastings (d) Lord Curzon

Q30. Read the following.

1. Wavell Plan
2. Rajagopalachari formula
3. Cabinet Mission in New Delhi
4. British P. M. Attlee announcement of transfer of power to "responsible hands"

Arrange the above events in chronology from the beginning

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

Q31. Consider the following statements

1. The real name of the king was Raushan Akhtar.
2. The most pleasure loving ruler and was therefore called Rangila.
3. Nadir Shah of Persia (The Napoleon of Iran) invaded India and carried away the famous Kohinoor diamond and the Peacock throne of Shah Jahan during his reign.

4. Sadat Ali Khan (governor of Awadh); Murshid Kuli Khan (governor of Bengal) and the Rohillas in the Ganges valley became independent under his reign.

Which of the following ruler possess the above characteristics?

- (a) Akbar II (b) Muhammed Shah
- (c) Shah Jahan (d) Rafi-ud Darajat

Q32. Which of the following statements about Tipu Sultan are correct?

1. Organized the infantry on the American lines.
2. He planted the tree of liberty at Srirangapatnam and became the member of the Jacobin club.
3. Sent ambassadors to France, Turkey, Iran and Peru to develop foreign trade
4. Introduced a new system of coinage, new scales of weights and measures and a new calendar

Select the correct code

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

Q33. Treaty of Amritsar was organized between whom of the following?

- (a) Haider Ali and East India Company
- (b) Ranjit Singh and East India Company
- (c) Nizam and French
- (d) Ranjit Singh and French

Q34. Alauddin Khalji's market control system died instantaneously with his death because of which of the following

- (a) It was not based on the principle of demand and supply
- (b) The whole system was kept alive by the use of brute force
- (c) Both (a) and (b) above
- (d) Alauddin Khalji's successors had no will to continue the system

Q35. Two terms, the muqta, muqtai or muqti and iqtadars are used regarding the holder of the iqtas. Which of the following statements clearly distinguished the difference between the muqta and iqtadar?

- (a) The muqti had no territorial position of his



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own and, no claim to any particular region; but the position of the iqtadar, in theory though not permanent and hereditary, tended to become permanent

(b) Almost all provincial governors and the holders of large iqtas were the muqtis and the iqtadars represented small assignments.

(c) The muqti was essentially an administrator of the charge to which he was posted, but the iqtadar had merely to take care of the interests of his assignment

(d) The muqti was assigned a fixed share in revenue and his Financial transactions were audited by the officials of the revenue ministry, but the iqtadar had no financial liability to the central exchequer

Q36. Read the following opinions on the nature of the 1857 revolt.

List I

List II

1. Sir John Seeley : Wholly unpatriotic and selfish sepoy Mutiny with no native leadership and no popular support.

2. Holme : A conflict between civilizations and barbarism.

3. V.D.Savarkar : Indian war of independence

4. Bipin Chandra : The entire movement lacked a Unified and forward looking Programme to be implemented after the capture of power

Which of the pairs given above are correct?

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

Q37. Read the following.

1. Indian National Union
2. Madras Mahajan Sabha
3. Bombay Presidency

Arrange the above association in chronology of their establishment from the beginning

- (a) 2, 3, 1 (b) 2, 1, 3

- (c) 1, 2, 3 (d) 3, 2, 1

Q38. Consider the following statements

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy showed the seed of Political associations in India.
2. Dada Bhai Naoroji was the first Indian to popularise the grievance of Indians before the British authorities.

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

Q39. Which of the following were the recommendations of Sir Charles Aitchison Commission?

1. It recommended that the term 'covenanted' and 'uncovenanted' be dropped.
2. He suggested that services be divided into three classes- Imperial Indian Civil Services, the Provincial and the Subordinate Service.
3. It supported the idea of simultaneous holding of examination in both India and England and recommended the abolition of statutory civil services.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q40. The Battle of Chillianwalla was a part of?

- (a) Anglo-Dutch Wars
(b) Anglo-Maratha Wars
(c) Anglo-French Wars
(d) Anglo-Sikh Wars

Q41. Consider the following statements.

1. He was considered the greatest exponent of guerrilla tactics after Shivaji and Maratha power reached its zenith under him.
2. His period saw the beginning of the system of confederacy and the rise of Maratha chiefs.
3. He led innumerable successful expeditions into north India to weaken the Mughal Empire and to make the Marathas the supreme power in India.

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4. He said: 'Let us strike at the trunk of the withering tree and the branches will fall of themselves.

To which of the following Peshwas do the above statements belong?

- (a) Balaji Vishwanath
- (b) Bajirao 1
- (c) Balaji Bajirao
- (d) Peshwa Madhav Rao I

Q42. Which of the following was the most important contribution of Balban in the evolution of iqta system?

- (a) He instituted an inquiry into the terms and tenure of the iqta given to the Turkish soldiers in the Doab.
- (b) The principle of hereditary iqta was completely rejected by him.
- (c) He appointed a minister to watch and control the activities of the iqtadars.
- (d) He defined the state's control over the iqtas.

Q43. Which of the following changes in the iqta system was not introduced by Alauddin Khalji?

- (a) The muqtas were brought under the increasing control of the central government and their civil and financial powers were curtailed
- (b) He abolished small iqtas by which the soldiers of the Sultan's army used to be paid and replaced them with cash salaries
- (c) He left the large iqtas assigned to the commanders unaffected
- (d) He reduced muqtai's share in the revenue of the assigned land

Q44. Which of the following were known to Mughals?

- 1. Use of coal as fuel
- 2. Match-lock guns
- 3. Watermills

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Q45. Which of the following fundamental changes in the iqta system was introduced by Sultan Ghiyasuddin Tughluq?

- (a) He drew a line between the allotment of the revenues within an iqta for the personal income of the muqta and that for the payment of salaries to the troops placed

under his charge.

- (b) If more revenue was collected from the iqta than the maximum allowed for, it was normally to be sent to the royal exchequer.
- (c) The muqta could appropriate out of this excess 4 to 10 per cent of the total amount of annual revenue at which his iqta was 'valued'.
- (d) Officials were appointed to supervise the collection of revenue and its disbursement within the iqta.

Q46. To curb hoarding and black marketing Alauddin Khalji ordered that:

- (a) Land revenue should be collected in kind
- (b) Cultivators should sell the harvested crops on the field only
- (c) Merchants should sell all commodities in the open
- (d) All of the above

Q47. Which of the following were the consequences of the revolt?

- 1. Official services would be open to all without any discrimination of race or creed.
- 2. Due regard would be given to ancient usages and customs of India
- 3. The Queen's proclamation declared to stop any further extension of territorial possessions and promised to respect the rights, dignity and honours of native princes.
- 4. The Government of India Act of 1858 was enacted in the wake of the revolt of 1857. The act also known as the Act of the Good Government of India, abolished the East India Company and transferred the powers of government, territories and revenues to the British Crown.

Select the correct code

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

Q48. Consider the following

- | Newspaper | Author |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. The Indian Mirror | : Dwarkanath Tagore |
| 2. The Amrita Bazar Patrika | : Sisir Kumar Ghosh |
| 3. Bombay Chronicle | : Pherozshah Mehta |
| 4. The Hindu Patriot | : Girish Chandra Ghosh |



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Which of the pairs given above are correct?

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

Q49. "If the congress wishes to accept partition it will be over my dead body. So long as I am alive, I will never agree to the partition of India". Which of the following personalities had viewed about the partition of India?

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(b) Maulana Azad
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Q50. The British government introduced in parliament on 4th July, 1947 The Indian independence bill which was enacted on July 18th. Identify the incorrect statement related to it.

- (a) The Act provided for the Partition of India and the establishment of two Dominions (India and Pakistan) from August 15, 1947.
(b) The exact boundaries of the two Dominions would be determined by a Boundary Commission
(c) The act ceased the jurisdiction of the British parliament over India, from 15 August 1947
(d) The Act did not terminate the suzerainty and Paramountcy of the British crown over the Indian States.

Director : Ms. Akhtar J. Khan

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