History Model Test Questions 1 in English With Answers

1. The founder of Amritsar city was
   a. Guru Govind Singh
   b. Guru Ramada’s
   c. Guru Teg Bahagur
   d. Guru Nanak

2. Who was the Arab ruler who launched 17 attacks on India?
   a. Muhammed-bin-Quasim
   b. Muhammed of Ghazni
   c. Muhammed of Ghori
   d. Muhammed –bin-Tughluq

3. Salt under the Cholas was
   a. Bhaga
   b. Uppayam
   c. Valiyam
   d. Hiranya

4. The last mauryan rules was over thrown by
   a. Agnimitra
   b. Kharavela
   c. Pushyamita
   d. Dhana Nandha

5. Under whose leadership the All India Muslim league was set up?
   a. Mohammed Ali Jinnah
   b. Sayyid Ahmed Khan
   c. Aga Khan
   d. Navab Salimullah

6. The first weekly paper published by the Indian National Congress in 1889 was
   a. Young India
   b. India
   c. Indian people
   d. Voice of India

7. Subramani Siva built a temple for Bharat Mata at
   a. Madurai
   b. Vathalagundu
   c. Tirunelveli
   d. Paparappathi

8. The Lucknow conference of Indian National Congress in 1916 is an important turning point because
   a. It demanded domination status for India
   b. It demanded complete independence
   c. Annie Besant was the President
   d. Indian National Congress and all India muslim league resolved for a joint struggle

9. Jallianwala Bagh is situated in the city of
   a. Lucknow
   b. Patha
   c. Amritsar
   d. Lahore

10. When dis the Chauri-Chaura violence take place?
    a. 5th January, 1922
    b. 5th February, 1922
    c. 5th March, 1922
    d. 15th March, 1922

11. Where did Gandhi announce the post ponement of National Hartal on 6th April, 1919?
    a. Mumbai
    b. Chennai
    c. Kolkata
    d. Delhi

12. “Vande Mataram” was first published in
    a. Gitanjali
    b. Harijan
    c. Kesari
    d. Anandha Math

13. Adi Granth was compiled by
    a. Guru Ramdas
    b. Guru Harkishan Das
    c. Guru Amar Das
    d. Guru Arjun Dev

14. Name the muslim rules who enforced price control system
    a. Alauddin Khilji
    b. Muhammed Tughluq
    c. Iltutmish
    d. Balban

15. “Doctrine of Lapse” was introduced by
    a. Dalhousie
    b. Canning
    c. Rippon
    d. Lytton

16. The main object of partitioning Bengal in 1905 was
    a. to weakers the influence of the Bengal Hindus
    b. that the muslim league demanded it
    c. that the people of Bengal wanted it
    d. none of these
17. The Hunter commission was appointed by the British to probe the
   a. Non-cooperation movement  
   b. Khilafat Movement  
   c. Chauri Chaura incident  
   d. Jallian Wala Bagh tragedy
18. The first split in Indian National Congress took place in 1907 at the _______ session
   a. Surat  
   b. Lahore  
   c. Mumbai  
   d. Kolkata
19. From where did Mahatma Gandhi start his historic Dandi March?
   a. Champaran  
   b. Sabarmathi Ashram  
   c. Chauri Chaura  
   d. Dandi
20. Where was the first session of the Indian National Congress held?
   a. Kolkata  
   b. Delhi  
   c. Chennai  
   d. Mumbai
21. Who among the following served as president(s) of the Indian National Congress?
   a. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu  
   b. Mrs.Annie Besant  
   c. Mrs.J.M. Sengupta  
   d. All of them
22. Mahatma Gandhi was referred to as the father of nation first by
   a. Jawaharlal Nehru  
   b. Sarojini Naidu  
   c. Tilak  
   d. Netaji
23. Who established the Central Hindu School at Benaras?
   a. Lala Lajpath Rai  
   b. Madan Mohan Malavia  
   c. Dr. Annie Besant  
   d. Govind Vallabh Pant
24. The first nationalist leader to preside over the Indian National Congress was
   a. S.Subramanya Iyer  
   b. Anandacharu  
   c. W.C.Bannerjee  
   d. Surrendranath Banerjee
25. Which of the following leaders was not among the extremists?
   a. Tilak  
   b. Bipin Chandra Pal  
   c. Aurobindo Ghosh  
   d. W.C.Banerjee
26. The name “Pakistan” was coined by
   a. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan  
   b. Mohammed Ali Jinnah  
   c. Mohammed Iqbal  
   d. Abdul Kalam Azad
27. Who is considered to be the father of the idea of Pakistan?
   a. Rahmat Ali  
   b. Jinnah  
   c. Sir Zafrullah Khan  
   d. Sir Mohammed Iqbal
28. The famous Lunknow pact of 1916 was signed by
   a. Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar  
   b. Nehru and Minto  
   c. Muslim league and Congress  
   d. Swarajist party and Annie Besant
29. The All India muslim league was established in the year
   a. 1905  
   b. 1906  
   c. 1909  
   d. 1911
30. Sikh religion was founded by
   a. Teg Bahadur  
   b. Guru Govind Singh  
   c. Guru Arjun  
   d. Guru Nanak
31. The Pakistan resolution was passed by the All India muslim league at its Lahore session on
   a. March 5th, 1933  
   b. August 5th, 1933  
   c. March 22nd, 1940  
   d. March 23rd, 1940
32. Of the following who was the last Governor General of India?
   a. Dalhousie  
   b. Lord Mount Batten  
   c. Canning  
   d. Raja Gopalachari
33. Who is generally considered to be father of Indian renaissance?
34. Who was the Vice-Chancellor of Nalanda university when Yuvan Tsang visited India?

35. Match List I correctly with list II and select your answer using the codes given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List I</th>
<th>List II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Second sangam</td>
<td>1. Abidhamma Pitaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Third sangam</td>
<td>2. Tolkappiam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. First Buddhist council</td>
<td>3. Tripitaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Third Buddhist council</td>
<td>4. Silapadikaram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Codes:  
   a   b   c   d
   2   3   1   4

36. Which of the following is correctly matched?
   a. Kalidasa - Kavyadarsa
   b. Dandin - Sakuntala
   c. Subandhu - Vasavadatta
   d. Manu - Vikram Orvasi

37. Consider the following statements:
   Assertion(A): The greatness of Shershah lies in his administrative reforms.
   Reason(R): Shershah was the fore-runner of Akbar in his administrative reforms.
   Of the statements:
   a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
   b. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
   c. A is true, but R is false
   d. A is false, but R is true

38. The Saka Era began in the year
   a. 58 BC     b. 78 BC     c. 58 AD     d. 78 AD

39. Buddha preached his first sermon at
   a. Lumbini    b. Saranath    c. Sanchi    d. Gaya

40. The salient feature of the Rig Vedic civilization was
   a. worship of the mother goddess
   b. worship of nature
   c. worship of the trimurthes
   d. worship of Pashupathi

41. Which was the port town of the Indus valley civilization?

42. Which Tamil nationalist poet wrote the song beginning with the words:
   “Deliverancel Deliverancel Deliverancel”
   a. Subramanya Bharathi
   b. Bharathi Dasan
   c. Suddhananda Bharathi
   d. Kavimani

43. Subburathnam was the real name of which Tamil nationalist poet?

44. Name of the journal started by Thiru.Vi.Kalyana Sundaram
45. Where was Subramanya Bharathi born?
   a. Arumuganeri  b. Tirunelveli  
   c. Ettayapuram  d. Sivagangai
46. The first poetical work on Nationalism in Tamil published in 1907 was composed by
   a. Namakkal Kavingar  b. Subramanya Bharathi  
   c. Kavimani Desiga Vinayagam  d. Jeevanandam
47. Which nationalist leader was acclaimed as lokamanya?
48. The British General responsible for the massacre of people in Jallianwala Bagh was
49. The nationalist leader who was known as “Punjab Keseri” was
   a. Hukum Singh  b. Lala Lajpath Roy  
   c. Man Singh  d. Lala Shevak Ram
50. In which village did Gandhi break the salt act?
   a. Chauri Chaura  b. Champaran  
   c. Gopalpur  d. Dandi
51. Where was the Round Table Conference held?
52. The British Prime Minister who announced the Communal Award in 1932 was
53. Who christened the depressed classes as Harijans?
54. Who founded the Indian National Army?
   a. Rash Bihari Bose  b. Subhash Chandra Bose  
   c. Soumithra Bose  d. Tarun Bose
55. The mutiny of 1857 failed because
   a. it was not supported by people  
   b. the Indian princes did not help  
   c. the Russians helped the British  d. the Muslims kept a loof
56. ‘Dilli Chalo’ – whose slogan was this?
   a. Subhash Chandra Bose  b. V.O.Chidamabaram  
   c. Aurobindo Ghosh  d. Vanchi Iyer
57. The cabinet delegation consisted of
   1. Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Pethic Lawrence and Mr. A.V.Alexandar  
   2. Lord Wavel, Mr.A.V.Alexander and Sir Stafford Cripps  
   3. Lord Wavel, Lord Prthic Lawrence and A.V.Alexander  
   4. Sir Stafford Crips, Lord Wavel and Lord Pethic Lawrence
   Of the statements:
   a. 1 and 4 are correct  
   b. 3 and 4 are correct  
   c. 1 alone is correct  d. All are wrong
58. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
   a. Bhagat Singh  b. A.O.Hume  c. Lala Hardayal  
   d. Vanchi Iyer  
   - Gadar party  
   - Bomb in the central hall of parliament  
   - Indian National Congress  
   - Lord Ash
59. State the correct sequence of the following events:
   1. The Lucknow pact  
   2. The introduction of Dyarchy  
   3. The Rowlatt act  
   4. The partition of Bengal
61. Consider the following statements:
   Assertion (A): In India the main purpose of the British rule was to encourage disruptive tendencies and create minority problems.
   Reason (R): They wanted to make it an excuse to stay in power in India and to pose an impartial orbiter.
   Select your answer according to the coding system given below:
   a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
   b. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
   c. A is true, but R is false
   d. A is false, but R is true
   62. Indian national movement had similarity of approach, with the national movement in
   a. Indonesia  b. USA  c. Ireland  d. Indo-China
   63. Akall movement was started in
   a. 1940  b. 1920  c. 1947  d. 1958
   64. The name Pakistan was coined by
   65. The most important contribution of Cornwallis was
   a. he enlarged the territories of British East India Company
   b. he made judicial reforms
   c. he introduced permanent revenue settlements
   d. he abolished diarchy
   66. Consider the following statements:
   Assertion (A): The Indians felt disillusioned by the British polices and activities following the world war I.
   Reason (R): The pledges made by the British during the war period were not fulfilled and all the promises made by them were forgotten.
   Of the statements:
   a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
   b. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A
   c. A is true, but R is false
   d. A is false, but R is true
   67. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
   a. Dandi March - 1930
   b. Direct action - 1927
   c. Simon Commission - 1930
   d. Poorna Swaraj - 1946
   68. By what other name is Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan of north-west frontier province popularly known?
   a. Servant of God  b. Red shirt leader
69. Ramakrishnan mission’s headquarters at

70. “Vande Mataram” a author is
    a. Mahatma Gandhi    b. Aurobindo Ghosh
    c. Bankin Chandra Chatterjee    d. Madan Mohan Malaviya

71. The state reorganization commission year was

72. Match List I correctly with list II and select your answer using the codes given below:

<table>
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<td>a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy</td>
<td>1. Arya Samaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Swami Vivekananda</td>
<td>2. Ramakrishnan Paramahamsha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Dayanand Sarawathi</td>
<td>3. Brahma Samaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Madam Blavatsky</td>
<td>4. Theosophical Society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Codes:
    a  b  c  d
    a. 1  2  3  4
    b. 2  1  3  4
    c. 3  2  1  4
    d. 4  1  2  3

73. Match list I correctly with list II and select your answer using the codes given below:

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<tr>
<td>a. Pitt’s India Act</td>
<td>1. 1773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Regulating Act</td>
<td>2. 1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Indian councils Act</td>
<td>3. 1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Minto-Marley Reforms Act</td>
<td>4. 1909</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Codes:
    a  b  c  d
    a. 1  2  3  4
    b. 2  1  3  4
    c. 3  4  1  2
    d. 4  3  2  1

74. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:

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<tr>
<td>a. Tilak</td>
<td>1. New India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Annie Besant</td>
<td>2. Vande Mataram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Gandhiji</td>
<td>3. Kesari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Lala Lajpat Rai</td>
<td>4. Young India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Codes:
    a  b  c  d
    a. 3  1  4  2
    b. 1  2  3  4
    c. 2  3  1  4
    d. 4  3  2  1

75. The shan people demanding self-determination are active in

76. Chand Bibi was the ruler of
77. Who is the author of Humayun Namah?
   a. Abdul Fazal  
   b. Gulbadan Begum 
   c. Hasan Nizami     
   d. Abdul Kadar Badunti
78. Who was the third Peshwa of Chatrapathi sahu?
   a. Baji Rao       
   b. Balaji Baji Rao  
   c. Balaji Vishwanath 
   d. Mahdji Sindhia
79. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
   a. Aryans - Rig Veda 
   b. Indus Valley - Mother Goddess 
   c. Jains - Trithankaras 
   d. Lichchhavis - Pataliputra
80. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
   a. “Go back to the Vedas” - Dayananda Saraswathi  
   b. “Untouchability is a crime” - Gandhiji  
   c. “Delhi ki Chalo” - Bhagath Singh 
   d. “Long years ago we have made tryst with desting” – Jawaharlal Nehru
81. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:
   List I               List II
   a. Lucknow pact   1. 1910  
   b. Pune pact      2. 1909  
   c. Minto-Morley reforms 3. 1916  
   d. Montford reforms 4. 1932  
   Codes: a b c d 
   a. 3 4 2 1  
   b. 4 3 1 2  
   c. 2 1 4 3  
   d. 1 2 3 4  
82. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:
   List I               List II
   a. Pandit Rao 1. Foreign secretary 
   b. Peshwa 2. Finance Minister 
   c. Amatya 3. Judge of Canon law 
   d. Samant 4. Prime Minister 
   Codes: a b c d 
   a. 4 2 1 3 
   b. 3 4 2 1 
   c. 4 3 1 2 
   d. 3 2 1 4 
83. Consider the following statements:
   Assertion(A): The Indus valley people worshipped the male god.
   Reason(R): A seal resembling Sive has been formed.
   Of the statements:
   a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
b. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A

c. A is true, but R is false

d. A is false, but R is true

84. Consider the following statements

Assertion(A): Jains are atheists.

Reason(R): Jains reject the Vedas.

Of the statements:

a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

b. Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A

c. A is true, but R is false

d. A is false, but R is true

85. Who is called as the “Frontier Gandhi”?  
a. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan 
b. Wali Khan  
c. Vinoba Bhave  
d. Ayub Khan

86. The Mughal king who participated in the sepoy mutiny of 1857 was a. Akbar the II b. Sher Shah  
c. Bahadur Shah the II d. Dara

87. Consider the statements

Narasimha Varman I
1. Succeeded to the throne in 630 A.D.
2. Defected the Chalukyan ruler Pulakesin i
3. Built the shore temple at Mamallapuram
4. During his reign the Chinese pilgrim visited Kanchi

Of the statements:

a. 1,2 and 4 are correct 
b. 2, 3 and 4 are correct 
c. 1,3 and 4 are correct  
d. All are correct

88. Consider the statements:

The downfall of Tughlaq empire was due to Firoz Tughlaq is

1. Revenue policy 2. Religios policy
3. Encouragement given to slave system
4. Revival of the policy of feudal system

Of the statements:

a. 2,3 and 4 are correct 
b. 1,2 and 3 are correct  
c. 1,3 and 4 are correct  
d. 1 alone is correct

89. In which session the Congress passed the “Quit India” resolution?  
a. Lahore b. Surat  
c. Mumbai d. Kolkata

90. During the Indus valley civilization the people worshipped

a. Vishnu b. Pasupathi  
c. Brahma d. Indra and Varuna

91. The Rama Krishna Mission was founded by

a. Dayanand Saraswathi b. G.K. Gokhale  
c. M.V. Ranade d. Swami Vivekanandha

92. Consider the statements: Buddhism

1. Emphasizes the importance of “Four-Fold Truths”
2. Is based on the concept of ethical principles
3. Illustrates the necessity of the caste system
4. Was a missionary religion

Of the statements:

a. 1 and 3 are correct  
b. 1,2 and 4 are correct
c. 1,3 and 4 are correct  
d. 1,3,4 are correct

93. Chauth was/an
1. Irrigation tax imposed by Akbar
2. Religious tax realized by Shivaji
3. Religious tax collected by Aurangzeb from the Hindus
4. Land revenue of \( \frac{1}{4} \) share collected by Shivaji from neighbouring states.

Of the statements:
a. 2 and 3 are correct  
b. 1 and 4 are correct  
c. 1 and 3 are correct  
d. 4 alone is correct

94. Which of the following is correctly matched?
a. Hieum Tsang - Raja Raja  
b. Bernier - Firoz Tughlaq  
c. Abdul Razzak - Krishna Devaraya  
d. Iban Batuta - Shah Jahan

95. Arrange in chronological order:
1. Mahavira  
2. Parsva  
3. Sthula badra  
4. Bhadra Bahu
a. 1,2,4,3 are correct  
b. 2,1,4,3 are correct  
c. 2,4,3,1 are correct  
d. 4,3,1,2 are correct

96. Arrange chronological order
1. Aryabhatta  
2. Bhaskara  
3. Brahmagupta
a. 1,3,2 are correct  
b. 1,2,3 are correct  
c. 2,1,3 are correct  
d. 3,2,1 are correct

97. Arrange in chronological order:
1. Kabir  
2. Ramananda  
3. nanak  
4. Vallabha
a. 1,3,2,4 are correct  
b. 2,3,1,4 are correct  
c. 2,1,4,3 are correct  
d. 4,3,2,1 are correct

98. Write the following events in chronological sequence relating to Shivaji:
1. Visit to Agra  
2. Sacked surat for the second time  
3. Coronation  
4. Signed the treaty of Purandar
a. 2,1,4,3 are correct  
b. 3,2,1,4 are correct  
c. 4,2,1,3 are correct  
d. 4,1,2,3 are correct

99. Arrange the chronologically:
1. August offer  
2. Surat split  
3. Nehru report  
4. Quit India movement
a. 2,1,4,3 are correct  
b. 2,3,1,4 are correct  
c. 2,1,3,4 are correct  
d. 2,4,3,1 are correct

100. Arrange chronologically:
1. Fatehpur Sikri  
2. Mausoleum at Saisaram  
3. Taj Mahal
a. 1,3,2 are correct  
b. 1,2,3 are correct  
c. 2,3,1 are correct  
d. 2,1,3 are correct