History Model Test Questions 3 in English With Answers

1. Which among the following is India’s oldest dynasty?
   a. Mauraya  
   b. Gupta  
   c. Vardhana  
   d. Kushan

2. The famous king of the Kush dynasty was
   a. Kuvishka  
   b. Kanishka  
   c. Pushya  
   d. Kamarupa

3. The ancient port puhar was situated on the mouth of
   a. Vaigai  
   b. Cauvery  
   c. South Pannar  
   d. Tungabhadra

4. Tenaliram, famous for his wit and wisdom was a companion of which South Indian ruler?
   a. Pulikesi II  
   b. Krishna Devaraya  
   c. Trumala Naicker  
   d. Rajaraja I

5. Identify the motifs used Delhi sultans in their constructions which were borrowed from Hindus
   I. Bell  
   II. Lotus  
   III. Floral designs  
   IV. Swastika
   Codes:
   a. II, III and IV  
   b. I and III  
   c. II and IV  
   d. I, II and IV

6. Which of the following is wrongly matched?
   a. Qutab Minar - Aibak & Iltimish  
   b. Dhai Dinka Jhopra - Ibrahim Lodi  
   c. Alai Darwaza - Alauddin Khilji  
   d. Red Palace - Balban

7. The first battle of Panipat took place in
   a. 1526 A.D  
   b. 1556 A.D.  
   c. 1761 A.D  
   d. 1762 A.D

8. In which ancient language were the Jataka stories written?
   a. Pali  
   b. Prakrit  
   c. Sanskrit  
   d. Tamil

9. Consider the following statements
   I. Buddha’s original name was Siddhartha  
   II. Buddha was against the practice of sacrifice and rituals.  
   III. Eight –fold path was put forth by him  
   IV. Buddha advocated idol worship
   Of the statements:
   a. I, II and III are correct  
   b. I, II and IV are correct  
   c. II, III and IV are correct  
   d. I, III and IV are correct

10. Mahavira was born at
    a. Vaisali  
    b. Oataliputra  
    c. Bihar  
    d. Gaya

11. The name by which Ashoka is generally referred to in his inscriptions is
    a. Chakravarthi  
    b. Dharmadeva  
    c. Dharmakirti  
    d. Priyadars

12. The Third Round Table conference was held in London from
    a. 17th November to 24th December, 1932  
    b. 17th November to 24th December, 1933  
    c. 17th November to 24th December, 1934  
    d. 17th November to 24th December, 1935

13. Lal Bahadur Shastri become Prime Minister after the death of
14. The Dandi march of Gandhi from Sabarmati Ashram took place on
   a. 12\textsuperscript{th} March, 1930
   b. 12\textsuperscript{th} March, 1931
   c. 12\textsuperscript{th} March, 1932
   d. 12\textsuperscript{th} March, 1933

15. Thiruppur Kumaran was a
   a. Representative of Arcot Navab
   b. Representative of Tippu Sultan
   c. Freedom fighter of Tamil Nadu
   d. Member of legislative assembly

16. Pitt’s India Act provided for a board of control of
   a. Six privy councilors
   b. Eight privy councilors
   c. Ten privy councilors
   d. Fifteen privy councilors

17. The Simon commission was appointed in
   a. November, 1927
   b. November, 1928
   c. November, 1929
   d. November, 1930

18. Which is called the Queen of Hillstations?
   a. Shimla
   b. Kodaikanal
   c. Kashmir
   d. Ootacamund

19. Simon commission visited Lohore on
   a. 20\textsuperscript{th} October
   b. 20\textsuperscript{th} November, 1928
   c. 20\textsuperscript{th} December, 1928
   d. 20\textsuperscript{th} July, 1928

20. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
   a. 1905 - Poona pact
   b. 1935 - 1Ind Round Table Conference
   c. 1947 - India’s Independence Act
   d. 1950 - Simon Commission

21. Ramsay Mac Donald gave his famous communal award on
   a. 16\textsuperscript{th} August, 1932
   b. 16\textsuperscript{th} August, 1935
   c. 16\textsuperscript{th} August, 1937
   d. 16\textsuperscript{th} August, 1947

22. In which year the congress had declared Swaraj of self-government as its final goal?
   a. 1905  
   b. 1928
   c. 1942
   d. 1906

23. Consider the following:
   I. The criminal law act - 1907
   II. The explosive substances act - 1908
   III. The newspaper act - 1908
   IV. The Indian press act - 1910
   Of the statements:
   a. I is correct
   b. All are correct
   c. I, II & IV are correct
   d. I and II are correct

24. In which year the Delhi Durbar cancelled the partition of Bengal?
   a. 1909
   b. 1910
   c. 1911
   d. 1914

25. Which of the following is correctly matched?
a. V.D.Savarkar - 1857 Sepoy Mutiny
b. Vallabhai Patel - First Prime Minister
c. Anni Besant - Arya Samaj
d. C.R.Das - C.R.Formula

26. Which party took out a huge processing against the Simon commission under the leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai?
   a. Indian National Congress
   b. Muslim League
c. Republican party of India
d. Hindustan Socialist Repunlican party

27. In which year did the first war of Indian Independence take place?
   a. 1857
   b. 1947
c. 1820
d. 1900

28. The first woman President of Indian National Congress was
   a. Annie Besant
   b. Sarojini Naidu
c. Vijayalakshmi Pandit
d. Kasrurba Gandhi

29. Who was the first Indian to become the Governor-General of India?
   a. Chakravarthi C.Raja Gopalachariar
   b. O.P. Ramaswamy Reddiar
c. Bhavana Nagar Maharaja
d. Jaya Samrajya Udaiyar

30. Who integrated former kingdom (princely states) with the Indian union?
   a. Subhash Chandra Bose
   b. Motilal Nehru
c. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
d. V.O.Chindambaram Pillai

31. During salt satyagraha in Tamil Nadu who marched to Vedaranyam?
   a. K.Kamaraj
   b. C.Rajaji
c. E.V.R
d. T.M.Nair

32. The boundary between India and Pakistan was demarcated by
   a. Lord Mount Batten
   b. Sir Cyril Redcliffe
c. Cripps
d. Lawrence

33. Which of the following leaders give the slogan ‘Do or die’?
   a. Lala Lajpat Rai
   b. Subhash Chand Bose
c. Tilak
d. Gandhiji

34. Who organized Indian National Army?
   a. Gandhiji
   b. Nethaji Subhash Chandra Bose
c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
d. Patel

35. Jallianwala Begh massacre took place in the year
   a. 1917
   b. 1918
c. 1919
d. 1920

36. The Quit India movement took place in the year
   a. 1940
   b. 1941
c. 1942
d. 1945

37. Who started self-respect movement?
   a. C.R.Reddy
   b. E.V. Ramasamy Naicker
c. K.Kamaraj
d. C.N.Annadurai

38. Who edited the two magazines ‘Navajivan’ and ‘young India’?
   a. Mahatma Gandhi
   b. Aurobindo Ghosh
c. Subhash Chandra Bose
d. Motilal Nehru

39. In which year did Gandhiji begin his Dandi March?
40. ‘Vande Mataram’ was written by
   a. Tilak  
   b. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee  
   c. Rabindranath Tagore  
   d. Sarojini Naidu
41. Who of the following attended all the three Round Table Conferences?
   a. B.R.Ambedkar  
   b. Patel  
   c. Jawaharlal Nehru  
   d. M.M.Malaviya
42. Who presented a plan for the division of India into two independent states in June 1947?
   a. Gandhiji  
   b. Lord Wavell  
   c. Lord Mountbatten  
   d. Nehru
43. Who is said to be the “Grand old man of India”?
   a. G.K. Gokhale  
   b. Jaya Prakash Narayan  
   c. Rajaji  
   d. Dadabhai Naoroji
44. The Indian National Congress was founded by
   a. W.C. Banerjee  
   b. Mahatma Gandhi  
   c. A.O.Hume  
   d. Annie Besant
45. Who was the first women president of the Indian National Congress?
   a. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit  
   b. Sarojini Naidu  
   c. Suchetra Kripalani  
   d. Kamala Nehru
   **Note:** Annie Besant
46. From which European country did people come to India first?
   a. Holland  
   b. Portugal  
   c. Spain  
   d. Sweden
47. The battle of Plassey took place in the year
   a. 1757 A.D.  
   b. 1752 A.D.  
   c. 1755 A.D.  
   d. 1751 A.D.
48. The founder of Arya Samaj was
   a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
   b. Swami Dayanand  
   c. Swami Vivekananda  
   d. Annie Besant
49. The person who fought against sati was
   a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
   b. Swami Dayanand  
   c. Warren Hastings  
   d. Lord Wellesley
50. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:
   **List I**   **List II**
   a. Ashoka  
   b. Kanishka  
   c. Kalhana  
   d. Houen Tsang
   1. Mahayana  
   2. Dharma  
   3. Prince of Pilgrims  
   4. Raja Tarangini
   **Codes:**
   a. 2 1 4 3
   b. 1 2 3 4
   c. 2 1 3 4
d. 1 2 4 3

51. The king who convened the third Buddhist council was

52. Which of the following is correctly matched?
   a. Mattavilasa Praskasana - Megasthenes
   b. Anuktamalyada - Mahendra Varma
   c. Indica - KrishnaDevarayar
   d. Bhagavat Gita - Vedavyasa

53. Bahmini kingdom was established by
   a. Malik Kafur  b. Bukka
   c. Harihara  d. None of them

54. The person responsible for the establishment of Delhi Sultanate was
   a. Mohammed Ghori  b. Mohamud of Ghazni
   c. Qutb-din-Aibek  d. Iltutmish

55. The first sultan of Delhi was
   a. Qutb-ud-din-Aibek  b. Balban
   c. Iltutmish  d. Mohammed Ghori

56. Market regulation was introduced by
   a. Iltutmish  b. Balban
   c. Mohamud of Ghazni  d. Ala-ud-din-Khilji

57. Babur Nama was written by
   a. Albaruni  b. Abul Fazl
   c. Bana  d. Babur

58. Consider the following statements
   I. Akbar was a religious tolerant
   II. Akbar had a friendly relation with the Rajputs
   III. Akbar persecuted non-muslims
   IV. Akbar introduced a new religion
   Of the statements:
   a. I alone is correct  b. III alone is correct
   c. I and III are correct  d. I, II and IV are correct

59. The Mughal king who did not patronize music was

60. Ashoka is considered great mainly, because he
   a. was a successful Mauryan emperor  b. won the Kalinga war
   c. called the Buddha, Bhagwat
   d. Believed in Buddha, the Dharma and acted accordingly

61. Which one of the following is not the correctly matched?
   a. Ashoka - Dharma  b. Kanishka - Mahayana
   c. Hieun Tsang - Prince of Pilgrims
d. Bana - Raids

62. Who was called as Indian Napoleon?

63. Harshacharita was authored by

64. Artha Sahastra is a book on
   a. Economic development b. Mauryan polity
   c. Principles and practice of state craft d. Foreign policy

65. Gandhara art was introduced during the reign of

66. The custom of child marriage began during
   a. The Kushan Age b. The Mauryan Age c. The Gupta Age d. The Vedic Age

67. The Mahavamsa and the Deepavamsa are
   a. names of ancient Indian dynasties
   b. two branches of Jainism
   c. Ceylonese chronicles throwing light on Indian History
   d. Hindu religious work

68. Name the Gupta ruler who called as “Indian Napoleon”?

69. Which among the following statements is not true about the Tamil country during the Sangam Age?
   a. The country was divided into five natural divisions
   b. The people gave importance to love and valour
   c. The society was not secular
   d. Women were given opportunity of learning

70. The Satavahanas ruled over

71. The university of Nalanda was flourished during period of

72. The cave temples were first introduced in Tamil Nadu by

73. Arrange the name of the foreign travelers who visited India in the chronological order:
   a. Fa-Hien, Marco Polo, Hiuen Tsang, Itsing
   b. Marco Polo, Fa-Hien, Hiuen Tsang, Itsing
   c. Hiuen Tsang, Fa-Hien, Itsing, Marco Polo
   d. Itsing, Hiuen Tsang, Marco Polo, Fa-Hien

74. The great ruler of later cholas was
   a. Raja Raja Chola b. Rajendra Chola
75. The important event took place in the year 1336 A.D. was
   a. Foundation of Muslim rule in Deccan
   b. Foundation of Vijayanagar empire in Deccan
   c. Defeat of Muslims by Vijayanagar ruler
   d. Timur’s invasion

76. Battle of Plassey was fought between
   a. French and English
   b. French and Indians
   c. English and Indians
   d. None of them

77. The revolution of 1857 is the
   a. First national movement
   b. A religious war
   c. A war of the sepoys
   d. All are correct

78. The first Indian ruler who defeated Muhammed Ghori was
   a. Jayachandra
   b. Anandapala
   c. Prithviraj
   d. Lalit Aditya

79. The last ruler of the Mughal Dynasty was
   a. Bhahadur Sha I
   b. Aurangzeb
   c. Bhahadur Sha II
   d. Muzaffar Shah

80. Who was the first European to come to India?
   a. Portuguese
   b. French
   c. English
   d. Dutch

81. Vira Pandya Kattabomman was hanged in
   a. Palaiyamkottai
   b. Kayatharu
   c. Vellore
   d. Chennai

82. Rani Mangamma was ruler of
   a. Tanjore
   b. Madurai
   c. Chenji
   d. Vellore

83. Lord Curzon is a famous because of his
   a. Administrative reforms
   b. Agricultural development
   c. Partition of Bengal
   d. Protection of ancient monuments

84. Who organized Indian National Army?
   a. Gandhiji
   b. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
   c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
   d. Motilal Nehru

85. The Gandhi Irwin pact was carried out in the year
   a. 1930
   b. 1931
   c. 1932
   d. 1940

86. Govt. of India Act, 1919 emphasizes
   a. Provincial autonomy
   b. Separate electorate
   c. Partition of India
   d. Diarchy

87. Government of India Act, 1935 specifies
   a. Provincial autonomy
   b. Separate electorate
   c. Partition of India
   d. Diarchy

88. Match List I correctly 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. Lord Mountbatten</td>
<td>1. Chairman of Drafting Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Dr. Rajendra Orasad</td>
<td>2. First Prime Minister of India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
89. The Wahabis were the

90. The Indian National Congress was established in
a. 1861   b. 1885   c. 1892   d. 1902

91. Minto-Marley reforms specify
a. Provincial autonomy   b. Partition of India   c. Dyarchy   d. Separate electorate

92. Choose the correct match:
   a. Amrita Bazar Patrika - Kolkata
   b. Times of India - Lohore
   c. The Hindu - Chennai
   d. Voice of India - Punjab

93. Who was the Congress leader participated in the Second Round Table Conference?

94. Separate state for Muslims was demanded by
   a. Nawab Salimullah   b. Ali Brothers
   c. Jinnah   d. Jawaharlal Nehru

95. The person connected with Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy was
   a. Vollector Jackson   b. General Dyer
   c. Collector Lushington   d. General Kariappa

96. Gandhi his fasting in Eravada prison
   a. to oppose the British
   b. to support prohibition
   c. against communal representation
   d. against untouchability

97. Who was the first Indian to use the word Swarajya in 1906?
   a. B.G.Tilak   b. Dadabhai Nauroji
   c. Gopal Krishna   d. Lala Lajpat Rai

98. Quit India resolution was passed by Indian National Congress in
   a. Lahore session   b. Bombay session
   c. Calcutta session   d. Lucknow session

99. “Do or Die” whose slogan was this against the British?

100. Arrange the following in order:
1. Simon commission
2. Round Table Conferences
3. Nehru Report
4. Poona pact
The correct order is
a. 3,1,4,2  b. 1,3,2,4  c. 4,3,2,1  d. 2,3,4,1