History & Indian National Movement

History Model Test Questions 6 in English With Answers

1. Who was the first king in the slave dynasty?
   a. Mir Kasim  
   b. Balban  
   c. Muhammed Ghori  
   d. Qutb-ud-din-Aibek

2. Which battle was the turning point in the history of Vijayanagar?
   a. Koppam  
   b. Pali  
   c. Takkolam  
   d. Talikota

3. Who was the guardian of young Akbar?
   a. Bairam Khan  
   b. Biroal  
   c. Nurjahan  
   d. Todarmal

4. Name of the founder of Sikhism
   a. Guru Arjun  
   b. Guru Govind Singh  
   c. Guru Hargovind  
   d. Guru Nanak

5. The Mughal emperor who participated in the battle of Buxar was
   a. Shan Alam  
   b. Bahadur Shah  
   c. Akbar  
   d. Adil Shah

6. Which was the British capital of India shifted from Kolkata to Delhi?
   a. 1886  
   b. 1900  
   c. 1909  
   d. 1911

7. The rule to the English East India Company was brought to an end in India in the year
   a. 1818  
   b. 1857  
   c. 1909  
   d. 1947

8. Name the Newspaper started by Annie Besant
   a. British India  
   b. India  
   c. New India  
   d. Young India

9. The congress was founded during the vice-royalty of
   a. Lord Dufferin  
   b. Lord Wavell  
   c. Lord Lytton  
   d. Lord Mayo

10. Khilafat movement was started by
    a. Ali Brothers  
    b. Abul Kalam Azad  
    c. Gaffar Khan  
    d. Syed Ahmed Khan

11. The British Viceroy of India during the partition of Bengal was
    a. Lord Canning  
    b. Lord Hardinge  
    c. Lord Curzon  
    d. Lord Hastings

12. Which Act was called as the Black Act?
    a. Rowlatt Act  
    b. Vernacular Press Act  
    c. Sedition Act  
    d. Arms Act

13. Swami Vivekananda addressed the Congress of world religions held at
    a. New York  
    b. Chicago  
    c. Washington  
    d. Californiа

14. The Chauri Chaura incident took place in the year
    a. 1921  
    b. 1922  
    c. 1924  
    d. 1926

15. The Simon Commission was boycotted because
    a. no Indian was represented  
    b. no lady was represented
16. Who founded the “Indian National Army”?
   a. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan   b. Subhash Chandra Bose
   c. Jawaharlal Nehru  d. Rajaji

17. The Quit India Movement was started in the year
   a. 1940  b. 1941  c. 1942  d. 1944

18. Gandhiji’s ‘Noakhal’ visit was to prevent
   a. communal strife   b. partition
   c. caste strife  d. language strife

19. Collector Ash was killed by Vanchinathan at
   a. Thalaiyuthu   b. Maniyachi
   c. Kadambur  d. Valliyur

20. The salt satyagraha in Tamil Nadu was led by
   a. A.T. Prakasam   b. Rajaji
   c. Kamaraj  d. Sathya Murthy

21. Muslim league was founded in the year
   a. 1904   b. 1906   c. 1908  d. 1910

22. The first woman member of legislature in Tamil Nadu was
   a. Rukmani   b. Lakshmi
   c. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy  d. Margaret Cousins

23. The first Round Table Conference was held in the year
   a. 1928   b. 1930   c. 1931  d. 1932

24. Individual civil disobedience was started in the year
   a. 1935   b. 1940   c. 1942  d. 1945

25. Lord Wavell called a conference at Simla in the year
   a. 1940  b. 1942  c. 1945  d. 1946

26. Cause of the sepoy mutiny of 1857 was
   a. transferring control of East Company to the crown
   b. low salary of Indian soldiers
   c. supply of greased catridges to the solider
   d. exploitation of Indians by the British

27. Simon commission was boycotted by India as
   a. none of the Indians was a member   b. it was meant for the division of India
   c. there was no representation of the labour party  d. it was headed by the General Dyer

28. Indian National Army was formed by
   a. Gandhiji   b. Subhash Chandra Bose
   c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak  d. Lala Lajpat Rai

29. Who among the following Governor Generals was associated with the partition of Bengal?
   a. Lord Dalhousie   b. Lord Lytton
   c. Lord Curzon  d. Lord Rippon

30. 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. Act of 1919</td>
<td>1. Anni Besant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Home Rule movement</td>
<td>2. Montague Chelmsford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Moderate Leader</td>
<td>3. Dayanand Saraswati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Arya Samaj</td>
<td>4. Gokhale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Codes:

- a  
- b  
- c  
- d  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. 4</th>
<th>b. 1</th>
<th>c. 2</th>
<th>d. 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. 2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31. Partition of Bengal was undertaken with the view of
   a. Suppressing the revolt  b. Satisfying the Hindus and Muslims
   c. Meeting the demands of Muslims  d. Dividing Hindus and Muslims

32. The Mont-Ford Reforms Act came into effect in
   a. 1909  b. 1919  c. 1921  d. 1918

33. Subramania Bharathi edited the Tamil News paper
   a. New India  b. Young India
   c. Tamil Nadu  d. India

34. Buddha was enlightened under
   a. Pursica tree  b. Banyan tree
   c. Bodhi tree   d. Neem tree

35. Bal Gangadhar Tilak edited the following two news papers
   a. Young India and Maratha  b. New India and Kesari
   c. India and Maratha      d. Kesari and Maratha

36. Bhagat Singh was hanged on
   a. 24th March, 1930  b. 23rd March, 1931
   c. 25th March, 1931  d. 21st March, 1929

37. Gandhi resumed the civil Disobedience movement in
   a. 1930  b. 1931  c. 1932  d. 1933

38. The cabinet mission visited India to
   a. give freedom to India  b. study the India culture
   c. frame the constitution as well as interim Government  d. sanction relief measures

39. The Indian National Congress session, 1906 in Kolkata was presided over by
   a. W.C. Banerjee  b. A. O. Hume
   c. Dadabhai Naoroji  d. Dr. Ansari

40. Who was the Viceroy of British India during the implementation of Rowlatt Act 1919?
   a. Lord Canning  b. Lord Dufferin
   c. Lord Chelmsford  d. Lord Curzon

41. Gandhiji launched the Rowlatt Satyagraha on
   a. 29th April, 1919  b. 6th April, 1919
42. The Khilafat movement was started
   a. for Hindu-Muslim unity b. against British Government
c. to support Gandhiji d. to support non co-operation movement
43. Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of the formation of the Indian National Congress?
   a. Lord Canning b. Lord Dufferin
c. Lord Mayo d. Lord Elgin
44. Gandhiji’s famous Quit India call to the British was given in
   a. 1940 b. 1942 c. 1941 d. 1943
45. Name the Mughal emperor who was more and adventurer than a ruler?
   a. Babur b. Humayun
c. Akbar d. Aurangzeb
46. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
   a. 1769 - Battle of Buxar b. 1798 - Permanent settlement of Bengal
   c. 1919 - Jallianwala Bagh tragedy d. 1890 - India National Congress
47. The custom of Sati was abolished during reign of
   a. Dalhousie b. William Bentinck
c. Rippon d. Cornwallis
48. The partition of Bengal is associated with the Governor General
   a. Lord Canning b. Lord Dalhousie
c. Lord Curzon d. Lord Amherst
49. The muslim league was formed in
   a. 1909 b. 1919 c. 1906 d. 1911
50. Lord Wellesley followed to expand the British rule through
   a. Doctrine of lapse b. Subsidiary alliance
c. Partitioning India d. Annexing princely states
51. The use of fire was invented during the period of
   a. palaeolithic b. Mesolithic c. chalcolithic d. Neolithic
52. How old is the Indus valley civilization?
   a. 2000 years b. 3000 years c. 4000 years d. 5000 years
53. The book which deals with history of Kashmir Kings is
   a. Sakunthala b. Rajatharangini
c. Indica d. Mudrakshasa
54. Buddhism was divided during the period of
55. Alexander, the great belongs to which country?
56. The title ‘Devanama Priya’ can be matched with
   a. GautamaPutra Satakarmi b. Kautilya
57. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
   a. Hindus - Vedas
   b. Christians - Bible
   c. Muslims - Quran
   d. Sikhs - Ramayana

58. Kanishka is called as Ashoka-II because of
   a. his Buddhist policy
   b. his victory
   c. his administration
   d. his tolerance of other religion

59. Which of the following temples was built by the Pallavas?
   a. Shore temple - Mahabalipuram
   b. Brahadeeswara temple - Thanjavur
   c. Sun temple - Konark
   d. Meenakshi temple - Madurai

60. Big temple of Thanjavur was constructed by
   a. Karikalan
   b. Rajendra Cholan
   c. Kulothunga Cholan
   d. Rajarajan

61. Pulikesin II was defeated by
   a. Harsha
   b. Ashoka
   c. Narasimha Varma
   d. Mahendra Varma

62. Bhaku movement aimed at
   a. abolishing idol worship
   b. eradicating caste system
   c. populating Hinduism
   d. establishing a new religion

63. Battle of Talikota was fought in
   a. 1526
   b. 1655
   c. 1665
   d. 1565

64. The correct chronological order of the four dynasties is
   a. Lodi - Tughluq - Slave - Khilji
   b. Tughluq - Slave - Khilji - Lodi
   c. Slave - Khilji - Tughlu - Lodi
   d. Khilji - Slave - Lodi - Tughluq

65. The Indus valley people worshipped
   a. Indra
   b. Varuna
   c. Sun God
   d. Pasupati

66. The chief occupation of the people of Vedic period was
   a. trade
   b. cattle rearing
   c. agriculture
   d. carpentry

67. Original Ramayana was written by
   a. Tulsidas
   b. Kirtidas
   c. Kashiramdas
   d. Valmiki

68. The Greco-Roman merchants visiting Tamil Nadu during the Sangam Age were referred to in the Tamil literature as
   a. Yavanasa
   b. Pahalvas
   c. Kushans
   d. None of these

69. Which of the following is the contribution of the Mauryans to Tamil culture?
   a. Sanskrit
   b. Brahmi Script
c. Kharoshthi script       d. Parkrit
70. Mahayana Buddhism came into existence during the reign of
   a. Ajanta Shatru       b. Ashoka
   c. Vikramaditya        d. Kanishka
71. The Jain Saint Bhadrabahu was the contemporary of
   a. Nagarjuna             b. Gowtamanputra Satakarmi
   c. Chandra Gupta Maurya d. Rudradaman
72. Who amongst the Hindu Kings is known as the Indian Nepoleon?
   a. Harsha                 b. Ashoka
   c. Samudhra Gupta        d. Chandra Gupta II
73. Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of
   a. Chandra Gupta Maurya b. Harsha
   c. Chandra Gupta II      d. Kanishka
74. The single most important item of the Chola empire was
   a. dye stuff             b. horses
   c. precious stones       d. metal wares
75. The Mahabalipuram sea-shore temple in Tamil Nadu was built during the reign of which of the following dynasties?
   a. Chola dynasty        b. Chalukya dynasty
   c. Pallava dynasty      d. Pandya dynasty
76. Who was the first Muslim invader in India?
   a. Muhammed Ghori       b. Mohammad Gajni
   c. Muhammad –Bin-Quasim d. Chengiz Khan
77. Artillery was use for the first time in India by
   a. Taimur                b. Aia-ud-din-Khilji
   c. Babur                d. Sheesah Suri
78. William Hawkins visited the Mughal court during the reign of
   a. Akbar                  b. Jehangir
   c. Shahjahan             d. Aurangazeb
79. The foundation of Portuguese in India was laid by
   a. Vasco da Gama         b. Bartholomeu Dias
   c. Almedia               d. Alfonso Albuquerque
80. The inscription which gives details about village administration by assemblies and committees during pandya period is
   a. Uttaramerur inscription
   c. Aihole inscription d. None of these
81. Among the Europeans, who were the first settlers in India?
   a. The French             b. The Portuguese
   c. The English           d. The Dutch
82. The Battle Adayar was fought between
   a. The Nawab of Karnataka and the French       b. The French and the English
83. Muhammad-bib-Tughlaq shifted his capital from Delhi to

84. Market regulations were introduced by
   a. Sher Shah  b. Muhammad-bin-Tighlaq
c. Ala-ud-din Khilji  d. Firoz Tughlaq

85. The Indian planning commission was setup in the year
   a. 1947  b. 1950  c. 1951  d. 1955

86. When did our constitution come into force?
   a. 15th August,1947  b.26th November, 1949
c. 26th January,1950  d. 2nd October, 1952

87. Who was the chairman of the constituent assembly?
   a. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar  b. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
c. Pandit Jawahararl Nehru  d. Sardar Vallabhai Patel

88. Who was the first woman Dalit Chief Minister of a state?
   a. Miss.Mayavathi  b. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
c. Mrs. Padmaja Naidu  d. Mrs. Nandhini Satpati

89. Who was mainly responsible for the forming of Indian National Congress?
   a. Alan Octavlan Hume  b. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
c. Lala Lajpat Ral  d. None of these

90. Which one of the following is regional party?
   a. C.P.I.  b. B.J.P
c. National Conference  d. National front

91. The Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy took place in the year
   a. 1919  b. 1935  c. 1942  d. 1945

92. The Surat split in Indian National Congress took place in the year
   a. 1907  b. 1911  c. 1915  d. 1921

93. Which of the following pairs depicts the right combination?
   a. Jawaharlal Nehru  - ‘Do or die’
   b. Mahatma Gandhi - ‘Swaraj is my birth right’
c. Sardar Patel  - ‘Delhi Chola’
d. S.C. Bose  - ‘Give me blood, I will give your freedom’

94. From Mutts (religious-centres) in four carners of India were established by
   a. Swami Vivekananda  b.Rama Krishna Paramahamsa
c. Shankaracharya  d. Swami Shraddhanand

95. Rama Krishna Mission was founded by
   a. Paramahamsar  b. Vinoba Bhave
c. Rama Krishna  d. Vivejananda

96. ‘Artha Shastra’ was written by
   a. Kalidas  b. Kautilya
c. R.K.Narayan  d. Banabhatta
97. Home Rule League was started by
   a. Annie Besant  b. Morarji Desai  
   c. Motilal Nehru  d. B.G.Tilak
98. Father of Swadesi Movement in Tamil Nadu
   a. V.O. Chidambaram Pillai  b. Raja Gopalachariyar 
   c. Satyamoorthy  d. Subramaniya Siva
99. The first president of Indian National Congress was
   a. A.O. Hume  b. Gandhiji  
   c. W.C. Banerjee  d. Syed AhmedKhan
100. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lahore was murdered by
    a. Sukhdev  b. Bhagat Singh  
    c. Raja Guru  d. Nathuram Gotsae