

History Model Test Questions 7 in English With Answers

1. The first provisional Government of free India was inaugurated by Bose at
 - a. Rangoon
 - b. Imphal
 - c. Kohima
 - d. Singapore**
2. Approximate number of princely states in India at the time of Independence was
 - a. 300
 - b. 700
 - c. 600**
 - d. 150
3. The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place in the year
 - a. 1919**
 - b. 1929
 - c. 1899
 - d. 1909
4. The first war of Indian Independence took place during the period of
 - a. Warren Hastings
 - b. Lord Canning**
 - c. Rippon
 - d. Dalhousie
5. The founder of Portuguese power in India was
 - a. Vasco-da-Gama
 - b. Danes
 - c. Salsette
 - d. None of them**
6. Civil disobedience movement in India took place in
 - a. 1930**
 - b. 1916
 - c. 1912
 - d. 1908
7. Quit India movement took place in
 - a. 1938
 - b. 1940
 - c. 1942**
 - d. 1936
8. A secular state is a state
 - a. where there is no religion
 - b. which abolishes religion
 - c. where there is only one religion
 - d. where all religions are free and equal**
9. Dada Bhai Naoroji was
 - a. Leader of Parsi Community**
 - b. Leader of Muslim Congress
 - c. Leader of Indian National Congress
 - d. Government servant
10. "Give me blood, I will give you freedom" said by
 - a. Subhash Chandra Bose**
 - b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - c. Bhagat Singh
 - d. Mohammed Ali Jinnah
11. Mangal Pande was
 - a. Warrior**
 - b. Social reformer
 - c. Poet
 - d. A man who provoked the army for revolt
12. The principle of Panchasheela was framed in
 - a. Colombo
 - b. Hongkong
 - c. Moscow**
 - d. London
13. Before Independence Pondicherry was under the rule of
 - a. The Dutch
 - b. The French**
 - c. The English
 - d. The Spanish
14. The Tamil poet who injected the spirit of Nationalism and National Integration
 - a. Bharathidasan
 - b. Kavimani
 - c. Bharathiyar**
 - d. Sadanandha Bharathi
15. "Jai Jawan! Jai Krisan!" slogan was contributed by
 - a. Nehru
 - b. Lal Bahadur Shastri**

- c. Indira Gandhi
d. Valla Bhai Patel
16. "Search for Truth"- Whose autobiography is this?
a. Gandhiji
b. **Dr. Zakir Hussain**
c. Dr. S.Radha Krishnan
d. Kumaran Asan
17. "Untouchability is a crime against god" who said this?
a. Vallalar
b. Swami Vivekananda
c. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
d. **Gandhiji**
18. Gandhiji has matrimonial relations in Tamil Nadu with
a. **Rajaji**
b. Satyamoorthi
c. Krishnamoorthi
d. C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer
19. The main political weapon used to exert pressure upon the Government against partition of Bengal
a. Satyagraha
b. Civil Disobedience
c. Non-cooperation
d. **Swadesi and Boycott**
20. The first Muslim President of Indian National Congress
a. **BadrudeenTyabjee**
b. Abul Kalam Azad
c. Rafi AhmedKidwai
d. Hakim Ajmal Khan
21. The Rowlatt Act 1919 enabled the Government to suspend the right of
a. Free speech
b. Occupation
c. **Habeus corpus**
d. Movement
22. The word "Sangam" in the early history of Tamil Nadu denotes
a. Academy of learned man
b. **Assembly of poets**
c. Collection of scholarly works
d. Scholarly debates
23. During the sangam age Madurai was the capital of
a. Cholan
b. **Pandyan**
c. Pallavan
d. Cheran
24. Which of the following deities is not considered to be one of the term incarnations of Vishnu?
a. Rama
b. Parasurama
c. **Ganapathi**
d. Narasimha
25. The Vijayanagar empire was formed by
a. **Harihara Puckar**
b. Shivaji
c. Krishna Devaraya
d. Pratap Singh
26. The first English Presidency in India was established at
a. **Surat**
b. Agra
c. Kolkata
d. Calicut
27. The name Indian National Congress was given by
a. Ranade
b. **Dadabhai Naoroji**
c. W.C. Banerjee
d. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
28. The epic Ramayana was written for the first time by
a. **Valmiki**
b. Vyasa
c. Tulsidasa
d. Kalidasa
29. Saint Manichavasagar write

- a. Thirupugal
c. Thirumanithiram
- b. Thevaram
d. Thiruvvasagam
30. Commission to study centre-state relation
a. Sarkaria Commission
c. Varma Commission
- b. Paul Commission
d. Siva Subramaniam Commission
31. Panchayat Raj system in India was first introduced in
a. Bihar
c. Rajasthan
- b. Tamil Nadu
d. West Bengal
32. Of the following who is connected with the integration of princely states?
a. Nehru
c. Vallab Bhai Patel
- b. Rajendra Prasad
d. Rajaji
33. Sepoy's mutiny was otherwise known as
a. Civil war
c. Religious war
- b. War of peace
d. The first war of independence
34. When did the first war of Independence break out?
a. 1857 b. 1848 c. 1648 d. 1763
35. The political awakening in India began with
a. Vivekananda
c. Subramaniya Bharathi
- b. Dayananda Saraswathi
d. Dayananda Sarawswathi
36. The British viceroy were very much interested in
a. imperialism
c. socialism
- b. democracy
d. capitalism
37. As the rules of India Britain followed the policy of
a. unity
c. liberalism
- b. equality
d. divide and rule
38. As the rulers of Indian Britain followed the policy of
a. unity
c. liberalism
- b. equality
d. divide and rule
39. "The introduction of English helped the cause of unity in the country", said _____
a. Dadabhai Naoroji
c. Sarojini Naidu
- b. S.N.Banerjee
d. K.M.Panikar
40. The Kesari was a
a. book
c. magazine
- b. news paper**
d. treatise
41. What is known as the Bible of modern Bengali patriotism?
a. Vande Mataram
c. India for Indians
- b. Back to Vedas
d. Do or Die
42. R.C.Bandarkar who made the Indians feel their heritage was a
a. Political thinker
c. Western writer
- b. Philosopher
d. Gandhian thinker
43. Untouchability is a/an _____ evil

- a. economic
c. political
- b. religious
d. social
44. The person to champion the cause of untouchability was
a. Dr. Ambedkar
b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
c. Annie Besant
d. Madam Olcott
45. Who founded the theosophical society
a. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
b. S.N. Banerjee
c. Bala Gangadhar Tilak
d. Madam Blavatsky and Olcott
46. Madam Blavatsky and Olcott belonged to
a. Russia
b. U.S.A
c. India
d. Asia
Note: Madam Blavatsky – Russia, Olcott – U.S.A
47. Who was the prominent leader of the Theosophical society?
a. Gandhi
b. Nehru
c. C.R.Das
d. Annie Besant
48. Who introduced the permanent settlement system?
a. Dalhousie
b. Cornwallis
c. Curzon
d. Robert Clive
49. Who started the Bhoodan Movement?
a. Vinoba Bhave
b. Gandhiji
c. Dadabhai Naoroji
d. R.C.Dutt
50. Which of the following is correctly matched?
a. Regulating Act - 1773
b. Pitt's India Act - 1763
c. Fourth Mysore war - 1777
d. Sepoy's mutiny - 1837
51. Which of the following is correctly matched?
a. Sir Thomas Munro - Doctrine of Lapse
b. Cornwallis - Mahalwari System
c. Wellesley - Subsidiary army system
d. Warren Hastings - Abolition of sati
52. Which of the following is correctly matched?
a. Parliament of religion - Acharya Vinoba Bhave
b. Crusade against sati - Rama Krishna Paamahamsa
c. Movement of Welfare of women - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
d. Home Rule move - Anni Besant
53. Which of the following is correctly matched?
a. Indus valley civilization - Adamsmith
b. Hamppa - Alexander Cunningham
c. Vedic age 1200 B.C. - Plato
d. Vedic age 4000 B.C. - Prof. Max Muller

54. Which of the following is correctly matched?
 a. **Aryans** - **Sun worship**
 b. Seal of Indus valley - Lion
 c. Mahavira - Founder of Buddhism
 d. Epic age - Thiruvalluvar
55. Which of the following is correctly matched?
 a. Sangam Age - Dharma Vijaya
 b. **Kurunji** - **Lord Muruga**
 c. Ashoka - Jainism
 d. Buddha - Purananooru
56. Which of the following is correctly matched?
 a. Akbar Nama - Akbar
 b. **Humayun Nama** - **Gulbadan**
 c. Ibrahim Sagidi in - Translated Tirukural in Persian
 d. Badsha Nama - Amir Khushro
57. What is the correct sequence of the following?
 1. Battle of plassey
 2. Battle of Buxar
 3. Treaty of Allahabad
 4. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
 a. 3,2,1,4
 b. 2,3,1,4
 c. 4,2,1,3
 d. **1,2,3,4**
58. What is the correct sequence of the following events?
 1. Treaty of Aixla chapelle
 2. First Karnatic war
 3. Battleof Wandiwash
 a. 3,2,1
 b. **2,1,3**
 c. 1, 2,3
 d. 2,3,1
59. Give the chronological order of the four Governor Generals who had been in India at one time or the order:
 1. Lord Bentinck
 2. Lord Cornwallis
 3. Lord Dalhousie
 4. Lord Wellesley
 a. 1,2,3,4
 b. **2,1,4,3**
 c. 4,3,1,2
 d. 3,4,2,1
60. Give the chronological order of the four Battles that had taken place in India at one time or the other
 1. The invasion of Somnath
 2. The battleof Tarain
 3. The invasion of Malikafur on Mewar
 4. The invasion of the Mongolson North India
 a. **1,2,3,4**
 b. 1,3,2,4
 c. 4,3,1,2
 d. 3,4,2,1
61. What is the correct sequence of the following literacy works and sources?
 1. The Bhagavat Gita
 2. Rig Veda
 3. Mudra Rakshasa
 4. Raghuvamsam
 a. 2,3,1,4
 b. **2,1,3,4**
 c. 1,2,3,4
 d. 3,1,2,4
62. Give the chronological order of these rulers of North India.
 1. Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 2. Mohammed Bin Tughlaq
 3. Alauddin khilji
 4. Balban

- a. 4,1,2,3 **b.4,3,2,1** c. 1,2,3,4 d. 2,3,1,4
63. Give the chronological order of these rulers of TamilNadu.
 1. Nandi Varma III 2. Narasimha Pallavan I
 3. Parantaka I 4. Vijayalaya
a. 2,1,4,3 b. 1,2,3,4 c. 2,3,4,1 d. 1,4,3,2
64. What is the correct sequence of the following architectural events?
 1. Cave temples of Pallavas 2. Monolithic Temple of Pallavas
 3. Gangai Konda Cholapuram temple 4. Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi
a. 1,2,3,4 **b.1,2,4,3** c. 2,1,3,4 d. 4,3,2,1
65. Give the chronological order of these foreign travelers or historians who visited India.
 1. Megasthenes 2. Hiuen-Tsang
 3. Fa-Hien 4. Deimax
a. 1,4,3,2 b. 1,2,3,4 c. 3,2,1,4 d. 4,3,2,1
66. Give the chronological order of these foreign invaders of India.
 1. Alexander 2. Darius III
 3. Selucus Nikator 4. Cyrus I
a. 4,2,1,3 b. 3,4,2,1 **c. 2,3,1,4** d. 1,2,4,3
67. Give the chronological order of these ancient rulers in North India.
 1. Nandas 2. Ashoka
 3. Chandra Gupta Maurya 4. Samudra Gupta
a.1,3,2,4 b.3,2,1,4 c. 4,1,2,3 d. 2,3,1,4
68. What is the correct sequence of the following literary works in Tamil Nadu?
 1. Tevaram 2. Tolkappiam
 3. Manimekalai 4. Jivaka Cintamani
a. 2,3,1,4 b. 3,2,1,4 c. 1,4,2,3 d. 2,1,3,4
69. Consider the following statements:
 Assertion(A): The federal structure of the Act of 1935 was not implemented.
 Reason(R): The Indian princely states were not willing to join federation.
 Now select your answer according to the coding scheme given below:
 a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
 d. (A) is false, but (R) is true
70. Match list I correctly with list II and select your answer using the codes given below:
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| List I | List II |
| a. Third Anglo Mysore war | 1. Treaty of Bassein |
| b. Second Maratha war | 2. Treaty of Saguali |
| c. The Anglo Nepal war | 3. Treaty of Mangalore |
| d. Second Anglo Mysore war | 4. Treaty of Sriranga Pattinam |
- Codes:
 a b c d

- a. 4 1 2 3
- b. 3 2 1 4
- c. 2 3 1 4
- d. 3 1 2 4

71. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

- a. Minto-Morley Reforms - Dyarchy in the Provinces
- b. Pitt's India Act - Establishment of Board of control**
- c. Montague Chelmsford reforms - Proposed all India Federation
- d. The Government of India Act of 1935 - Communal Award

72. The demand of the moderate nationalist movement was for

- a. freedom
- b. a larger share in the council
- c. gradual reforms**
- d. rapid development of modern industries

73. Consider the following statements

Assertion(A): From 1905 onwards the Government of British India followed a policy of cordial co-operation towards the Indian states.

Reason(R): The growth of political unrest in British India put the Government of India to follow this policy.

Now select your answer according to the coding scheme given below:

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)**
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- c. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- d. (A) is false, but (R) is true

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

- | List I | List II |
|-----------------------|--|
| a. Lal Bahadur Sastri | 1. Srilankan Award |
| b. Jawaharlal Nehru | 2. Peaceful co-existence |
| c. Indira Gandhi | 3. Tashkent pact |
| d. Rajiv Gandhi | 4. Treaty of peace friendship and co-operation |

Codes:

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| b. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| c. | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| d. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

75. Who called the 1857 Revolt as the first war of Indian Independence?

- a. R.C. Majumdar
- b. V.D. Savarkar**
- c. S.N. Sen
- d. Tarachand

76. The magna carta of English education in India was

- a. The Hunter Education Commission
- b. The Indian Universities Act
- c. The Charles Wood's Despatch**

- d. The Saddler University Commission
- 77. The slogan of Hindustan socialist republican association was
 - a. Quit India
 - b. Vande Mataram
 - c. **Inquilab Zindabad**
 - d. Jai Hind
- 78. Gandhi launched his first hunger strike in
 - a. Champaran peasants issue
 - b. **Ahmedabad mills strike**
 - c. Jallianwala Bagh massacre
 - d. No co-operation movement
- 79. The first news paper that was published in India was
 - a. **The Bengal Gazette**
 - b. The Calcutta Gazette
 - c. The Hindu
 - d. The Calcutta chronicle
- 80. The significance of the Minto-Morley Reforms Act, 1909 was
 - a. it introduced diarchy in the provinces
 - b. it made provincial autonomy
 - c. **it made provision for separate electorates**
 - d. none of the above
- 81. The name of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar is closely associated with
 - a. abolition of sati
 - b. **widow marriage**
 - c. female infanticide
 - d. abolition of untouchability
- 82. East India Company’s monopoly of Indian trade was abolished in the year
 - a. 1805 A.D.
 - b. **1813 A.D.**
 - c. 1833 A.D.
 - d. 1853 A.D.
- 83. Who was the first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India?
 - a. Mayavathi
 - b. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
 - c. Justice Kalpana Rai
 - d. **Justice Fathima Bibi**
- 84. In 1962, China brought the war with India to an end, voluntarily, because
 - a. it humiliated India in the eyes of the world
 - b. it captured more than the land area it expected from India
 - c. U.N.O interfered
 - d. **it expected that USA might come for India’s help**
- 85. Consider the following statements:
 1. Rabindra Nath Tagore wrote Gitanjali
 2. He abundantly loved India, his motherland
 3. He condemned aggressive nationalism
 4. His Vishwa Bharathi aims at national welfare
 Of the statements:
 - a. 1, 2 & 4 are correct
 - b. 1,2 & 3 are correct
 - c. 1 and 2 are wrong
 - d. **1,2 and 3 are correct**
- 86. Which of the following is not a feature of the Prarthana Samaj?
 - a. it is a spiritual movement
 - b. It ran night schools for workers
 - c. female education was its prime aim
 - d. **to receive Hinduism by the practice of suddhi**
- 87. Match List I correctly with List II and select your answer using the codes given below:

List I	List II
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- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Shre-e-Punjab | 1. Madan Mohan Malaviya |
| b. Gurudev | 2. T-Prakasam |
| c. Andhra Kesari | 3. Lala Lajpat Rai |
| d. Mahamanya | 4. Rabindranath Tagore |

Codes

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| b. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| c. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| d. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

88. The Tanjore Big Temple is worldwide famous because,
- UNESCO adopted this as India's cultural symbol
 - Its vimana is taller than its Gopura
 - Its eighty ton sikhara is a monolith**
 - It has the biggest 'Nandhi Pavilion'
89. Who among the following organized the party in U.S.A.?
- V.D. Savarkar
 - Hardayal**
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Krishna Verma
90. Which is the correct sequence of the following developments in the constitutional history of India?
- Cabinet Mission plan
 - Minto-Morley report
 - Montague-Chelmsford report
 - Simon Commission report
- a. **2,3,4,1** b. 3,2,1,4 c. 1,4,2,3 d. 3,4,1,2
91. Who was the political guru of M.K. Gandhi?
- Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Gopala Krishna Gokhale**
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Bibin Chandra Pal
92. The flag of Swaraj was unfurled by
- Dadabhai Naoroji
 - S.N. Banerjee**
 - W.C. Banerjee
 - Ranade
93. The first woman president of the Indian National Congress was
- Sarojini Naidu
 - Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
 - Kasturba Gandhi
 - Annie Besant**
94. The first meeting of the Indian National Congress was to be held in
- Mumbai
 - Poona**
 - Delhi
 - Kolkata
95. The first Indian lady to become the Governor of Uttar Pradesh in free India was
- Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
 - Sarojini Naidu**
 - Indira Gandhi
 - C.R. Das
96. The Indian leader who was popularly known as the Sher-e-Punjab was

- a. Bipin Chandra Pal
c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b. Lala Lajpat Rai**
d. C.R. Das
97. The Home Rule movement set up by Annie Besant had its headquarters at
a. Poona b. Mumbai **c. Adayar** d. Mylapore
98. Consider the following statements:
The sepoy mutiny of 1857 failed because of
- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. localized revolt | 2. Bad leadership |
| 3. lack of military skill | 4. Lack of strategy |
- a. 1 alone is correct b. 1 and 2 are correct
c. 1, 2 & 3 are correct **d. All are correct**
99. Which one of the following is wrongly matched?
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Lord Lytton | - Lee commission |
| b. Lord Rippon | - Repeal of Vernacular Press Act |
| c. Lord Canning | - Queen Victoria's proclamation |
| d. Lord Mayo | - Wood's dispatch |
100. The title of 'Viceroy' was added to the Governor of India by the Act of
a. 1861 A.D. b. 1853 A.D. c. 1892 A.D. **d. 1858 A.D.**

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