

SECTION A : HISTORY

1

Indus Valley Civilization

A-2 || Indus Valley Civilization

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) all of these

7. Which of the following animals as figures surround the male deity in the Indus Valley Civilization?

1. Elephant 2. Tiger
3. Rhinoceros 4. Buffalo
5. Deer

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

8. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Cemeteries H and R 37	1. Daimabad
B. Dockyard	2. Mohenjodaro
C. Pashupati Mahadev Seal	3. Harappa
D. Copper chariot	4. Lothal

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	2	1
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 1	2	3	4
(d) 1	3	2	4

9. Which of the following Harappan sites are located in the Kutch region?

1. Desalpur 2. Dholavira
3. Lothal 4. Rojdi

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

10. The tank of Great Bath complex at Mohenjodaro had stairs on

1. Northern side 2. Southern side
3. Eastern side 4. Western side

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Harappa	1. Workmen's quarters
B. Lothal	2. Dockyard
C. Kalibangan	3. Dancing girl
D. Mohenjodaro	4. Furrowed land

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	4	3
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 1	2	4	3

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Harappan settlement)	List-II (River)
A. Lothal	1. Indus
B. Kalibangan	2. Sutlej
C. Ropar	3. Ravi
D. Harappa	4. Ghaggar
E. Mohenjodaro	5. Bhogavo

Codes :

A	B	C	D	E
(a) 5	4	2	3	1
(b) 2	5	1	4	3
(c) 4	5	2	3	1
(d) 5	4	3	2	1

13. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Harappa	1. Daya Ram Sahni
B. Mohenjodaro	2. Rakhaldas Banerji
C. Lothal	3. Amalanand Ghosh
D. Kalibangan	4. S.R. Rao

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	4	3
(c) 1	2	4	3
(d) 4	2	1	3

14. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

List-I	List-II
A. Manda	1. Jammu and Kashmir
B. Sutkangendor	2. Baluchistan
C. Daimabad	3. Maharastra
D. Alamgirpur	4. Uttar Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 3 and 4 | (b) 2, 3 and 4 |
| (c) all of these | (d) none of these |

15. Pair the Harappan settlements with the banks of rivers on which they were located:

A. Lothal	I. Indus
B. Kalibangan	II. Sutlej
C. Ropar	III. Ravi
D. Harappa	IV. Ghaggar
E. Mohenjodaro	V. Bhogao
A B	C D E
(a) V IV	II III I
(b) II V	I IV III
(c) IV V	II III I
(d) V IV	III II I

16. Some of the following place(s) has/have revealed archaeological evidence regarding pit-dwellings:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Dholavira | 2. Burzahom |
| 3. Gufkral | 4. Shortugai |

Which are those sites ?

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

17. Evidence of some of the animals are extremely rare in Harappan context:

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. Buffalo | 2. Camel |
| 3. Horse | 4. Pig |

Choose the right combination :

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

18. Evidence of trephination as a remedy for certain diseases comes from some of the following

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Lothal | 2. Harappa |
| 3. Burzahom | 4. Kalibangan |

Choose the right answer from the following combinations

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

19. Horse remains are found it :

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Surkotada | (b) Kalibangan |
| (c) Dholavira | (d) Manda |

Choose the correct answer from the following :

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) I, II and III | (b) II, IV and I |
| (c) I, III and IV | (d) I and III |

20. Some of the following is/are correct regarding Harappan civilization.

1. Three principal varieties of wheat occur
2. Three varieties of barley were cultivated
3. Lentils were cultivated
4. Among oil seeds, mustard, linseed and sesamum have been found

Which are those ?

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

21. Match list ‘A’ consisting of Harappan sites with list ‘B’ consisting of Industries related to list ‘A’ sites.

A	B
1. Nageshwar	(a) Shell-working
2. Kuntasi	(b) Bead-making
3. Harappa	(c) Copper-working
4. Rahman Dheri	(d) Terracotta cakes
5. Balakot	(e) Shell-bangles
6. Chanhuaro	

Choose the correct answer :

- | |
|----------------------------------|
| (a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d, 5-e, 6-a |
| (b) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d, 5-e, 6-b |
| (c) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c, 5-b, 6-e |
| (d) 1-d, 2-b, 3-e, 4-b, 5-c, 6-a |

22. List A consists of some Harappan sites and list B consists of the measurements of the scales found at places mentioned in list A. Match them correctly.

A	B
1. Harappa	(a) 25.56 mm
2. Mohenjodaro	(b) 93.4 mm
3. Lothal	(c) 6.7056 mm

Choose the correct answer :

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

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	4	(b)	7.	(b)	10.	(c)	13.	(c)	16.	(b)	19.	(a)	22.	(c)
2.	(c)	5.	(c)	8.	(a)	11.	(d)	14.	(c)	17.	(b)	20.	(a)		
3.	(b)	6.	(d)	9.	(a)	12.	(a)	15.	(a)	18.	(c)	21.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (c) Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Kalibangan show an identical town lay-out plan of the metropolis – the citadel and the lower city. At Kalibangan, the citadel shows a bipartite plan with no less than six mud-brick platforms.
2. (c) The statement regarding the worship of Mother Goddess is true but about the female terracotta figurines is false. The Harappan people produced a large number of terracotta figurines which were handmade. The figurines include humans, animals, birds, monkeys, dogs, sheep and cattle. Figurines of both humped and humpless bulls have been found.
3. (b) The statements 2 and 3 are correct. The Harappans cultivated wheat and barley, peas and dates and also sesame and mustard which were used for oil. However, the people cultivated rice as early as 1,800 BC in Lothal. The Harappans were the earliest people to grow cotton. Rakhigarhi, estimated to be the largest Harappan civilization site located in Hisar district of Haryana. This early Harappan settlement, considered bigger than Mohenjodaro, was listed among the 10 most endangered heritage sites in Asia.
4. (b) The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) was a Bronze Age civilization (3300–1300 BCE; mature period 2600–1900 BCE) extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India. It flourished in the basins of the Indus river, one of the major rivers of Asia, and the Ghaggar-Hakra river.
- At its peak, the Indus Civilization may have had a population of over five million. Inhabitants of the ancient Indus river valley developed new techniques in handicraft (carnelian products, seal carving) and metallurgy (copper, bronze, lead, and tin). The Indus cities are noted for their urban planning, baked brick houses, elaborate drainage systems, water supply systems, and clusters of large non-residential buildings.
- Sugarcane was not cultivated. Horse and iron were not used.
5. (c) Haryana was the outermost location of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization with centres such as Banawali and Rakhigarhi. The most extensive centre, Rakhigarhi, is now a village in Hisar district. The site is dated to be over 5,000 years old. Evidence of paved roads, drainage system, large rainwater collection, storage system, terracotta brick, statue production, and skilled metal working (in both bronze and precious metals) has been uncovered.
6. (d) All the statements are true. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization had achieved some spectacular standards when it came to town planning. Each city was carefully planned and at the peak of the civilization housed almost 40,000 people. Great Bath is also the most important public place in Mohenjodaro and the Granary was the largest building. The use of baked bricks was also found in building houses.
7. (b) The Pashupati is the only possibly male deity of Indus Valley Civilization, as depicted on various seals. This deity is surrounded by 4 wild animals and this gives an indication that it is Pashupatinath or a prototype of Lord Shiva. The deity is surrounded by 4 animals viz. an elephant, a tiger, a buffalo and a rhinoceros. Apart from this, there are 2 deers beneath the seat of the deity. The headdress of the deity has two horns. It wears as number of bangles and has a pectoral round the neck, and an inscription of seven letters appears at the top.
8. (a) The correct matching pairs are—cemeteries H and R37 with Harappa, Dockyard and Lothal, Pashupati Mahadev Seal and Mohenjodaro, Daimabad with copper chariot.

9. (a) Desalpur (Gunthli) is a site belonging to Indus Valley Civilization located at Nakhtrana Taluka, Kutch district, Gujarat, India. This site is of modest dimensions, (130 m (427 ft) by 100 m (328 ft)) situated on the northern banks of once depredatory (erosive) stream, Bamu-Chela, an affluent of the Dhrud river.
Dholavira is an archaeological site in Bhachau Taluka of Kutch district, in the state of Gujarat in western India, which has taken its name from a modern village 1 km (0.62 mi) south of it. It is one of the five largest Harappan sites and most prominent archaeological sites in India belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization.
10. (c) The Great Bath is one of the best-known structures among the ruins of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization at Mohenjodaro in Sindh, Pakistan. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Great Bath was built in the 3rd Millennium BCE, just sometime after raising of the ‘citadel’ mound on which it is located. The Great Bath of Mohenjodaro is called the “earliest public water tank of the ancient world”. The Great Bath measures 11.88 metres × 7.01 metres, and has a maximum depth of 2.43 metres. Two wide staircases, one from the north and one from the south, served as the entry to the structure. A one metre wide and 40 centimetres mound is present at end of these stairs.
11. (d) The correct matching pairs are—Harappa and workmen’s quarters, Lothal and Dockyard, Kalibangan and furrowed land and Mohenjodaro and dancing girl.
12. (a) The correct matching pairs are – Lothal and Bhogavo, Kalibangan and Ghaggar, Ropar and Sutlej, Harappa and Ravi, Mohenjodaro and Indus.
13. (c) The correct matching pairs are – Harappa and Daya Ram Sahni, Mohenjodaro and Rakhdalas Banerji, Lothal and S. R. Rao, Kalibangan and Amalanand Ghosh.
14. (c) All the matches are correct which are paired — Manda and Jammu and Kashmir, Sutkangedor and Baluchistan, Daimabad and Maharashtra, Alamgirpur and Uttar Pradesh.
15. (a) Lothal Excavated by R. Rao in 1953 Location: Gujrat on Bhogva river near Gulf of Combay. Kalibanga’s Location : Rajasthan on the bank of Ghaggar. Kalibanga means black bangles. Harappa Location : Montgomery District of Punjab (Pakistan) on the bank of Ravi. Mohanjodero excavated by R.D. Banerjee in 1922 Location : Larkana Dist. of Sind (Pakistan) on the bank of Indus.Ropar – Located at southern bank of the Sutlej, Punjab.
17. (b) Domesticated animals included dogs and cats, humped and shorthorn cattle, domestic fowl, and possibly pigs, camels, and buffalo. The elephant probably was also domesticated, and its ivory tusks were freely used.

2

Vedic Period/Post Vedic Period and Religious Movements

Vedic Period

1. Match the rivers of List-I with their vedic names given in List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Sutlej	1. Vipasha
B. Beas	2. Sutudari
C. Ravi	3. Asikini
D. Chenab	4. Parushni

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	1	4	3	2
(d)	1	2	3	4

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Rigveda	1. Gopatha Brahman
B. Yajurveda	2. Satapatha Brahman
C. Samaveda	3. Aitareya Brahman
D. Atharvaveda	4. Tandya Brahman

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	3	1
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	4	3	1	2
(d)	1	3	2	4

3. Which of the following animals have been mentioned in the Rigveda?

1. Cow 2. Horse
3. Goat 4. Buffalo

Indicate your answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Samhita)	List-II (Upanisad)
A. Rigveda	1. Chhandogya
B. Yajurveda	2. Mundaka
C. Samaveda	3. Katha
D. Atharvaveda	4. Kaushitaki

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	3	4	2	1

5. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Vedas are known as Shruti.

Reason (R): Vedas have been passed on from one generation to another through verbal transmission.

Codes:

- (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

6. Arrange these divine powers of Rigvedic period in the order of their importance
- Varuna
 - Agni
 - Indra
 - Soma
- Select the correct sequence from the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (b) 1, 3, 2 and 4 |
| (c) 3, 2, 1 and 4 | (d) 3, 1, 2 and 4 |
7. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I | List-II |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. Rigveda | 1. Dhanurveda |
| B. Yajurveda | 2. Gandharveda |
| C. Samaveda | 3. Shilpveda |
| D. Atharvaveda | 4. Ayurveda |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
8. Consider the following statements and mark the option which is correct?
- The Upveda of Rigveda is Ayurveda
 - Satpatha Brahman related to Yajurveda is lengthiest of all the Brahmans
 - Samaveda contains hymns sung by particular type of priests known as Udgatori.
 - The Upveda of Samveda is Adhwaryu.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 3 and 4 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) All of these | (d) None of these |
9. Regarding women in the Vedic period, which of the following are correct?
- They were allowed to study
 - They held good positions
 - They did not practice Purdah system
 - They attended Sabha and Samiti
- Which of the given above statements are correct?
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 3 and 4 |
| (c) 2 and 3 | (d) All of these |
10. Match List-I with List-II and choose correct answer from the codes given below the lists:
- | List-I
(Rigvedic name) | List-II
(Modern name) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Gomati | 1. Gomal |
| B. Kurmu | 2. Kurram |
| C. Suvaster | 3. Swati |
| D. Drishadvati | 4. Ghaggar |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
11. Consider the following statements:
- Indra was the most prominent God in the Rigvedic period.
 - Vishwamitra had composed Gaytri Mantra.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
12. The standard unit of value, used as medium of exchange during the Vedic period, was :
- Cow
 - Necklet of gold (niska)
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Pana
13. During the Rigvedic period the purpose of worshipping the gods was to :
- Secure spiritual upliftment
 - Gain material well-being
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Attain salvation
14. The Rigvedic concept of *Rita* denotes the :
- Cosmic order or law prevailing in nature
 - Ethical and moral order
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Amalgamation of 'All gods' into 'one'
15. Match the following Vedic gods with actual status or functions and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Pushan | I. God of heaven and father of Surya |
| (b) Savitri | II. Mother of Surya |
| (c) Aditi | III. God of light |
| (d) Dyaus | IV. God of marriages |

A-8 || Vedic Period/Post Vedic Period and Religious Movements

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	IV	III	II	I
(b)	IV	II	III	I
(c)	II	III	IV	I
(d)	I	II	III	IV

16. Which of the following Vedic sages are said to have been *dasiputras*? Choose the correct answer from the codes given below?
- Kavasa Ailusa
 - Dirghatamas
 - Visvamitra
 - Bhrigu
- Codes :**
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (b) 1 and 2 | (c) 2 and 4 |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 17-19) : Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) If 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
17. **A** – The Rigvedic king did not maintain an administrative machinery.
R – The Rigvedic economy could not support a large administrative machinery.
18. **A** – In the later-Vedic age the kingship became hereditary.
R – A formula from the *Satapatha Brahmana* is used to secure kingship for ten generations.
19. **A** – The later-Vedic people gradually left their pastoralist and semi-nomadic subsistence strategies.
R – The importance of agriculture as a means of livelihood grew rapidly during the later-Vedic phase.
20. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

- A. Abhidhamma

List-II

1. Matters of doctrine

Pitaka	and ethics
B. Sutta Pitaka	2. Rules of monk order
C. Vinaya Pitaka	3. Members of great community
D. Mahasanghika	4. Matters of psychology and metaphysics

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	4	1	2	3

Religious Movements

21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes:

List-I

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Birth | 1. Stupa |
| B. First Sermon | 2. Lotus and bull |
| C. Nirvana | 3. Dharmachakra |
| D. Parinirvana | 4. Bodhi tree |

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	1	2	4	3

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Ajit Kesh Kamblin | 1. Fatalism |
| B. Sanjay Vetalipulta | 2. Atomist |
| C. Pakudh Kachayan | 3. Materialism |
| D. Puran Kashyap | 4. Materialism-Syncicism |

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	1	2	3	4

23. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Tirthankara)	List-II (Birth place)
A. Rishabhanatha	1. Kashi
B. Sambhavanatha	2. Kausambi
C. Padmanabha	3. Saravasti
D. Parashvanath	4. Ayodhya

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 4	3	2	1

24. Arrange in a chronological sequence the following Varsavasas of Gautam Buddha during the first decade of his enlightenment?

1. Kausambi 2. Rajagriha
3. Risipattana 4. Vaisali

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

25. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below:

List-I (Jain Tirthankara)	List-II (Birth place)
A. Ajitnath	1. Kashi
B. Vimalnath	2. Hastinapur
C. Shantinath	3. Kampilya
D. Parshvanath	4. Ayodhya

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 4	3	2	1

26. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Life scenes of Gautam Buddha are represented in the Sanchi art.

Reason (R): Sanchi was intimately connected with the life of Gautam Buddha.

Codes:

- (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

27. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Hiuen Tsang spent about two years in Kashmir in the pursuit of Buddhist texts.

Reason (R): Kashmir was a renowned centre of Buddhist learning at that time.

Codes:

- (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

28. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Gautam Buddha spent the maximum number of rainy seasons of Saravasti

Reason (R): Prasenjit, the ruler of Kosala and Gautam Buddha were of the same age.

Codes:

- (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

29. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Jain Tirthankars)	List-II (Cognizance)
A. Santi Natha	1. Antelope
B. Malli Natha	2. Lion
C. Parswa Natha	3. Serpent
D. Mahavira	4. Water jar

A-10 || Vedic Period/Post Vedic Period and Religious Movements

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	4	3
(b) 4	1	3	2
(c) 2	3	1	4
(d) 1	4	3	2

30. Who among the following teachers were visited by Siddhartha Gautama in the quest of knowledge before his enlightenment?

1. Alara Kalama 2. Udraka Ramaputra
3. Makkhali Gosala 4. Nigantha Nataputta

Indicate your answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

31. Match list ‘A’ with the list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the list:

List-A	List-B
1. <i>Brahmavarta</i>	A. The land between Saraswati and Drishadvat including Kurukshetra and the area occupied by Matsyas, Panchalas and Saursenas.
2. <i>Brahmarshidesha</i>	B. The land between the divine rivers Saraswati and Drishadvati
3. <i>Madhyadesha</i>	C. Region between the ocean on east and the ocean in the west and the Mountains.
4. <i>Aryavarta</i>	D. The region between the Himalayas and the Vidya Hills.

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	A	B	C	D
(b)	B	C	D	A
(c)	B	A	D	C
(d)	C	D	B	A

32. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List ‘A’	List ‘B’
A. <i>Shiksha</i>	1. Ritual
B. <i>Kalpa</i>	2. Grammar
C. <i>Vyakarana</i>	3. Pronunciation
D. <i>Nirukta</i>	4. Metre
E. <i>Chhanda</i>	5. Astronomy
F. <i>Jyotisha</i>	6. Etymology

Codes:

A	B	C	D	E	F
(a) 1	2	3	5	5	4
(b) 3	1	2	6	4	5
(c) 5	6	3	4	1	2
(d) 6	5	4	3	2	1

33. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List ‘A’	List ‘B’
A. <i>Nyaya</i>	1. Jaimini
B. <i>Vaisheshika</i>	2. Badarayana
C. <i>Sankhya</i>	3. Gautam
D. <i>Yoga</i>	4. Kanada
E. <i>Purva Mimamsa</i>	5. Kapila
F. <i>Uttara Mimamsa</i>	6. Patanjali

Codes:

A	B	C	D	E	F
(a) 5	6	4	1	2	3
(b) 4	3	2	1	5	6
(c) 3	4	5	6	1	2
(d) 1	2	3	4	5	6

34. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List ‘A’	List ‘B’
A. <i>Vitasta</i>	1. Ravi
B. <i>Asikni</i>	2. Chenab
C. <i>Parusni</i>	3. Jhelam
D. <i>Satadru</i>	4. Beas
E. <i>Vipasa</i>	5. Sutlej

Codes:

A	B	C	D	E
(a) 3	2	1	5	4
(b) 1	3	4	5	2
(c) 5	4	2	3	1
(d) 3	2	5	1	4

35. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List ‘A’	List ‘B’
(A) <i>Langala</i>		1. Does not appear in the Rigveda
(B) <i>Phala</i>		2. Leather strap of the plough
(C) <i>Sita</i>		3. Ploughshare
(D) <i>Hala</i>		4. Furrows
(E) <i>Varatra</i>		5. Plough

Codes:

	1	2	3	4	5
(a)	D	E	B	C	A
(b)	A	B	C	D	E
(c)	B	C	D	E	A
(d)	D	E	C	B	A

36. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List ‘A’	List ‘B’
(A) <i>Satapatha Brahmana</i>		1. Atharvaveda
(B) <i>Gopatha Brahmana</i>		2. Samaveda
(C) <i>Jaiminiya Brahmana</i>		3. Krisna Yajurveda
(D) <i>Taittiriya Brahmana</i>		4. Shukla Yajurveda

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	B	C	D	A
(b)	A	B	C	D
(c)	B	A	D	C
(d)	D	A	B	C

37. Match list ‘A’ with list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List ‘A’	List ‘B’
(A) <i>Hotri</i>		1. Atharvaveda
(B) <i>Udgatri</i>		2. Rigveda
(C) <i>Adhvaryu</i>		3. Samaveda
(D) <i>Brahmana</i>		4. Yajurveda

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	4	2
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	1	2	4	3
(d)	2	3	4	1

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	6.	(c)	11.	(c)	16.	(c)	21.	(b)	26.	(c)	31.	(c)	36.	(a)
2.	(b)	7.	(a)	12.	(c)	17.	(a)	22.	(a)	27.	(a)	32.	(b)	37.	(d)
3.	(d)	8.	(b)	13.	(c)	18.	(a)	23.	(d)	28.	(b)	33.	(c)		
4.	(b)	9.	(d)	14.	(c)	19.	(a)	24.	(d)	29.	(d)	34.	(a)		
5.	(a)	10.	(b)	15.	(a)	20.	(d)	25.	(d)	30.	(d)	35.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

Vedic Period

3. (d) The fauna of the Rigveda is yet more obviously Indian including peacocks (Mayur), swans (Hamsa), water buffalos (Mahish), gaura (another type of buffalo or the Indian bison), camels (Ushtra) and elephants (Hasti) — all of which are common to the region. Horse and cow were the two most important animals during this period.
4. (b) Some of the important Upanishads are: Aitareya, Kausitaki (belong to Rigveda); Chhandogya, Kena (belong to the Samaveda); Katha, Svetasvatara, Brihadaranyaka, Isa (belong to the Yajurveda); Mundaka, Prasna and Mandukya (belong to the Atharvaveda). The correct matching pairs are – Rigveda and Kaushitaki, Yajurveda and Katha, Samaveda and Chhandogya, Atharvaveda and Mundaka.
5. (a) The Vedas are said to have been passed on from one generation to the next through verbal transmission and are, therefore, also known as Shruti (to hear) or revelation.
Shruti is "that which has been heard" and is canonical, consisting of revelation and unquestionable truth, and is considered eternal. Shruti describes the sacred texts comprising the central canon of Hinduism viz. Vedas, Brahmans, Aranyakas, and Upanishads.
6. (c) The correct sequence of divine powers of Rigveda is Indra, Agni, Varuna and Soma.
- Indra:** Indra was the most important divinity and was lord of war. 250 hymns have been devoted to only Indra in Rigveda, which is highest for any of the

gods. His other names are: Car-warrior (Rathestha); A winner (Jitendra) and Soma Drinker (Somapa).

Agni: Agni is the god of fire and acceptor of sacrifices. He was considered to be an intermediary between gods and men. 200 hymns have been devoted to only Agni in Rigveda while Agni is mentioned in 218 hymns.

Varuna: Varuna is the god of the sky, of water and of the celestial ocean, as well as a god of law called Rita, and of the Patal Loka (Under world). He is one of the most prominent Devas in the Rigveda, and lord of the heavens and the earth. 46 hymns are dedicated to Varuna in Rigveda.

Soma: Soma was prepared by extracting juice from the stalks of a certain plant, and the Soma god was god of the plants. 123 hymns are dedicated to Soma and most of them are from Soma Mandala.

Visvedevas: They are various Vedic gods taken together as a whole headed by Indra. 70 hymns are dedicated to Visvedevas in Rigveda.

Yama: Yama is considered to have been the first mortal who died and espied the way to the celestial abodes, and in virtue of precedence, he became the ruler of the departed. He is the guardian of the world of dead. His twin sister is Yami and both Yama and Yami are children of Surya.

Surya: Surya is the Sun god and 8 hymns are dedicated to Surya in Rig-Veda.

Other Rigvedic gods:

Savitri: The Gayatri Mantra is dedicated to Savitri.

Pusan: The guardian of the Jungle Paths and Roads.

Vishnu: A comparatively minor god in Rigveda.

Vayu: Wind god

Dyaus: Father of heaven

Aditi: Goddess of eternity

Maruts: Storm spirits

Gandhrava: Divine musicians

Ashvins: Divine doctors

Rbhush: Three semi-divine deities of Rigveda.

7. (a) The Upavedas (the auxiliary vedas) were traditionally associated with vedas:
 1. Ayurveda (medicine): Rigveda
 2. Gandharveda (music): Samaveda
 3. Dhanurveda (archery): Yajurveda
 4. Shilpveda (craft): Atharvaveda
8. (b) The statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct. The Upveda of Rigveda is Ayurveda. Satpatha Brahman related to Yajurveda is the lengthiest of all the Brahmans. Samaveda contains hymns sung by Udgatori.
9. (d) The Rigvedic society was a free society. The Aryans evidently preferred male child to female child. However, females were as free as their male counterparts. Education was equally open for boys and girls. Girls studied the Veda and fine arts. Women never observed Purdha in the Vedic period. They enjoyed freedom in selecting their mates. But divorce was not permissible to them. In the family, they enjoyed complete freedom and were treated as Ardhanganis.
10. (b) The correct pairs of Rigvedic names and modern names are:

Rig-Vedic Name	Modern Name
Sindhu	Indus
Vitase	Jhelum
Askini	Chenab
Purushni	Ravi
Vipas	Beas
Sutudari	Satluj
Gumal	Gomati
Krumu	Kurram
Drishdvati	Ghagghar
Suvastu	Swat

11. (c) Indra was the most powerful and popular god. He lived in heaven. He was the god of thunder, lightning. Many hymns of the Rigveda are offered in his name. The Gayatri Mantra is a highly revered Mantra, based

on a Vedic Sanskrit verse from a hymn of the Rigveda, attributed to the Rishi (sage) Vishvamitra.

12. (c) The Vedic period shows that the vedic people used cows as a medium of exchange. Niska and hiranyapinda, perhaps, were two types I of metallic medium of exchange prevalent in Vedic India. Rigvedic niskas and hiranyapindas, in this period, stood as a link between the money and currency stages of the development of the economy.
14. (c) The concept of *Rita* was perhaps the noblest flight of the rigvedic thoughts. The world takes its regular course, day follows night, and season succeeds season because of *Rita*. Man must live according to *Rita*. Varuna was considered to be the guardian or upholder of *Rita*. The rigvedic concept of *Rita* denotes the cosmic order or law prevailing in nature.
16. (c) These are the vedic names of rivers.
20. (d) The Abhidhamma Pitaka is the last of the three Pitakas constituting the Pali Canon, the scriptures of Theravada Buddhism. Abhidhamma has been variously described as philosophy, psychology, metaphysics, etc.

Sutta Pitaka matches with matters of doctrine and ethics.

The Vinaya Pitaka is a Buddhist scripture, one of the three parts that make up the Tripitaka. Its primary subject matter is the monastic rules for monks and nuns.

Mahasanghika matches with members of great community.

Religious Movements

21. (b) Symbol of 5 great events of Buddha's life

Event	Symbol
Buddha's birth	Lotus & bull
The great departure (Mahabhinishkramana)	Horse
Enlightment (Nirvana)	Bodhi tree
First sermon (Dhammachakraparivartan)	Wheel
Death (Parinirvana)	Stupa

A-14 || Vedic Period/Post Vedic Period and Religious Movements

22. (a) Early Buddhist texts speak of six foremost opponents of Lord Buddha who were:
1. Ajit Kesh Kamblin—Believed in Materialism
 2. Maskari Gosal—Founder of Ajivaka sect
 3. Puran Kasyap—Atomist
 4. Pakudh Katayam—Believed in Fatalism
 5. Sanjay Vethaliputta—Believed in materialism synicism
 6. Niggantha Nathputta—He was Bhagvan Mahavir
23. (d) **List of 24 Tirthankars and their birth places**

Name	Birth place
1. Rishabha (Adinath)	Ayodhya
2. Ajitnath	Ayodhya
3. Sambhavanath	Sravasti
4. Abhinandannath	Ayodhya
5. Sumatinath	Ayodhya
6. Padmabrabha	Kausambi
7. Suparshvanath	Kasi (Banaras)
8. Chandraprabha	Chandrapuri
9. Pushpadanta (Suvidhinatha)	Kakandi
10. Shiatnath	Bhadrikapuri
11. Shreyansanath	Simhapuri
12. Vasupujya	Champapuri
13. Vimalnath	Kampilya
14. Anantnath	Ayodhya
15. Dharmanath	Ratnapuri
16. Shantinath	Hastinapura
17. Kunthunath	Hastinapura
18. Aranath	Hastinapura
19. Malinath	Mithilapuri
20. Munisuvrata	Kusagranagara (Rajgrih)
21. Naminatha	Mithilapuri (Mathura)
22. Neminatha	Sauripura (Dwarka)
23. Parsvanatha	Kasi (Banaras)
24. Mahavira (Vardhamana)	Kundapura

26. (c) Sanchi is famous for outstanding specimen of Buddhist art and architecture, belonging to

the period between the third century BC and the twelfth century AD. The site of Sanchi was discovered in the year 1818 by General Taylor and an archaeological museum was established in 1919 by Sir John Marshall. However, Sanchi was not directly connected with events in the life of the Buddha, Sanchi became a pilgrimage site when Ashoka Maurya erected a stupa and column there.

27. (a) Hiuen Tsang arrived in Kashmir taking the route from Tibet and Ladakh. He had a significant influence in spreading Buddhism in Kashmir. When he had first arrived in Kashmir, Buddhism was a widespread religion. He later proceeded to Harsha's empire to learn more about Buddhism. He spent about two years in Kashmir in the pursuit of Buddhist texts. He studied under a renowned Kashmiri teacher.
28. (b) It is believed that Buddha spent 25 rainy seasons in Sravasti of which 19 he spent in the Jetavana Monastery and six in the Pubbarama monastery. It is also the place where he gave the maximum number of discourses and instructions. Prasenjit, the Kosala king, was the contemporary of Gautama Buddha.
30. (d) Gautama studied under various teachers and followed their practices until he mastered them all. His first teacher was Alara Kalama who taught a form of meditation leading to an exalted form of absorption called "the state of no-thingness", a state without moral or cognitive dimension. Gautama saw this was not going to solve suffering, and continued his search. The next teacher was Udraka Ramaputra who taught him meditative absorption leading to "the state of neither perception nor non-perception". Again, Gautama realised this was not the state he was looking for. (Both Alara and Udraka are by some scholars considered to be Jain followers.)
32. (b) Vedang are the auxiliary to the four Vedas essential for the correct interpretation of the Vedas. Mundaka Upanisad mentions that there are six Vedanga which are as follows:
1. Siksha is related to sound, letters, pronunciation, the method of teaching and learning of these basic elements.
 2. Kalpa: Vedic system involves Karmakaanda (system of prescribed acts and rituals).
 3. Vyakaran / Grammar:- Vyakarana is considered to be a principal part of the six Vedaangas.

4. Nirukta :- Nirukta is a kind of commentary on Nighantu, which is a collection of difficult words of the Veda.
5. The composition of the Vedas indicates consummate development of the knowledge of the poetic meter, chhandas.
6. The sixth Vedaanga relates to Jyotisa - astronomy and astrology. Jyotisa is considered to be the science of light, and it is looked upon as the eyes among the Vedaangas.
33. (c) Nyaaya Shashtra: The author of this Darshan is Rishi Gautama ji. The subject of this darshan is to attain Moksha (Salvation) by getting the philosophical knowledge.
- Vaisheshika Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Kanaad ji. He has described the true form of the Dharma.
- Sankhya Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Kapil ji and its subject is about the Prakriti and its products and Purusha.
- Yoga Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Maharishi Patanjali ji and it deals with the Saadhana, Dhyan, Samaadhi etc.
- Purva Mimaansa / Mimaansa Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Jaimini ji. The science of morals is discussed in detail. The concept of this darshan is Dharma.
- Uttar Mimaansa / Vedaant Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Vyasa ji and the subject is about the Brahmaa (Iswhar) and attainment of Brahmaa / Moksha (Salvation).
36. (a) In ancient times there were many Brahmanas, but currently only six are to be found:-
1. Aitareya Brahman Granth based on Rig Veda authored by Rishi Aitareya Mahidaas.
 2. Shankhyayan Brahman Granth based on Rig Veda
 3. Kaushtiki Brahman based on Rig Veda
 4. Shatapath Brahman Granth based on Yajurveda
 5. Maha-Tandya Brahman Granth based on Sam Veda
 6. Gopath Brahman Granth based on Atharva Veda
37. (d) Vedic (Shrauta) yajnas are typically performed by four Vedic priests, the hota, the adhvaryu, the udgata and the brahman. The Hotar, (priest), recites invocations and litanies drawn from the Rigveda. The adhvaryu is the priest's assistant and is in charge of the physical details of the ritual like measuring the ground, building the altar etc. mentioned in the Yajurveda. The udgatar is the chanter of hymns set to melodies (sāman) drawn from the Samaveda. The brahman is the superintendent of the entire performance, and is responsible for correcting mistakes by means of supplementary verses invoking the visvedevas (pantheon of celestials or devas).

3

Maurya Period and Post-Maurya Period

Maurya Period

1. The title 'Devanampriya' was used by
1. Ashoka 2. Dasharatha
3. Samprati 4. Brihadratha
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. Given below are the two statements one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The decline of Maurya Empire began after the time of Ashoka.
Reason (R): Ashoka followed the policy of Dhamma Vijaya and disbanded his army.
Which one of the following is true
(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
3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I (Ashoka's contemporary rulers)	List-II (Countries where they ruled)
A. Antiyoka	1. Cyrena
B. Autkina	2. Egypt
C. Maka	3. Macedoniya
D. Turmaya	4. Syria

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	2	3
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	3	2	4	1
(d)	4	3	1	2

4. Which of the following Mauryan pillars were surmounted by lion capital?
1. Koluha pillar
2. Lauriya Nandangarh pillar
3. Sanchi pillar
4. Sarnatha pillar

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

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

5. Match the following :
A. Devaputra 1. A land measurement unit
B. Gaulmika 2. An administrative unit
C. Kulyavapa 3. A royal title
D. Ahara 4. An officer

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	3	1
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	1	3	2	4

6. From which of the following source/sources it is learnt that Ashoka fought a fierce battle in Kalinga?
1. Separate Kalinga Rock Edict of Ashoka
2. Rock Edict XIII of Ashoka
3. Dipavamsa
4. Divyavadana

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

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

7. Who among the following kings paid enough attention towards water resource management in the Saurashtra region?

1. Chandragupta Maurya
2. Ashoka
3. Rudradaman
4. Skandagupta

Indicate the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

8. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. Uttarapatha | 1. Suvarnagiri |
| B. Dakshinapatha | 2. Takshashila |
| C. Prashi | 3. Tosali |
| D. Kalinga | 4. Patliputra |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

9. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A. Chandragupta	Maurya	1. Amitrochates	
B. Bindusar		2. Sandrocotts	
C. Ashok		3. Devanampriya	
D. Dasharatha		4. Buddha shakya	

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

10. Consider the following statements regarding description of Megasthenese.

1. Megasthenese describes the seven castes in India
 2. Megasthenese describes salavary system is not found in India
 3. There is no femme in India
 4. Writing skill was not developed in India.
- Which of the above statements are correct?

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

11. Match the following :

List-I

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Amatyas | 1. Concerned with economic function and some military duties |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|

- | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| B. Tirthas | 2. Highest category of official and were eighteen in numbers |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| C. Adhyaksha | 3. Functioned in administration and judicial capacity |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| D. Mahamattas | 4. The Arthashastra uses this term in the sense of a minister |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|

List-II

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

12. Match the five major Mauryan provinces with their capitals:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Uttarapatha
(Northern Province) | I. Ujjain |
| B. Avantiratha
(Western Province) | II. Suvarnagiri |
| C. Dakshinapatha
(Southern Province) | III. Tosali |
| D. Prachya
(Eastern Province) | IV. Pataliputra |
| E. Central Province | V. Taxila |

- | A | B | C | D | E |
|---------|-----|----|-----|----|
| (a) V | I | II | III | IV |
| (b) I | II | I | III | V |
| (c) II | III | I | IV | V |
| (d) III | II | I | IV | V |

Post-Maurya Period

13. Given below are two statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below—

Assertion (A): The society during Satavahana period was divided into four castes on the basis of profession.

Reason (R): They wanted a progressive society free from many narrow attitudes.

In the context of above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true, R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true, but R is false
 - (d) A is false, but R is true
14. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Like Buddha Jain Tirthankar is depicted on some Kushan coins.

Reason (R): Mathura was a great centre of Jainism during the Kushan period

Codes:

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

15. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Yajna Satakarni introduced the motif of ship on his coins.

Reason (R): Satavahan Kingdom had brisk maritime trade with distant countries.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are correct, R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are correct, 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

16. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): The Indo-Greek rulers were coming under the influence of Indian Culture.

Reason (R): Some coins of Agathocles bear the figures of Vasudeva and Balarama.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, 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

17. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Bacchanalian scenes are also found in Mathura art.

Reason (R): The Mathura artists were aware of the Gandhara art tradition.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, 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

18. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Gautamiputra Satakarni was opposed to the system of four Varanas.

Reason (R): Gautamiputra Satakarni provided patronage to Buddhist monks.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, 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

19. Who among the following performed Asvamedha sacrifice?

1. Pushyamitra sunga 2. Samudragupta
3. Pravarsena I 4. Pulakesin I

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

20. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Arikamedu was a centre of Indo-Roman Trade

Reason (R): Roman coins in good numbers have been found in Arikamedu excavation.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, 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

21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

List-I	List-II
A. Indo-Greek	1. Rudradaman
B. Shaka	2. Minandar
C. Parthiyau	3. Vim Kadfises
D. Kushan	4. Gondofarnis

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	1	2
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 1	2	3	4

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists :

List-I	List-II
A. Shunga	1. Prawarsen-I
B. Kanva	2. Kharvela
C. Chedi	3. Vasudeva
D. Vakataka	4. Bhagbhadra

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	3	4	2
(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 3	4	2	1

23. Arrange the following dynasties in chronological order of their arrival in Post-Maurya period.

1. Shakas 2. Indo-Greeks
3. Parthians 4. Kushans

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

24. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A): Gandhara school of art is also known as the Indo-Greek school.

Reason (R): Gandhara school was highly influenced by the Greece-Roman tradition.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true, 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

25. Match list ‘A’ with the list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List ‘A’	List ‘B’
1. Satavahana	A. Maues
2. Shunga	B. Pushyamitra
3. Saka	C. Simuka
4. Tocharian	D. Kujula Kadphisses

Codes:

1	2	3	4
(a) B	A	D	C
(b) A	B	C	D
(c) C	B	A	D
(d) B	C	D	A

A-20 || Maurya Period and Post-Maurya Period

26. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A' **List 'B'**

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. The Kushanas | A. The restorer of varnasrama-dharma |
| 2. The Satavahanas | B. First inscription in chaste Sanskrit |
| 3. The Sakas (western) | C. Visit of St. Thomas |
| 4. Parthians | D. Largest number of copper coins |

Codes:

- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) A | B | C | D |
| (b) D | A | B | C |
| (c) D | A | C | B |
| (d) A | B | D | C |

27. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A' **List 'B'**

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Devabhuti | A. The last Kanva king |
| 2. Susharman | B. The last Kushana king |
| 3. Vasudeva I | C. The last Shunga king |
| 4. Pulumavi II | D. The last Satavahana king |

Codes:

- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) A | B | C | D |
| (b) C | A | B | D |
| (c) B | C | D | A |
| (d) C | B | A | D |

28. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and list 'C' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A' **List 'B'** **List 'C'**

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. <i>Brihatkatha</i> | A. Hala | E. Ardha-Magadhi |
| 2. <i>Gathasaptasati</i> | B. Asvaghosa | F. Paisachi |
| 3. <i>Paumchariya</i> | C. Gunadhyā | G. Prakrit |
| 4. <i>Probodhachan-dodaya</i> | D. Vimalasuri | H. Sanskrit |

Codes:

- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------|------|------|------|
| (a) C, F | A, E | D, H | B, G |
| (b) C, E | B, F | A, H | D, G |
| (c) C, F | A, G | D, E | B, H |
| (d) D, H | C, F | B, E | A, G |

29. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A' **List 'B'**

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. <i>Ramacharita</i> | A. Asvaghosa |
| 2. <i>Katha-Tarangini</i> | B. Bhāsa |
| 3. <i>Sariputraprakarana</i> | C. Palita |
| 4. <i>Urubhangam</i> | D. Abhinanda |

Codes:

- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) A | B | C | D |
| (b) B | C | D | A |
| (c) D | C | A | B |
| (d) D | C | B | A |

30. List 'A' consists of the varna categories and the List 'B' consists of the material for sacrificial thread to be used by them. Match them and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A' **List 'B'**

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Brahmana | A. Flax |
| 2. Kshatriya | B. Cotton |
| 3. Vaisya | C. Not entitled to |
| 4. Sudra | D. Wool |

Codes:

- | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) B | A | D | C |
| (b) A | B | C | D |
| (c) B | C | D | A |
| (d) D | B | A | C |

31. Which of the following dynasties arose after the decline of the Satavahana empire ?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. The Abhiras | 2. The Ikshvakus |
| 3. The Chutus | 4. The Pallavas |

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

32. Given below are two statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below—

Assertion (A) : The traders usually moved in caravans.

Reason (R) : Dangers and uncertainties involved in long distance travel compelled them to go together.

- | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) If both A and R are correct, R being the correct explanation of A. |
| (b) If both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| (c) If A is correct but R is wrong. |
| (d) If A is wrong but R is correct. |

ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	6.	(b)	11.	(a)	16.	(c)	21.	(c)	26.	(b)	31.	(b)
2.	(c)	7.	(d)	12.	(a)	17.	(d)	22.	(d)	27.	(b)	32.	(a)
3.	(d)	8.	(b)	13.	(c)	18.	(d)	23.	(d)	28.	(c)		
4.	(a)	9.	(b)	14.	(d)	19.	(d)	24.	(b)	29.	(c)		
5.	(d)	10.	(d)	15.	(a)	20.	(a)	25.	(c)	30.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

Maurya Period

1. (b) Ashoka has called himself 'Devanampiya' and 'Priyadarshi' on his inscriptions. 'Devanampiya' means the beloved of the Gods and 'Piyadasi' means one whose appearance brings joy. These names are appropriate to Ashoka's nature.
The title of Devanampiya and religious adherence of the Mauryan ruler to Buddhism was continued by Dasaratha. Dasaratha (252–224 BC) was Mauryan Emperor from 232 to 224 BC. He was a grandson of Ashoka and had succeeded his father as the imperial ruler of India. Dasaratha is known to have dedicated three caves in the Nagarjuni Hills to the Ajivikas. Three inscriptions at the cave refer to him as 'Devanampiya Dasaratha' and state that the caves were dedicated by him shortly after his accession.
2. (c) The decline of Maurya empire began after the death of Ashoka. He died in 232 BC and his successors were not competent enough to control such a vast empire, which resulted in the gradual decline of the state. Seven kings followed Ashoka in succession in a period of 50 years. The empire was divided into an eastern and western part. Brihadratha Maurya was the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty. Ashoka was appalled at the grievous results of warfare and initiated a policy of dhamma vijaya (victory through dhamma). It has been suggested that Ashoka's pacifism has been exaggerated as there is no indication that he disbanded the army.
3. (d) The correct match list is :
- | Rulers | Country |
|----------|-----------|
| Antiyoka | Syria |
| Antikini | Macedonia |
| Maka | Cyrena |
| Turmaya | Egypt |
- In his thirteenth inscription Ashoka mentions five Greek contemporary kings-Antiyoka (Syria 261-246 B. C.) Turamaya (Egypt, upto 247 B.C.), Kairina Kamar (300-250 B.C.) Alika Sundara (Apiran, 272-258 B.C.), Autkina (Macedonia 278—339 B.C.). Historians find that all these rulers were thus before 258 B. C. The ruler of Apiran died in 258 B. C. but it finds mention in Ashoka's inscription.
4. (a) The pillars of Ashoka are a series of columns dispersed throughout the northern Indian subcontinent, erected or at least inscribed with edicts by the Mauryan king Ashoka during his reign in the 3rd century BC. The pillars, listed with crowning animal sculptures and the edicts inscribed, are as follows:
- Sarnath, near Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, four lions, Pillar Inscription, Schism Edict
 - Sanchi, near Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, four lions, Schism Edict
 - Kolhua Vaishali, Bihar, single lion, with no inscription
 - Lauriya-Nandangarh, Champaran, Bihar, single lion, Pillar Edicts I, II, III, IV, V, VI
- (b) Asoka's response to the Kalinga War is recorded in the Edicts of Asoka. The Rock Edict XIII and Minor Rock Edict I state that the Kalinga War prompted Ashoka to take Buddhist religion and to adopt the path of 'Dhamma Vijaya' (win through religion) and 'Ahimsa' (non-violence). After conquering Kalinga, Ashoka stopped the expansion of his empire and concentrated on spreading the Buddhist religion. Ashoka reigned for more than forty years more and brought prosperity and harmony to his sovereignty.

A-22 || Maurya Period and Post-Maurya Period

8. (b) The Mauryan empire was divided into provinces and the provinces divided into districts. Provinces during the Mauryan age with their capital were: Uttarapatha-Taxila; Dakshinapatha-Suvarnagiri; Prachya-Pataliputra; Kalinga-Tosali; Avantiratha-Ujjain. Ashoka appointed a representative in each province. The representatives were chosen for their ability and not on the basis of birth or high connections. They enjoyed considerable freedom in the administration of their provinces.
9. (b) In foreign Greek and Latin accounts, Chandragupta is known as Sandrocottus and Androcottus. He became well known in the Hellenistic world for conquering Alexander the Great's easternmost satrapies, and for defeating the most powerful of Alexander's successors, Seleucus I Nicator, in battle.
Bindusara Maurya (c. 320 BC – 272 BC) was emperor of the Maurya Empire from 298 BC – 272 BC. During his reign, the empire expanded southwards. The Greeks called him Amitrochates or Allitrochades – the Greek transliteration for the Sanskrit word 'Amitraghata' (Slayer of enemies).
In the third century B.C., King Ashoka of the Maurya dynasty supported and protected Buddhism and erected stupas and stone pillars at sites associated with Shakyamuni Buddha.
- Dasaratha is known to have dedicated three caves in the Nagarjuni Hills to the Ajivikas. Three inscriptions at the cave refer to him as 'Devanampiya Dasaratha'
11. (a) Amatyas, the highest category of officials and were eighteen in numbers. Tirthas, functioned in administration and judicial capacity. Adhyakshya, the Arthashastra uses this term in the sense of a minister. Mahamatras, were concerned with economic function and some military duties.
12. (a) The uttarapatha was the major trans-regional trade route of northern India. It stretched from the north west across the Indo-Gangetic plains up to the port of Tamralipti on the bay of Bengal.

Post-Maurya Period

13. (c) The society during the Satavahana period retained much of its earlier flexibility. Divided into four main classes the social condition during the Satavahanas was then rather contemporary.

The whole society was divided into four main classes, as for example maharathis, mahabhojas and mahasenapatis belonged to the first class and that was the highest class in the society. The Samantas also belonged to this class. Mahabhojas belonged to north konkar whereas maharastis belonged to the western ghats.

The second class comprised of the officials as well as non officials. Amathas, mahamatias and chandrikas were the officials which formed this class.

Among the non-officials were the naigama or merchant, the sarthvaha or the head of a caravan of traders and the stresthin i.e. head of trade guide, lekhaka or scribe, vaidya or physician, halakiya or cultivator, suvarnvara or goldsmith and gandhika or druggist etc. formed the third class.

Lastly the fourth class was comprised of the vardnika or carpenter, malakara or the gardener, lohavanija or blacksmith and dasaka or fisherman.

19. (d) Pusyamitra Sunga is said to have performed the Ashvamedha rite after he toppled Mauryan rule in 185 BC. A historically documented performance of the Ashvamedha is during the reign of Samudragupta I (died 380), the father of Chandragupta II. Special coins were minted to commemorate the Ashvamedha and the king took on the title of Maharajadhiraja after successful completion of the sacrifice.

Vakataka Dynasty 3rd (Century -5th Century AD) was founded by Vindhayashakti. Pravarasena I was the real founder of Vakataka empire. He performed four Asvamedha Yajnas.

Pulakesin I was a monarch from the Chalukya dynasty in the western Deccan region. Pulakesin performed sacrifices like Asvamedha, Hiranyagarbha, Agnistoma, Vajapeya, Bahusuvarna and Paundarika. These details are provided by his Badami Cliff inscription dated Saka 565 (543 CE).

23. (d) The correct chronological order is :Indo-Greeks, Parthians, Sakas, Kushan
24. (b) Gandhara school of art is also known as the Indo-Greek school because it was highly influenced by the Greece-Roman tradition.
27. (b) The Kanva dynasty replaced the Sunga dynasty, and ruled in the eastern part of India from 71 BC to 26 BC. The last ruler of the Sunga dynasty **Devbhuti** was overthrown by Vasudeva of the Kanva

dynasty in 73 BC. Susharman, the son of Narayana inherited the throne after his father. Susharman ruled for 10 years and later the Andhras overthrew him from power. The Andhras had captured Magadha in the tenth year of Susharman's reign. Susharman was the final ruler of the Kanva kinship. Vasudeva I was the last of the "Great Kushans." Named inscriptions dating from year 64 to 98 of Kanishka's era suggest his reign extended from at least 191 to 225 AD. He was the last great Kushan emperor.

28. (c) Brihatkatha is a mammoth work composed by Gunadhyā. Gunadhyā is told to record them in Paisachi dialect which is the language of the goblins. The Gāhā Sattasaī is a collection of poems in Maharashtri Prakrit. The poems mostly have love as a theme. The collection is attributed to the king Hāla, and it is the collection of about forty poems. The Ram epic Pauma-chariya by Vimala Suri may be called a Shvetambara work. This was composed 530 years after Mahavira's death, that is, in or about AD 4.

4

Gupta Period and Post-Gupta Period

Gupta Period

1. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Chinese traveller Fa-hien visited India in the reign of Chandragupta-II.

Reason (R): Fa-hien describes Chandragupta as ruling over his empire from his capital Patliputra.

Codes:

- (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
2. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Author)	List-II (Work)
A. Sudraka	1. Mrichhakatika
B. Visakhadatta	2. Mudrarakshasa
C. Kalidasa	3. Vikramovasiya
D. Bhavabhuti	4. Uttara Ramacharita

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	4	2	3	1
(d)	3	1	4	2

3. Which of the following is correctly matched?

Kings	Queens
1. Chandragupta-I	Kumaradevi
2. Samudragupta	Dattadevi
3. Chandragupta-II	Dhruvadevi
4. Kumargupta-I	Kuberanaga

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

4. Who among the following are known for their criticism of custom of Sati?

1. Kalidasa 2. Bana
3. Medhatithi 4. Madhava

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) None of these

5. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Time taken by the Earth to orbit the sun	1. Aryabhatta
B. Calculation of the value of π (pi)	2. Bhaskaracharya
C. Invention of the digit Zero	3. Budhayana
D. The game of snakes & ladders	4. Gyanadev

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	1	4	2	3

6. Arrange the following astronomers in their correct chronological order:
1. Aryabhatta 2. Brahmagupta
 3. Lagadhan 4. Varahamihira
- Choose your answer from the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 2 3 4 | (b) 2 1 4 3 |
| (c) 3 1 4 2 | (d) 4 3 2 1 |
7. Consider the following statements:
1. Chandragupta I was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty.
 2. Srigupta was the founder of Gupta dynasty.
 3. Chandragupta I was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who assumed the title of ‘Maharajadhiraja’?
 4. Bayana Hoard the biggest hoard of Gupta gold coins.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 4 | (b) 1, 3 and 4 |
| (c) 2, 3 and 4 | (d) 2 and 4 |
8. Which of the following are true about Samudragupta?
1. He is also known as ‘Kaviraja’
 2. He is known as “Lichchhavi Dauhitra”
 3. He built most extensive empire after Asoka.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 3 only |
| (c) 1, 2 and 3 | (d) 1 and 3 |
9. Which of the following is correctly matched?
1. Kshetra : Cultivated land
 2. Khila : Waste land
 3. Aprahta : Forest land
 4. Vasti : Pasture land
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 4 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (d) 2, 3 and 4 |
10. Kalidasa's works include
1. Abhigyan Sakuntalam
 2. Meghadootam
 3. Malavikagnimitra
 4. Ritusamhara
 5. Kumarsambhavam
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 3 and 5 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 | (d) 1, 4 and 5 |
11. Kumargupta-I assumed which of the following titles?
1. Mahendraditya
 2. Mahendrasinha
 3. Asvamedha Mahindra
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) 1 and 2 | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |
12. Arrange the following Gupta emperors in the chronological order
1. Samudragupta
 2. Chandragupta-I
 3. Skandagupta
 4. Chandragupta-II
- Select the correct answer from the code given below:
- Codes:**
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 2 3 4 | (b) 2 1 4 3 |
| (c) 4 3 1 2 | (d) 3 2 1 4 |
13. List 'A' consists of the dynasties and List 'B' consists of their capital cities. Match the lists and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List 'A' | List 'B' |
|---------------------|--------------|
| A. The Maghas | 1. Chanaka |
| B. The Vakatakas | 2. Manapura |
| C. The Rashtrakutas | 3. Kaushambi |
| D. Dakshina Kosal | 4. Pushkari |
| E. The Nalas | 5. Shripura |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D | E |
|-------|---|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (c) 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| (d) 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
14. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List 'A' | List 'B' |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| A. Mahendra-varman I | 1. Destroyer of the city of Ranarasika |
| B. Parameshvara-varman I | 2. Avanisimha (lion of the earth) |
| C. Simhavishnu | 3. Construction of Kailashnatha temple |
| D. Narasimha-varman II | 4. Beginning of rock-cut temples |

A-26 || Gupta Period and Post-Gupta Period

- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
15. Match list ‘A’ with the list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List ‘A’ | List ‘B’ |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| A. Vatapikonda | 1. Parameshvara-varman I |
| B. Ugradanda | 2. Nandivarman III |
| C. Avanivarnam | 3. Aparajita |
| D. Rajamartanda | 4. Narasimha-varman I |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
16. Match list ‘A’ with the list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List ‘A’ | List ‘B’ |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| A. <i>Trishasti-Lakshanamahapurana</i> | 1. Buddha-datta |
| B. <i>Gajashastra</i> | 2. Mahendravarman I |
| C. <i>Vinayavini-chchaya</i> | 3. Shripurusha |
| D. <i>Mattavilasa-prahasana</i> | 4. Chamundaraya |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
17. Match list ‘A’ with the list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List ‘A’ | List ‘B’ |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. <i>Kumaramaty</i> | 1. Minister of peace and war |
| B. <i>Sandhivigrahika</i> | 2. The provincial governor |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
- C.** *Uparika* 3. The chief cadre for recruiting high functionaries
D. *Akshapatal-adhikrita* 4. Scribe
E. *Divira* 5. Accountant
F. *Audrangika* 6. The official who collected the royal share in kind
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| (b) | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| (c) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
18. Match list ‘A’ with the list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List ‘A’ | List ‘B’ |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. <i>Janapadas</i> | 1. <i>Panchamandali</i> |
| B. <i>Rural areas</i> | 2. <i>Parishads</i> |
| C. <i>Towns</i> | 3. <i>Ashtakuladhi-karana</i> |
| D. <i>Districts</i> | 4. <i>Purapala</i> |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
19. Match list ‘A’ with the list ‘B’ and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :
- | List ‘A’ | List ‘B’ |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. <i>Chauroddharanika</i> | 1. Guild of artisans |
| B. <i>Dandapasika</i> | 2. Magistrate in towns |
| C. <i>Vinayasthitisthapaka</i> | 3. Watchman |
| D. <i>Kulika</i> | 4. Police |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

20. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
A. <i>Janakiharana</i>	1. Pravarasena Vakataka
B. <i>Kiratarjuniya</i>	2. Kumaradasa
C. <i>Ravanavadha</i>	3. Bharavi
D. <i>Setubandha</i>	4. Magha
E. <i>Shisupalavadha</i>	5. Bhatti

Codes:

A	B	C	D	E
(a) 1	3	2	4	5
(b) 4	3	1	2	5
(c) 2	3	5	1	4
(d) 2	5	3	4	1

21. Match the following commercial bodies with their actual meanings :

A. <i>Nigama and Sreni</i>	1. Modern Chamber of Commerce
B. <i>Sarthavaha</i>	2. Bankers
C. <i>Sresthi-Kulika-Nigama</i>	3. Guilds
D. <i>Sresthis</i>	4. Guilds of Caravan traders

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) III	IV	I	II
(b) II	I	III	IV
(c) III	IV	II	I
(d) IV	III	I	II

23. Arrange the following in their chronological order:

 1. Banja of Gujarat – Pratihara dynasty
 2. Hindushahi of Punjab and Kabul
 3. Rashtrakutas of deccan
 4. Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani
 - (a) 1 2 3 4
 - (b) 4 1 2 3
 - (c) 2 3 1 4
 - (d) 3 1 2 4

24. Which among the following sources describe Harsha's war with Pulakesin II.

 1. Harshacharita of Banabhatta
 2. Banskheda inscription of Harsha
 3. Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II
 4. Travels of Yuan Chwang

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

25. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below:

List-I (Dynasty)	List-II (Capital)
1. Chalukya of Gujarat	1. Tripuri
2. Kalachuris of Chedi	2. Anhilvad
3. Parmaras of Malva	3. Ajmer
4. Chahmans of Sakambhari	4. Dhara

Codes:

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22. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Fa-hien	1. Indian had no sense of history
B. Alberuni	2. There was no provision of death sentence
C. Heuin Tsang	3. Indian yield more than fairness required

Codes:

	A	B	C
(a)	2	1	3
(b)	1	2	3
(c)	3	2	1
(d)	1	3	2

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

26. Which of the following pair(s) are/is correctly matched?

1. Charasada	— Pushkalavati
2. Sirkap	— Takshila
3. Nagarjunakonda	— Vijaypuri
4. Ter	— Tamralipti

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

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27. Which of the following pairs is/are correct matched?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Madanvarma | — Chandella |
| 2. Sindhuraja | — Chahmana |
| 3. Vakpati | — Parmara |
| 4. Chandradeva | — Gahadavala |

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

28. Which of the following ports were situated on the east coast of South India?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. Kaveripattanam | 2. Korkai |
| 3. Musiri | 4. Tondi |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

29. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): King Dhanga after living for more than hundred years drowned himself in the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna.

Reason (R): Suicide at Prayaga had religious sanction and was considered meritorious.

Codes:

- | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (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 |

30. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Chola king Kulottunga exempted from taxes the village granted to Sailendra Chudamanivihara.

Reason (R): Kulottunga claims to have destroyed Kadarma.

Codes:

- | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (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 |

31. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Authors)	List-II (Historical Kavyas)
A. Hemachandra	1. Dvyasraya Kavya
B. Jayanka	2. Navasahshank Charita
C. Padmagupta	3. Prithviraja Vijaya
D. Sandhyakar Nandi	4. Rama Charita

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

32. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Dynasty)	List-II (State)
A. Kadamba	1. Odisha
B. Kharvela	2. Karnataka
C. Chalukya	3. Bengal
D. Pala	4. Gujarat

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

33. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Kachchavaha	1. Rana Kumbha
B. Rastrakuta	2. Bhioa
C. Parmar	3. Man Singh
D. Sisodia	4. Krishna-I

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	4	3	1	2

34. Arrange the following into sequential order and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

1. Rajaraja Chola I
 2. Aditya Chola
 3. Rajendra Chola
 4. Parantaka Chola

Codes:

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

ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	6.	(c)	11.	(d)	16.	(b)	21.	(a)	26.	(b)	31.	(a)
2.	(a)	7.	(c)	12.	(b)	17.	(c)	22.	(a)	27.	(b)	32.	(d)
3.	(c)	8.	(c)	13.	(c)	18.	(c)	23.	(d)	28.	(d)	33.	(d)
4.	(b)	9.	(b)	14.	(a)	19.	(d)	24.	(c)	29.	(a)	34.	(b)
5.	(c)	10.	(c)	15.	(c)	20.	(c)	25.	(b)	30.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

Gupta Period

1. (c) The Chinese traveller Fa-hein visited India in the reign of Chandragupta-II. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Fa-hein, who spent six years (405–411) in India during Chandra-gupta II's reign, spoke highly of the system of government, the means for dispensing charity and medicine (the emperor maintained free rest houses and hospitals), and the goodwill of the people. But he never visited the emperor or his court. Chandra-gupta II was a devout Hindu, but he also tolerated the Buddhist and Jain religions. The court of Chandragupta was made even more illustrious by the fact that it was graced by the Navaratna (nine jewels), a group of nine who excelled in the literary arts. Amongst these men was the immortal Kalidasa whose works dwarfed the works of many other literary geniuses, not only in his own age but in the ages to come. Kalidasa was particularly known for his fine exploitation of the shringara (romantic) element in his verse.
2. (a) The correct match list of author and their works is:

Author	Work
Sudraka	Mrichhakatikam
Visakhadatta	Mudrarakshasa
Kalidasa	Vikramovasiya
Bhavabhuti	Uttara Ramacharita

Sudraka's Michhakatikam (The Little Clay Cart) is unquestionably a master piece in the realm of ancient Sanskrit drama. If we expect literature of the time to faithfully represent the age, then The Little Clay Cart has achieved this criterion more than any other plays of ancient Sanskrit tradition. The Mudrarakshasa ("Signet Ring of the Rakshasa, the

chief minister of the last Nanda king"), a historical play in Sanskrit by Visakhadatta (4th century CE) narrates the ascent of the king Chandragupta Maurya to power in Northern India with the aid of Chanakya, his Guru and chief minister. Vikramovasiya (Urvasi Won Through Valor) is based on the old legend of the love of the mortal Pururavaas for the heavenly damsel Urvasi. Uttara Ramacharita (The story of Rama's later life), depicts Rama's coronation, the abandonment of Sita, and their reunion.

3. (c) The correctly matched pairs are:
 Chandragupta-I Kumaradevi
 Samudragupta Dattadevi
 Chandragupta-II Dhruvadevi

In a breakthrough deal, Chandragupta was married to Kumaradevi, a Lichchhavi princess the main power in Magadha. With a dowry of the kingdom of Magadha (capital Pataliputra) and an alliance with the Lichchhavis. Samudragupta's chief queen was named Dattadevi; and he seems to have had a number of sons by her and others; for we are told that he specially chose one of them, the later Chandragupta II, to succeed him. This seems to indicate that this prince was not the eldest son. Unfortunately, we have no details. Dhruvadevi was a queen of the Gupta dynasty. She reigned as the wife of Chandragupta II (380–415 AD) and mother of Kumaragupta (415–455 AD). Previously she had been married to Chandragupta's brother Ramagupta. She was a great patron of poets and gave shelter to many scholars in the Gupta court. Famed for her beauty and intellect, she was first married to the weak and cowardly son of Samudragupta, Ramagupta. Sometime later the mighty Shaka demanded of the Guptas that they hand over Dhruvadevi as a condition for peace.

4. (b) Bana and Medhatithi are known for their criticism of custom of Sati. In Bana's famous novel Kadambari (Kadambari, is the name of the heroine), the hero explains to a young widow, ready to ascend the funeral pyre, that Sati is absolutely useless and without logic: "It is a mistake of stupendous magnitude Dharma Shastras which criticize Sati, e.g. Medhatithi (10th C.): Sati is "non-scriptural" Sati is not supported by any authoritative law-book. Other critics of sati belong to the twelfth century (170 – 171). The Hindus from Banabhatta a 7th C poet to the Shaivatantrika. Medhatithi emphatically opposes it. The Shruti literature while it alludes to the custom of Sati in the Vedic verses, such as the Rigveda, the references are not unequivocal.
5. (c) The correct match list is:
 Aryabhatta — Invention of the digit zero.
 Bhaskaracharya — Time taken by the earth to orbit the sum.
 Budhayana — Calculation of the value of π (Pi)
 Gyandeva — The game of snakes and ladders
 Zero was invented in India by Indian mathematicians dating as early as 5th century. They widely used it in calculations, astronomy and astrology. Zero was spread by Arabians to the Europe and thereon it was spread all over. The famous Hindu mathematician, Bhaskaracharya, in his treatise Surya Siddhanta, calculated the time taken for the earth to orbit the sun to nine decimal places (365.258756484 days). Bhaskaracharya rightly calculated the time taken by the earth to orbit the sun hundreds of years before the astronomer Smart. His calculations was – Time taken by earth to orbit the sun (5th century): 365.258756484 days. The value of PI was first calculated by Budhayana, and he explained the concept of what is known as the Pythagorean Theorem. The game of snakes and ladders is most popular in almost all houses and across all countries of the world. The credit for the game should go to the 13th century Marathi saint poet composer Gyanadev, Jnanadeva , also known as Jnanashwar. When the saint invented the game it was called Mokshapat.
6. (c) The correct chronological order is:
 Lagad, Aryabhatta, Varahamihira, Brahmagupta
 The author of the treatise "Dzhetisha-Vedanga" ("Jyotisavedanga"), written between 450 and 350 BC. This work is a guide to determine the time

for execution of the Vedic sacrifice. "Dzhetisha-Vedanga" preserved in the revised and corrected, which used Rigvediyya-Brahmins Aryabhata the Elder to distinguish him from a 10th-century Indian mathematician of the same name, he flourished in Kusumapura—near Pataliputra (Patna), then the capital of the Gupta dynasty. Varahamihira, also called Varahamira or simply Varaha, was one of the most celebrated scientists in South Asian history, having made substantial contributions to virtually all branches of the arts and sciences. Brahmagupta was the foremost Indian mathematician of his time. He made advances in astronomy and most importantly in number systems including algorithms for square roots and the solution of quadratic equations.

7. (c) Srigupta was the founder of Gupta dynasty. The Poona copper inscription of Prabhavati Gupta describes that Srigupta as the Adhiraja of Gupta dynasty. Portion of northern or central Bengal might have been the home of Guptas then. Chandragupta-I was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who assume the title of Maharajadhiraj. The title Maharajadhiraja itself explains that Chandragupta-I was a powerful Gupta king, the conquests might have been the strong reasons for the title. It is certain now that Chandragupta was raised by his Lichchhavi connection from the rank of local chief to a dignity that justified him to assume the title Maharajadhiraja. Chandragupta-I was the first ruler of the Gupta dynasty who assume the title of Maharajadhiraja.
8. (c) Samudragupta is also known as 'Kaviraja-Lichchhavi Dauhitra'. 'Samudragupta was man of many sided genius, who put to shame the preceptor of the Lord Gods and Tumburu and Narada and others by his sharp and polished intellect and Chorla-skill and musical accomplishment. The Allahabad inscription, composed by the court poet Harisena in praise of Samundragupta's spectacular victories, lists the names of kings and countries defeated by the Gupta ruler. During Samudragupta's reign, the Gupta empire became one of the largest in the East. Its fluence spread and close ties were established with many other stages. This assessment made by the court poet of old has considerable influence on many modern scholars who tend to idealise Samudragupta and described him as did Vincent A. Smith as (as the Indian Napoleon) an outstanding individual possessed of remarkable qualities.

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9. (b) The correct matched pairs are:

Kshetra — Cultivated land

Khila — Waste land

Aprahata— Forest land

These are the types of land available in the country at that time. Despite these, there is one more class called Charaghah land, which is used as a Pasture land.

10. (c) **Kalidasa's work included:** Abhigyan-Shakuntalam, Meghadootam, Malavikagnimitra, Ritusamhara and Kumarsambhavam. Kalidasa wrote seven works. 'Kumarasambhava' and 'Raghuvamsha' are his two epic poems. 'Malavikagnimitra', 'Vikramorvashiya' and 'Abhigyan Shakuntala' are his celebrated plays. A 'Yaksha', who is forced to be separated from his mistress for a year, sends her a message. The lady is residing at Alakanagari. 'Go and tell her that I told so', instructs the Yaksha to the cloud who becomes his messenger. 'Ritusamhara' is a somewhat small-scale poetical creation depicting the six seasons. However, it is equally appealing. The poet here sees beauty in everything. Each different facet of nature he sees in each of the seasons fascinates him; it is a romantic sight.
11. (d) Kumargupta-I assumed the title of Mahendraditya, Mahendrasinha and Asvamedha-Mahendra. Kumaragupta I (Mahendraditya) was a ruler of the Gupta empire in 415 – 455 CE. Like his father and predecessor Chandragupta, Kumaragupta was an able ruler. He retained, intact, the vast empire, which extended from Bengal to Kathiawar and from the Himalaya to the Narmada. He ruled efficiently for nearly forty years. However, the last days of his reign were not good. The Gupta empire was threatened by the rebellion of Pushyamitras of central India and invasion of the White Huns. However, Kumaragupta was successful in defeating both threats and performed Ashvamedha (horse sacrifice) to celebrate his victory. He issued new coins with images of Lord Kartikeya.
12. (b) The correct chronological order is:
Chandragupta-I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta-II, Skandagupta
Ghatotkacha (C. 280–319) CE, had a son named Chandragupta. In a breakthrough deal,

Chandragupta was married to Kumaradevi, a Lichchhavi—the main power in Magadha. With a dowry of the kingdom of Magadha (capital Pataliputra) and an alliance with the Lichchhavis, Chandragupta set about expanding his power, conquering much of Magadha, Prayaga and Saketa. Samduragupta was not only a warrior but also a great patron of art and literature. The important scholars present in his court were Harishena, Vasubandhu and Asanga. Chandragupta II, the Sun of Power (Vikramaditya), ruled until 413. He married his daughter Prabhavatigupta to Rudrasena II, the Vakataka king of Deccan, and gained a valuable ally. Skandagupta is generally considered the last of the great rulers. He defeated the Pushyamitra threat, but then was faced with invading Hephthalites or "White Huns", known in India as Indo-Hephthalites or Hunas, from the northwest. He repulsed a Hun attack C. 455. But the expense of the wars drained the empire's resources and contributed to its decline. Skandagupta died in 467 and was succeeded by his son Narasimhagupta Baladitya.

17. (c) The Kumaramatyas were the high officers and the personal staff of the emperor and were appointed by the king in the home provinces and possibly paid in cash. Recruitment was not confined to the upper varnas only and several offices came to be combined in the hands of the same person, and posts became hereditary.

A high ranking official, heard for the first time in the Gupta records was the Sandhivigrahika (the foreign minister).

The provinces or divisions called bhuktis were governed by Uparikas directly appointed by the kings. The province was often divided into districts known as Vishayas which were ruled by Kumaramatyas, Ayuktas or Vishayapatis. His appointment was made by the provincial governors. Land revenue was the main source of the state's income besides the fines. In Samudragupta's time we hear of an officer Gopasramin working as Akshapataladhikrita whose duty was to enter numerous matters in the accounts registers, recover royal dues, to check embezzlement and recover fines.

Post-Gupta Period

22. (a) Fa-hien – there was no provision of death sentence.
 Alberuni — Indian had no sense of history.
 Heiun-Tsang — Indian yield more than fairness required.
- Both Fa-hien and Hiuen Tsang had seen several stone structures built by Ashoka in Pataliputra. These structures were intact when Fa-hien stayed in the city for three years to learn Sanskrit during 399 and 415 AD. Aleruni (973 – 1048 and Firdausi), "commissioned" by Mahmud of Ghazni to produce his monumental commentary on Indian philosophy and culture Kitab fi tahqiq ma li'l-hind. "In his search for pure knowledge, he is undoubtedly one of the greatest minds in Islamic history." Romila Thapar calls him "perhaps the finest intellect of central Asia ... His observations on Indian conditions, systems of knowledge, social norms, religion ... are probably the most incisive made by any visitor to India."
23. (d) The correct chronological order is:
 Rashtrakutas of Deccan, Banja of Gujarat—Pratihara dynasty, Hindushahi of Punjab and Kabul, Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani.
- Rashtrakuta dynasty, Hindu dynasty that ruled the Deccan and neighbouring areas of India from about 755 to 975 CE. Gurjara—Pratihara dynasty, either of two dynasties of medieval Hindu India. The line of Harichandra ruled in Mandor, Marwar (Jodhpur, Rajasthan), during the 6th to 9th centuries CE, generally with feudatory status. The line of Nagabhata ruled first at Ujjain and later at Kannauj during the 8th to 11th centuries. The Chalukya dynasty was a powerful Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th century CE. During this period, they ruled as three related, but individual dynasties. The earliest dynasty, known as the "Badami Chalukyas", ruled from their capital Vatapi (modern Badami) from the middle of the 6th century. Pulakesin II (609 – 642) CE. After the death of Pulakesin II, the eastern Chalukyas became an independent kingdom in the eastern Deccan.
24. (c) The authentic sources are Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II and Travels of Yuan Chwang. Ravikirti, the poet, was the panegyric writer of the Aihole inscription of 634 AD.

He says that Harsha to whom "hosts of feudatories" offered their homage "through Pulakesin II had his joy (Harsha) melted away by fear, with his rows of lordly elephants fallen in battle." This inscription also indicates that the battle was fought somewhere between the Vindhya and the Rewa (Narmada). Yuan Chang, Yuan Chwang, and Yuen Chwang are another names of Huentsangwas a Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, traveller, and translator who described the interaction between China and India in the early Tang dynasty. Born in what is now Henan province in 602, from boyhood he took to reading religious books, including the Chinese classics and the writings of ancient sages.

25. (b) The correct match list is:

Dynasty	Capital
Chalukya of Gujarat	Anhilvad
Kalachuris of Chedi	Tripuri
Parmaras of Malwa	Dhara
Chahmans of Sakambhari	Ajmer

The Chalukya dynasty was an Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th centuries. During this period, they ruled as three related yet individual dynasties. The Kalachuris, also known as the Haihayas, were an ancient people known from the Epics and Puranas from 249 or 250 AD. Several branches of the Kalachuris were settled in different parts of northern India. In the later half of sixth century AD, they ruled over a powerful kingdom comprising Gujarat, northern Maharashtra, and later then some parts of Malwa. The Paramara. Their ancient capital was Chandrawati, situated 4 miles away from Abu station. This Vansha evolves out from the Agni Kunda of Yagya on the Abu mountain. "Parajan Marithi Parmar" means "Vansha which defeats the enemy" hence it is called Parmar. In 973–1192, Chahmans of Sakambhari (Ajmer – Rajasthan)

26. (b) The correctly matched pairs are:

Charasadda	— Pushkalavati
Sirkap	— Takshila
Nagarjunakonda	— Vijaypuri

Pushkalavati (modern-day Charasadda) is an ancient site situated in Peshawar valley in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (formerly NWFP) of Pakistan. It is located on the banks of Swat river, near its junction with Kabul river. Sirkap is the name

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of an archaeological site on the bank opposite to the city of Takshila, Punjab, Pakistan. The city of Sirkap was built by the Greco-Bactrian king Demetrius after he invaded India around 180 BCE. A city flourished around 1,800 years ago at Nagarjunakonda, the Hill of Nagarjuna. A great religious and educational centre of Brahmanism and Buddhism, one of the names it had then was Vijayapuri, after king Vijaya Satakarni of the Satavahana dynasty. Thereafter a capital of the Ikshvaku dynasty (225 – 325 CE), it fell into terminal decline after the demise of the last Ikshvaku king. A teacher, S Venkataramayya, discovered the ruins of the ancient city in 1926.

27. (b) The correctly matched pairs are:
 Madanverma — Chandella
 Vakpati — Parmara
 Chandradeva — Gahadavala
- Ascending the throne in about 1130 AD, Madanvarman discarded the passive policy of peace and fought battles to revive the lost reputation of the Chandelas. He was a strong ruler of central Indian territory which included the four strongholds of the Chandelas, viz. Kalinjar, Mahoba, Ajaigarh and Khajuraho. The temples building activity was once again seen in Khajuraho. The Dulhadeo Temple was constructed during his reign, which ended around 1163 AD. Yashovarman II succeeded Madanvarman but had a very brief reign of two years. Vakpati Bruder and Nachfolger Sindhuraja Navasahasanka. The dynastic power became gradually consolidated in the period of the first three rulers: Yashovigraha, Mahichandra, and Chandradeva (c. 1089–1103). By the period of Chandradeva, the Gahadavalas had taken control of Varanasi, Ayodhya, Kannauj, and Indrasthaniyaka (modern Delhi) and had expanded throughout...
28. (d) Kaveripattanam and Mushiri ports were situated on the east coast of south India. Kaveripattanam, the chief port of the ancient Chola kingdom, was situated at the mouth of Kaveri river. It is today identified with Puhar, a town in the Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu. Kaveripattanam is also known as Kaveripattanam, and Kaveripattanam. Once the capital of the early Chola rulers, Kaveripattanam has been described in various Sangam works and also in Ptolemy's Geography and the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea. According to a Sinhalese source, spacious harbour

of Kaveripattanam was built by soldiers captured by the great Chola king Karikalan in a raid on Ceylon. During the first three centuries of the Christian era, Kaveripattanam was a prosperous city inhabited by rich merchants, traders, craftsmen and sailors.

29. (a) King Dhanga after living for more than hundred years drowned himself in the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna. The Candellas, whose kingdom comprised mainly Bundelkhand, were feudatories of the Pratiharas. Among the important rulers was Dhanga (reigned c. 950–1008), who issued a large number of inscriptions and was generous in donations to Jain and Hindu temples. The most beautiful town was Khajuraho (Kharjuravahaka). It was a well-planned and developed town of Chandelas, where they decorated most beautiful monuments. Still there are many ponds and tanks with temples. The most developed fort was Kalinjar and Ajaygarh, those are still decorated with many tanks and ponds, and many temple ruins are there.
30. (b) The Chola king Kulotunga exempted from taxes the village granted to Shailendra Chudamanavihara. The strain in the Chola-Sri Vijaya relationship caused Rajendra Chola-I to send a big naval expedition with a large fleet of ships to south-east Asia in the year AD 1023. In the year AD 1006, a village called Aanaimangalam closer to this site was surveyed and donated to upkeep this Vihare from its revenues which were exempted from taxes. In the following years, in AD 1008 Rajaraja Chola confirmed on copper plates the earlier grants made by him to the "ChulamanipanmaVihare" at Nagapattinam and exempted same from taxes. Kadarm is a village in Talang Rural District, Talang District, Qasr-e Qand County, Sistan and Baluchestan province, Iran. At the 2006 census, its population was 110, in 21 families.
31. (a) The correct matchlist of authors and Kavyas is:
- | Authors | Kavyas |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hemachandra | Duyasraya Kavya |
| Jayanka | Prithviraja Vijaya |
| Padmagupta | Navasahshank |
| | Charita |
| Sandhyakara Nandi | Ramacharita |
| Samrat Hemachandra Vikramaditya | (also known as HemuVikramaditya, Raja Vikrama-ditya or simply Hemu) (1501 – 5 November 1556) was a Hindu emperor of north India during the sixteenth century |

- AD. The Prithviraj Vijay is a contemporary account of the 12th century Kingdom of Ajmer ruled by the Chauhan clan. In 1192, outlying portions of the kingdom fell to invading Turks, and the capital Ajmer later in 1195, but other parts under the Chauhan Rajputras continued to resist the invaders for more than a century. The text helps to dispel many myths from that period, that have developed in later writings, for example the establishment of a Sufi shrine in Ajmer. He was the grandson of Pinaka Nandi and the son of Prajapati Nandi, the Sandhi-Vigrahika (minister of peace and war) of the Pala emperor Ramapala. He wrote the epic poem Ramacharitam.
32. (d) The correct match list of dynasty and states is:

Dynasty	State
Kadamba	Karnataka
Kharvela	Odisha
Chalukya	Gujarat
Pala	Bengal

The Kadamba dynasty (345 – 525 CE) was a primeval majestic dynasty of Karnataka that ruled from Vaijayanti or Banavasi in present day Uttara Kannada district. The decline of the Satavahana power in the Deccan was followed by the rule of many lesser dynasties like the Chutus, the Abhiras and the Ikshvakus. During the third century AD the Karnataka area, however, emerged out of this political confusion in the following century. Kharavela (193 BCE – after 170 BCE) was the third and greatest emperor of the Mahameghavahana dynasty of Kalinga (present-day Odisha). The main source of information about Kharavela is his famous seventeen line rock-cut Hathigumpha inscription in a cave in the Udayagiri hills near Bhubaneswar, Odisha. The Chalukya dynasty was a powerful Indian royal dynasty that ruled large parts

of southern and central India between the 6th and the 12th century CE. Pala dynasty, ruling dynasty in Bihar and Bengal, India, from the 8th to the 12th centuries. Its founder, Gopala, was a local chieftain who rose to power in the mid-8th century during a period of anarchy.

33. (d) Kachhavaha Krishna-I
 Rastrakuta Man Singh
 Parmar Rana Kumbha
 Sisodia Bhoja
- Sawai Man Singh II of Jaipur on an inspection tour in the Middle East in World War II. The Kachwaha are a Suryavanshi Rajput clan who ruled a number of kingdoms and princely states in India, such as Dhundhar, Alwar, and Maihar, while the largest and oldest state was Amber, now part of Jaipur. The Rashtrakuta dynasty was a prominent ancient power flourished in India between the sixth and the tenth century AD. During this timeframe, the Rashtrakuta empire was spread across a large part of the Indian subcontinent. The Parmar dynasty was an early medieval Indian royal house that ruled over the Malwa region in central India. The most significant ruler was Bhoja I. The Sisodias are Suryavanshi Rajputs claiming descent from Lord Rama through his son Lava. They were known as the Ranas of Mewar, which was a princely state under the British Raj. The earliest history of the clan claims that they moved from Lahore to Shiv Desh or Chitor in 134 AD. They established themselves as rulers of Mewar in 734 AD, ruling from the fortress of Chittorgarh. They trace their descent from BappaRawal (ruled 1734–1753), eighth ruler of the Guhilot dynasty.
34. (b) Chola kingdom rose in 9th century. It was Vijayalaya who established it. Other rulers were Aditya-I, Parantaka Chola-I, Rajaraja Chola-I and Rajendra Chola.

5

Ancient History (Miscellaneous)

1. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Mahajanpada)	List-II (Capital)
A. Matsya	1. Potana
B. Asmaka	2. Virat
C. Anga	3. Champa
D. Chedi	4. Shuktimati

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	3	4
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 3	4	2	1

2. Arrange the following Mahajanpadas moving from west to east in the correct order:

1. Avanti 2. Magadha
3. Matsya 4. Kosala

Codes:

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

3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (King)	List-II (Kingdom)
A. Pradyota	1. Magadha
B. Udayana	2. Vatsa
C. Prasenjit	3. Avanti
D. Ajatshatru	4. Kosala

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	1	4
(b) 3	2	4	1
(c) 4	1	3	2
(d) 1	4	2	3

4. Arrange the following Magadha dynasties in the chronological order:

1. Nandas 2. Sungas
3. Mauryas 4. Haryanks

Codes:

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

5. Consider the following statements:

1. Bimbisara had founded Pataliputra
2. Vajji was the ancient name of the north Bihar.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

6. Consider the following statements:

1. The list of sixteen Mahajanapadas is available in Anguttara Nikaya.
2. Asmaka Mahajanpada was situated on the bank of Godawari.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. Consider the following statements:

1. Mahapadmananda was the founder of Nanda dynasty.
2. Dhanananda was the contemporary of Alexander the great.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

8. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Tirukkural	1. Ilangoadigal
B. Shilpadikaram	2. Sattanar
C. Manimakhrai	3. Tolkappiyar
D. Tolkappiyam	4. Tiruvalluvar

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Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	1	2	3
(b) 1	4	3	2
(c) 4	1	3	2
(d) 1	4	2	3

9. Consider the following statements

1. The Gandhar art of the Peshawar Valley is known for some of the finest sculptures made in dark grey schist.
2. The Kushans were the first Indian Kings to have portraits of themselves made in their shrines.
- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) Both 1 and 2 are correct
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

10. What is the correct chronological order of the following Greco-Roman authors?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Ktesias | 2. Pliny |
| 3. Strabo | 4. Ptolemy |
| (a) 2, 3, 4, 1 | (b) 1, 3, 2, 4 |
| (c) 3, 4, 1, 2 | (d) 4, 2, 3, 1 |

11. Which of the following statements is/are not correct about Bhakti tradition in South India?

1. Earliest Bhakti movements in India were led by Alvar and Nayanar saints.
2. Nalayira Divyaprabandham, frequently described as Tamil Veda is an anthology of compositions by the Alvars.
3. Karaikkal Ammaiyan, women Alvar saints, supported patriarchal norms.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

12. Which of the following names are related to the place now known as Rajgir? Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Kushagrapura | (2) Kushinagara |
| (3) Girivrajapura | (4) Naimisharanya |

Codes :

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

13. What made the gana-samgha area a mlecchadesha in brahmanical eyes in the post-Vedic period ? Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) Absence of ranking based on varna
- (b) Rejection of Vedic rituals
- (c) killing of cows
- (d) Speaking alien languages

Codes :

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (1) 1 and 2 | (2) only 2 |
| (3) 1 and 4 | (4) only 3 |

14. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A' **List 'B'**

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Papanika</i> | A. The retailer |
| 2. <i>Kraya-vikrayika</i> | B. The garland maker |
| 3. <i>Vanija</i> | C. The shopkeeper |
| 4. <i>Malakara</i> | D. The pedlar |

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (a) A | B | C | D |
| (b) C | D | B | A |
| (c) A | B | D | C |
| (d) C | A | D | B |

15. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A' **List 'B'**

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Dasa-karmakara</i> | A. Wage-earner |
| 2. <i>Bhataka</i> | B. The slaves |
| 3. <i>Ahataka</i> | C. Free labour |
| 4. <i>Bhritaka</i> | D. Those who were attached to the masters |

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (a) A | B | D | C |
| (b) B | A | C | D |
| (c) B | A | D | C |
| (d) A | B | C | D |

16. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A' **List 'B'**

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>divasabhayaga</i> | A. Earth-digger |
| 2. <i>Jattabhayaga</i> | B. On contract to complete a work in an agreed time |
| 3. <i>Uchchattabhayaga</i> | C. Engaged for the duration of journey |
| 4. <i>Kabbalabhayaga</i> | D. daily-wagers |

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Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	C	B	A
(b)	A	B	C	D
(c)	D	B	C	A
(d)	A	C	B	D

17. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List 'A'	List 'B'
1.	Hiranyabha	A. Shravasti
2.	Mahakosala	B. Kapilavastu
3.	Prasenjita	C. Saketa
4.	Shuddhodana	D. Ayodhya

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	A	B	C	D
(b)	D	C	A	B
(c)	D	C	B	A
(d)	C	D	B	A

18. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List 'A'	List 'B'
1.	Anga	A. Shuktimati
2.	Koshala	B. Shravasti
3.	Vajji	C. Champa
4.	Chedi	D. Vaishali

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	C	B	D	A
(b)	C	A	B	D
(c)	C	A	D	B
(d)	A	D	B	C

19. The list 'A' consists of the names of the four queens of Bimbisara and the list B, names of their original kingdom. Match them and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

	List 'A'	List 'B'
1.	Kosaladevi	A. Madra
2.	Chellana	B. Videha
3.	Vasahi	C. Lichchavi
4.	Khema	D. Koshala

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	A	B	C	D
(b)	D	A	B	C
(c)	D	C	B	A
(d)	D	C	A	B

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 20-22) : Read the following instructions carefully:

Mark (a) if only 'Assertion' is correct.

Mark (b) if only 'Reason' is correct.

Mark (c) if both 'Assertion' and 'Reason' are correct and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

Mark (d) if both 'Assertion' and 'Reason' are correct but 'Reason' is not the correct explanation of 'Assertion'.

20. **Assertion A :** The term *gahapati* was not generally applied to the members of the kshatriya clans or king's servants.

Reason R : The kshatriya clans of the ganarajyas held the land in common and there was no private ownership.

21. **Assertion A :** The early guilds were transformed into *jatis*.

Reason R : The guilds of artisans resided in a particular section of a town developing a close-knit relationship.

22. **Assertion A :** The idea of territory was strengthened during the post-Vedic period.

Reason R : People now owed allegiance to the janapada rather than to the tribe they belonged.

23. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the following

	List 'A'	List 'B'
--	----------	----------

1.	Vatsa	A. Shuktimati
2.	Chedi	B. Kushinagara
3.	Malla	C. Indraprastha
4.	Kuru	D. Kaushambi

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	D	A	B	C
(b)	A	B	C	D
(c)	D	A	C	B
(d)	B	C	D	A

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24. Match list 'A' with the list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'

1. Panchala
2. Matsya
3. Shurasena
4. Assaka

List 'B'

- A. Mathura
- B. Ahichchhatra
- C. Viratanagara
- D. Potali

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	A	B	C	D
(b)	B	A	D	C
(c)	B	C	A	D
(d)	A	C	B	D

25. List 'A' consists of the technical expressions used in the ganarajya type of state and the List

'B' consists of their functions. Match them and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List 'A'

1. Asana-prajnapaka
2. Shalaka-gahapaka
3. Ganapuraka
4. Ubhahiika

List 'B'

- A. Referendum
- B. Whip
- C. Seat-betokener
- D. Ballot-collector

Codes:

	1	2	3	4
(a)	C	D	A	B
(b)	A	B	D	C
(c)	C	D	B	A
(d)	A	B	C	D

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ANSWER KEY

1.	(b)	5.	(b)	9.	(c)	13.	(a)	17.	(c)	21.	(c)	25.	(c)
2.	(b)	6.	(c)	10.	(b)	14.	(d)	18.	(a)	22.	(d)		
3.	(c)	7.	(b)	11.	(c)	15.	(c)	19.	(c)	23.	(a)		
4.	(d)	8.	(a)	12.	(c)	16.	(a)	20.	(c)	24.	(c)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (b) Correctly matched pairs are:
 Matsya — Virat
 Asmaka — Potana
 Anga — Champa
 Chedi — Suktimali
 The main Matsyas under Virata had its capital named Viratanagari which is now known as Bairat in Jaipur district of Rajasthan. Upaplavya was another famous city in this kingdom. Asmaka was a kingdom among the 16 Mahajanapadas mentioned in the Buddhist texts. All other kingdoms were in the north, from Vanga to Gandhara. Some believe that Asmaka was a colony of the Kambojas, and its earlier name was Aswaka. It is believed that there were many Anga kings who ruled different parts of Anga kingdom, contemporary to Karna. Champapuri was the capital of Anga ruled by Karna. Magadha (south-west Bihar) king Jarasandha gifted another city called Malinipuri, to the Anga king Karna. The city called Suktimali is mentioned as the capital of Chedi. Prominent Chedis during Kurukshetra War included Damaghosha, Shishupala, Dhrishtaketu, etc.
2. (b) Mahajanapadas west to east are Avanti, Matsya, Kosala and Magadha. There were many states of the Aryans in North India, around the 6th century BC. These states were called the 'Mahajanapadas'. There were sixteen of such Mahajanapadas: Kasi, Kosala, Anga, Magadha, Vajji, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchala, Machcha, Surasena, Assaka, Avanti, Gandhara and Kamboja. Literally Mahajanapadas means 'Great Kingdoms'. Before 'Buddhism' rose in the country, these flourished in the north western parts of India. Aryans were seen migrating to the country. As per the Vedic texts, these Aryan tribes were known as the Janas. Later these Vedic Janas merged with Janapadas. Many of these became big political bodies. In the Buddhist traditions, these kingdoms came to be known as 'Mahajanapadas'.
3. (c) Correctly matched pairs are:
 Pradyot — Avanti
 Udayana — Vatsa
 Prasenjit — Kosala
 Ajatshatru — Magadha
 5 Pradyot kings ruled for 138 years. Pradyotas ruled from Avanti. Their kingdom covered central and western India. It was prosperous due to the trade with Mesopotamia. Their main sea port was Bharoch (Gujarat). 22 Magadha kings ruled for 1000 years. Bimbisara was the most remarkable king of this dynasty. He extended the boundaries of the Magadha kingdom up to Nepal. He built the city of Rajgriha (Rajgir in Bihar). Gautam Buddha and Mahavir Jain, preached their teachings during his time. His son Ajatshatru conquered Kosala by defeating Prasenajit. (Prasenajit was a descendant of Rama. He ruled over Kosala from Shravasti.) Ajatshatru founded the city of Pataliputra (Patna). Udayana also known as Udayanacarya (Udyanacharya, or "Master Udayana") lived in the 10th century, in Kariyan village in Mithila, near present day Darbhanga, Bihar state, India.
4. (d) In chronological order, Magadha dynasties are Haryanks, Nandas, Mauryas and Sungas. Haryanka dynasty founded the Magadha empire in 600 BC, whose capital was Rajagriha, later Pataliputra, near the present day Patna. This dynasty lasted until 424 BC, when it was overthrown by the Shishunaga dynasty. The Nanda dynasty was established by an illegitimate son of the king Mahanandin of the previous Shishunaga dynasty. Mahapadma Nanda died at the age of 88, ruling the bulk of this 100-year dynasty. Chandragupta Maurya founded the Maurya dynasty after overthrowing the reigning Nanda king Dhanananda to establish the Maurya

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- empire. During this time, most of the subcontinent was united under a single government for the first time. The Sunga dynasty was established in 185 BC, about fifty years after Ashoka's death, when the king Brihadratha, the last of the Mauryan rulers.
5. (b) Pataliputra was founded by Udayin while Rajgraha was founded by Bimbisara. Vajji was the ancient name of north Bihar. The territory of the Vajji Mahajanapada was located on the north of the Ganges river and extended up to the Terai region of Nepal. On the west, the Gandak river was probably the boundary between it and the Malla Mahajanapada and possibly also separated it with the Kosala Mahajanapada. On the east, its territory was probably extended up to the forests along the banks of the rivers, Koshi and Mahananda. The capital of this Mahajanapada was Vaishali. Other important towns and villages were Kundapura or Kundagrama (a suburb of Vaishali), Bhoganagara and Hatthigama. Vajji Sangha (Vajji confederation), which consisted of several janapadas, gramas (villages), gosthas (groups).
 6. (c) The list of sixteen Mahajanapadas is available in Anguttara Nikaya. Asmaka Mahajanapada was situated on the bank of river Godavari. The Anguttara Nikaya, the fourth division of the Sutta Pitaka, consists of several thousand suttas arranged in eleven books (nipatas) according to numerical content. An excellent modern print translation of the complete Anguttara Nikaya is Bhikkhu Bodhi's The Numerical Discourses of the Buddha: A New Translation of the Anguttara Nikaya. Some believe that Asmaka was a colony of the Kambojas, and its earlier name was Aswaka. The epic Mahabharata mentions that the king of the name Asmaka was the adopted son of Saudasa Alias Kalmashapada a king of Kosala and an Ikshwaku ruler. Asmaka Sumantu was a sage among the sages who assembled in Kurukshetra, during the last days of Kuru hero Bhishma.
 7. (b) Mahanandin was the founder of Nand dynasty. The Nanda dynasty was established by an illegitimate

son of the king Mahanandin of the previous Shishunaga dynasty. Mahapadma Nanda died at the age of 88, ruling the bulk of this 100-year dynasty. The Nandas were followed by the Maurya dynasty. Dhanananda was the contemporary of Alexander the great. The army of emperor Dhanananda consisted of large number of cavalry, infantry, chariots and elephants. When Alexander the Great invaded India, the ruler of Magadha empire was Dhana-nanda. Alexander and his army heard the glory of the army of Nanda empire. The Macedonian army was so frightened that they refused to move ahead to face the huge army of Magadha empire.

8. (a) Correctly matched pairs are:

Tirukkural	—	Tiruvalluvar
Shilpadikaram	—	Ilangoadigal
Manimekhala	—	Shitalai Sattanar
Tolkappiyam	—	Tolkappiyar

The Tirukkural is one of the most important works in the Tamil language. This is reflected in some of the other names by which the text is known: Tamil Marai (Tamil Vedas); Poyyamozhi (words that never fail); and Deiva nool (divine text). Silappatikaram has many references to historical events and personalities, although it has not been accepted as a reliable source of history by many historians because of the inclusion of many exaggerated events and achievements to the ancient Tamil kings. Manimekhala is a Tamil epic, the sequel to the Shilapaddikaram, which has been dated by various scholars between the second and sixth centuries CE. The Shilapaddikaram, a verse epic, narrates the story of Kovalan and Kannaki, a married couple. Tolkappiyam, deals with orthography, phonology, morphology, semantics, prosody and the subject matter of literature.
12. (c) Girivrajapura and Kushagrapura are related to the place now known as Rajgir.
23. (a) These are the dynasties and their capitals.
24. (c) These are the dynasties and their capitals.

6

Delhi Sultanate

1. Which of the Sultans measured the land for fixing land revenue?
- Alauddin Khilji
 - Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
 - Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
 - Sikandar Lodi
- Select the correct answer from using the codes given below:
- 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
2. Consider the following statements-
- Assertion (A):** Alauddin Khilji built the Sirifort.
- Reason (R):** He wished to safeguard Delhi from Mangol invasions.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by from codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. Alberuni | 1. Tabquat-i-Nasiri |
| B. Hasan Nizami | 2. Taj-ul-Masir |
| C. Minhaj-us-Siraj | 3. Tarikh-i-Hind |
| D. Amir Khusro | 4. Tughlaq Nama |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Amir Khusro | 1. Futuh-us-Salatin |
| B. Ziauddin Barani | 2. Rehla |
| C. Ibnabatuta | 3. Ashika |
| D. Isami | 4. Tarikh-i-Firozshahi |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Diwani-Mushtakhraj | 1. Jalaluddin Khilji |
| B. Diwan-i-Amirkohi | 2. Firozshah Tughlaq |
| C. Diwan-i-Khairat | 3. Muhammad Tughlaq |
| D. Diwan-i-Wakuf | 4. Alauddin Khilji |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
6. Which one of the following was not a reason for Balban abandoning the policy of conquest and adopting the policy of consolidation?
- Threat of external invasion.
 - Internal revolts
 - Indian kings willing to throw off the Turkish rule.
 - His weak nature

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7. Which of the following is correct?
- The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Khalifa.
 - The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Ulema.
 - The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Qazi.
 - The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Sultan.
8. Consider the following statements:
- Assertion (A):** Bahrol's theory was " kingship is kingship".
- Reason (R):** Bahrol respected Afghan tribal sentiments.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.
9. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Alberuni	1. Tarikh-i-Fakhruddi
B. Ainul Mulk	2. Khazan-ul-Futuh Multani
C. Amir Khusro	3. Insha-i-Mahru
D. Fakhre Mudabbir	4. Tarikh-i-Hind

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 1	3	2	4
(d) 2	1	4	3

10. Consider the following statements:
- Assertion (A):** Balban inscribed coins in the memory of the deceased Khalifa.
- Reason (R):** The destruction of the Baghdad Khilafat was the heaviest blow on the muslim power.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true, but R is false.
- A is false, but R is true.

11. Consider the following statements:

- Alauddin Khilji styled himself as the second Alexander. (Sikandar-i-sani)
- Jalauddin Khilji was the first ruler of Delhi Sultanate to put forward the view that kingship should be based on the willing support of the government.
- Iltutmish was the first sultan, who requested and obtained letters of investiture from the caliph.
- The token currency tanka introduced by Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq was made of bronze.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2
- 1, 2 and 3
- 1, 3 and 4
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

12. Consider the following:

- Tughlaqabad Fort
- Lodhi Garden
- Qutub Minar
- Fatehpur Sikri

The correct chronological order in which they were built is

- 3, 1, 4, 2
- 3, 1, 2, 4
- 1, 3, 2, 4
- 1, 3, 4, 2

13. Consider the following statements about Iltutmish.

- He was the first sovereign real ruler of the Sultanate of Delhi.
- He was the first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declare Delhi as the capital of his empire.
- He created the Turkish nobility called the Turkan-i-chalisa.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 1 and 3
- 1, 2 and 3

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14. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Muftis	1. Intelligence of Agents
B. Barid	2. Expander of Law
C. Kotwal	3. Minister of Incharge of Army
D. Arz-i-mamalik	4. Head of City Administration

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	4	1	2
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 4	3	2	1

15. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the list:

List-I	List-II
A. Qazi-ul-Quzat	1. Revenue and Finance
B. Muhatsib	2. Army Organization
C. Diwan-i-kul	3. Custodian of Public Morals
D. Mir Bakshi	4. Administration of Justice

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 3	4	2	1
(c) 4	3	1	2
(d) 2	1	4	3

16. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Alauddin Khilji conquered the southern states, but did not annex them.

Reason (R): He wanted to expand his empire but not add to his responsibilities.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (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.

17. Arrange the following programmes of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq in their chronological order.

1. Transfer of capital
2. Increase of Taxation in Doab
3. Promulgation of Token Currency
4. Khurasan Expedition

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

18. Consider the following statements about the Qutub Minar:

1. Its radius decreases after each storey.
2. It is a five storeyed structure.
3. It was completed by Iltutmish.
4. It has characteristics of both Hindu and Islamic architecture.

Which of the above statements about Qutub Minar are correct?

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

19. Consider the following statements:

1. The ministers during the Sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Sultan.
2. Khajain-ul-Futuh dealt with the military expeditions of Alauddin Khilji.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

20. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Alauddin Khilji	1. Agra
B. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq	2. Siri Fort
C. Feroz Shah Tughlaq	3. Tughlaqabad
D. Sikander Lodi	4. Hissar

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	3	4
(c) 2	3	4	1
(d) 2	4	3	1

Miscellaneous Sultanate Period

21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A. Baba Farid	1. Qadiriya order		
B. Shaikh Hamiduddin Nagauri	2. Chishtiya order		
C. Miyan Mir	3. Suhrawardiya order		
D. Shah Waliullah	4. Naqshbandiya order		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 4	1	2	3

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A. Adil Shahi	1. Ahmednagar		
B. Nizam Shahi	2. Bijapur		
C. Immad Shahi	3. Golkonda		
D. Qutub Shahi	4. Berar		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	1	2	3
(b) 1	4	3	2
(c) 3	2	4	1
(d) 2	1	4	3

23. Which two of the following foreign travellers came during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya and were portuguese?

1. Nicolo Conti 2. Abdur Razzaq
3. Domingo Paes 4. Fernao Nuniz

Find the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

24. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I
(Sufi Order)

- A. Qadiriya order
B. Firdausiya order
C. Chishtiya order
D. Suhrawardiya order

List-II
(Sufi Saints)

1. Khwaja Nizamuddin
2. Shaikh Shahabuddin
3. Shaikh Sharfuddin Manairi
4. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Gilani

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	4	3	1
(b) 3	2	4	1
(c) 1	3	2	4
(d) 4	3	1	2

25. Select the correct chronological order of following reformers of the medieval Bhakti movements by using code given below:

1. Namadeva 2. Vallabhacharya
3. Ramananda 4. Kabir

Codes:

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

26. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from codes given below the lists:

List-I
(Traveller)

- A. Barbosa
B. Nicolo Conti
C. Abdur Razzaq
D. Nikitin

List-II
(Country)

1. Persian
2. Italian
3. Russian
4. Portuguese

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	3	4
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 4	2	1	3
(d) 3	4	1	2

27. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I
(Bhakti Saint)

- A. Namdev
B. Kabir
C. Ravidas
D. Sena

List-II
(Profession)

1. Barber
2. Weaver
3. Tailor
4. Cobbler

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Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	1	4
(b) 3	2	1	4
(c) 2	3	4	1
(d) 3	2	4	1

28. Arrange the following rulers of Kashmir in a chronological order:

1. Avantivarman 2. Didda
3. Harsha 4. Jayasingh

Select the correct chronological order from the codes given below:

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

29. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following saints?

1. Ramanuja 2. Shankaracharya
3. Shankaradeva 4. Dadu
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1
(c) 3, 1, 4, 2 (d) 2, 1, 3, 4

30. Consider the following statements:

1. Krishnadeva Raya was known as Andhra Bhoja.
2. He authored Amuktamalyada book on polity in Telugu and also a Sanskrit drama called Jambavati Kalyanam.
3. His court was adorned by eight celebrated poets called 'Ashtadiggajas'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

31. Consider the following statements about Vijaynagar empire.

1. The city of Vijaynagar was located on the bank of river Tungabhadra.
2. The Raichur Doab, the permanent bone of contention between the kingdoms of Vijaynagar and Bahmani was the region between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

32. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Traveller)	List-II (Ruler)
A. Abdur Razzak	1. Achyutadeva Raya
B. Duarte Barbosa	2. Devaraya I
C. Nicolo Conti	3. Devaraya II
D. Nuniz	4. Krishnadeva Raya

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(b) 3	4	2	1
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 2	1	4	3

33. Which crops were not cultivated in India during the Sultanate period?

1. Potato 2. Barley
3. Sesame 4. Maize

Select your answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

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

34. Consider the following statements:

1. Guru Nanak was interested in all the major forms of contemporary religious beliefs and practices whether 'Hindu' or 'Muslim'.
2. Guru Nanak was soft on the Jain monks.
3. He considered ritual reading of scriptures as waste of time.
4. During the last fifteen years of his life Guru Nanak settled at Kiratpur.

Which of the above statements are not correct?

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

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 35-41) : Read the following statements carefully and answer the questions accordingly.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R correctly explains A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

35. **Assertion (A) :** The Turks brought the technique of constructing the true arch on a massive scale.

Reason (R) : The Turks introduced into India the technique of preparing lime-mortar.

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36. **Assertion (A) :** Muhammad bin Tughlaq wanted to punish the peasants.
Reason (R) : Muhammad bin Tughlaq raised the tax in the Doab region.

37. **Assertion (A) :** Firoz Tughlaq prohibited Muslim women from worshipping at the graves of the saints.
Reason (R) : Firoz Tughlaq persecuted a number of Muslim sects which were considered heretical by the theologians.

38. **Assertion (A) :** Sikander Lodi reimposed the Jeziah on the Hindus.
Reason (R) : Sikander Lodi was an orthodox and a bigoted king.

39. **Assertion (A) :** Muhammad bin Tughlaq changed the capital from Delhi to Devagiri.
Reason (R) : Muhammad Tughlaq needed a place from where he could control the Southern provinces better and which was more centrally located than Delhi.

40. **Assertion (A) :** Promotion of agriculture was the greatest achievement of Firoz Shah Tughlaq's reign.
Reason (R) : Iqtas were assigned on hereditary basis to the military and civil officers during Firoz Shah's reign.

41. **Assertion (A) :** Amir Khusrau for the first time mentions jauhar in his work.
Reason (R) : Rani Padmini of Chittor committed *jauhar* to save herself from disgrace.

42. Match the following :

(A) Balban	(1) reimposed jaziya
(B) Allauddin Khalji	(2) Sondhar loans
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq	(3) sizda and paibos
(D) Firoz Shah Tughlaq	(4) sarai-i-adl

Codes:

(a)	A	B	C	D
	3	2	4	1
(b)	A	B	C	D
	2	4	3	1
(c)	A	B	C	D
	3	4	2	1
(d)	A	B	C	D
	2	3	4	1

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ANSWER KEY

1.	(c)	6.	(d)	11.	(d)	16.	(d)	21.	(b)	26.	(c)	31.	(c)	36.	(d)	41.	(c)
2.	(a)	7.	(d)	12.	(b)	17.	(c)	22.	(d)	27.	(d)	32.	(b)	37.	(b)	42.	(c)
3.	(a)	8.	(a)	13.	(d)	18.	(d)	23.	(d)	28.	(a)	33.	(c)	38.	(a)		
4.	(b)	9.	(b)	14.	(c)	19.	(a)	24.	(d)	29.	(d)	34.	(b)	39.	(a)		
5.	(a)	10.	(b)	15.	(c)	20.	(c)	25.	(c)	30.	(d)	35.	(a)	40.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (c) The sultans who measured the land for fixing land revenue were Alauddin Khalji, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq and Muhammad bin Tughlaq. There were four categories of land. The first was the iqta. For the purpose of administration and revenue collection, the state was parceled out into tracts called iqtas under iqtadars or muqtis. Three types of land revenues were levied from the farmers. Kharaj-e-Jizya, Charai and Ghari. He got the whole land measured and then fixed the share of the state on the basis of a pattern called Vishva. According to Barni, Charai was levied from cows and other milchy animals. Farishta states that a pair of oxen, a pair of buffaloes, two cows and ten goats were free from the tax-net. In addition, Ghari was a less important tax which was levied from time to time on some special occasions.
2. (a) Alauddin Khalji built the Siri Fort, because he wished to safeguard Delhi from Mangol invasions. Siri was built by Sultan Alauddin Khilji (ruled 1296-1316 AD), one of the most eminent rulers of the Khilji Dynasty. Alauddin was a militaristic ruler, never the one to shy away from wars and almost always victorious in the battlefield. He subjugated most of India and brought parts of Bengal, Deccan and Odisha under the control of Delhi Sultanate. Besides being a competent general, Alauddin was also a confident man whose ambitions knew no bounds – early in his life he wanted to start a religion in his own name and spread it by the strength of his sword, infused with his numerous victories he disregarded Allah and he proclaimed that his authority to rule superseded the priest's sermons and the religious command.
3. (a) Alberuni wrote the Tarikh-i-Hind. Hasan Nizami wrote the Taj-ul-Masir. Minhaj-us-Siraj had written the Tabqat-i-Nasiri. Amir Khusro wrote the Tughlaq Nama. One such scholar was Alberuni (973-1048; another was Firdausi), "commissioned" by Mahmud of Ghazni to produce his monumental commentary on Indian philosophy and culture Kitab fi tahqiq ma li'l-hind. Khwaja Hasan Nizami (1879-1955), a learned Sufi and a prolific writer, Nizami hailed from a family of hereditary custodians of the shrine of the renowned and widely-venerated Chishti mystic, Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya in Delhi. "Tabaqat-i-Nasiri" of Minhaj Uddin us Siraj is of immense importance to know about the history of this region. A Sufi mystic and a spiritual disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya of Delhi, Amir Khusro was not only a notable poet but also a prolific and seminal musician. He wrote poetry primarily in Persian, but also in Hindavi.
4. (b) Amir Khusro had composed the Ashika Ziauddin Baruani composed the Tarikh-i-Firozshahi. Ibnbatuta composed the Rehla. Islami composed the Futuh-us-salatin. Amir Khusro also compiled the Khazainul Futuh, devoted to the achievements of Alauddin Khalji. Khusro also composed five historical masnavis (poems) in each of which historical events are described. Ibn Battuta was born into a family of Islamic legal scholars in Tangier, Morocco, on February 25, 1304, during the reign of the Marinid dynasty. Sultan Firoz Shah Tughluq was the Sultan of Delhi from 1351 to 1388. At his succession after the death of Muhammad Tughlaq, he faced many rebellions, including Bengal, Gujarat and Warangal.

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5. (a) Diwan-i-Mushtakhraj was established by Alauddin Khilji. Diwan-i-Amirkohi was established by Muhaammad Tughlaq. Diwan-i-Khairat was established by Jalaluddin Khilji. State and the peasants can be traced to the era of Turk-Afghan rule in India, around 1300 AD when Diwani-i-Amir Kohi (Department of Agriculture during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlug) and Diwan-i-Mushtakhraj (i.e. Department of Land Revenues) established during the rule of Ala-ud-din Khilji were. The Khilji ruler divided the property rights tenure into three classes. The ruler also collected Khiraj or land tax from the Hindu chiefs. The state demanded 50% of the gross produce of lands (as the rate of revenue) and maintained price control on all kinds of agricultural produce.
6. (d) His weak nature was not a reason for Balban abandoning the policy of conquest and adopting the policy of consolidation. Ghiasuddin Balban is the greatest Sultan of the Slave dynasty and an extremely shrewd military chief. He belonged to the Ilbari tribe of a well-to-do Turk family. But unfortunately he was captured by the Mongols and sold to Khwajah Jamal-ud-din Basri in Baghdad and later brought to Delhi by Iltutmish, who purchased him as a slave. Balban, well aware of Bengal affairs and the activities of its governors, was determined to curb their power and keep them under control. With his end in view, the sultan appointed his trusted and tried slave Tughral as a deputy of Amin Khan, governor of Bengal.
7. (d) The ministers during the sultanate period were appointed and dismissed by the Sultan. There was no council of ministers. The Sultans often appointed and dismissed the ministers at his own sweet will. The Sultan had a large number of non-official advisers. This circle of advisors was known as Majlis-i-Khalwat. They consisted of the Sultan's personal friends, trusted officials and ulemas. Though the Sultan was not bound to accept their advices yet often they exerted great influence on him. Very often, only one man was appointed to carry on the works of both the departments of the religious endowment and charity and the department of justice.
8. (a) Bahrol's theory was " Kingship is Kingship" because Behlol respected Afghan tribal sentiments. The Lodis were Afghans and the character of their kingship strongly reflected the tribal set-up of the frontier people. For instance, the army of the sultanate changed from a king's army to a sort of locally recruited tribal units. It was not centrally recruited, maintained or even administered, and hence lacked uniformity. The privilege of using elephants, which was earlier reserved for sultans came to be commonly practised by nobles, who kept and fought on elephants. It was also during this period that the hub of power began to gradually drift towards Agra; from where it was found that regions of both Doab and Marwar could be better administered.
9. (b) Tarikh-i-Hind was written by Alberuni Insha-i-Mahru was written by Ainul Mulk Multani. Khazinat-ul-Futuh was written by Amir Khusrav. Tarikh-i-Fakhurddin Mubarakshahi was written by Fakhere Mudabbir. Al-Biruni wrote an encyclopedic work on India called "Tarikh Al-Hind" (History of India) in which he explored nearly every aspect of Indian life, including religion, history, geography, geology, science, and mathematics. Amir Khusro wrote a short auto-biographical Masnavi called "Shah Name mun" of Alauddin's life. Khusro in his book "Khazinat-ul-Futuh" (the treasures of victory) recorded Alauddin's construction works, wars, peace and security, administrative services. Ibn Battuta writes that Sultan Qutbuddin Mubarak Shah Khilji (1316-1320) used to encourage Hindus to accept Islam by presenting a convert with a robe of honour and a gold ornament.
10. (b) Both the given statements are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. Since Sultan Nasiruddin did not have male heir, after his death, Balban declared himself the Sultan of Delhi. Balban ascended the throne in 1266 at the age of sixty with the title of Sultan Ghyasuddin Balban. The nefarious idea behind this strategy was to destroy all the legitimate and legal claimants or successors to this office of Khalifa from the blood of the Holy Prophet. But this was not to be, as the blood-heritage of the Holy Prophet did survive even after this, by the grace of God. Many Muslim saints were born of this sacred heritage to carry on the torch of Islam in the world and Hazrat Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti of Ajmer was one of them to play such a glorious role in preaching Islam.

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11. (d) All the given statements regarding the sultan of Delhi are correct. Alauddin Khilji was the sultan of Delhi He ruled for about twenty years from 1296 to 1316. Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji (died 20 July 1296) was the first sultan of the Khilji dynasty, who reigned from 1290 to 1296. Born and raised in Afghanistan, Jalaluddin went to build his capital at Kilughari, a few miles from the city of Delhi, and completed the unfinished palace and gardens of Sultan Qaiqabad. Iltutmish belonged to the slave dynasty and succeeded to the throne after Qutub-ud-din-Aibak. He was one of the leading rulers of the Delhi Sultanate and played a key role in extending the empire to a large part of the country. Muhammad bin Tughluq was the Turkic Sultan of Delhi from 1325 to 1351.
12. (b) The correct chronological order is Qutub Minar, Tughlaqabad Fort, Lodhi Garden, Fatehpur Sikri. Qutub Minar in red and buff standstone is the highest tower in India. It has a diameter of 14.32 m at the base and about 2.75 m on the top with a height of 72.5 m. Qutbu'd-Din Aibak laid the foundation of Minar in AD 1199. Tughlaqabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, stretching across 6.5 km, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate in 1321. Lodhi Garden was set up in between the 15th and 16th centuries by the Sayyid and Lodhi rulers. The city was founded in 1569 by the Mughal Emperor Akbar, and served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1571 to 1585.
13. (d) Iltutmish was the first sovereign real ruler of the sultanate of Delhi. He issued regular currency and declared Delhi the capital of his empire. He created the Turkan-i-chalisa. He created the Turkan-i-chalisa. Iltutmish, also called Shams al-Din Iltutmish, died April 29, 1236. Iltutmish was sold into slavery but married the daughter of his master, Qutab al-Din Aibak, whom he succeeded in 1211. He was a Turk, who belonged to the Ilbari tribe. Iltutmish's eldest son died before he died, and his other sons were incompetent. He gave an excellent education to his daughter Raziyah (Raziyyat al-Din) and desired that she should succeed him.
14. (c) Muftis were expander of law. Barid were Agents of intelligence. Kotwal were the head of city administration. Arz-i-mamalik were the minister of incharge of Army. The barid-i-mumalik was the head of the central office, and his agents sent in reports from all over the country. This system was of great importance in controlling local governments. Kotwals often controlled the fort of a major town or an area of smaller towns on behalf of another ruler. It was similar in function to a British India Zaildar. During his time the army was directly recruited by the army minister (ariz— mamalik). It was paid in cash form the royal treasury.
15. (c) Khan Bahadur Salamatullah Khan was preceded by his father Maulvi Qazi Sana'atullah, who was the son of Qazi Amanatullah. The latter's father was Qazi-ul-Quzat (Chief Justice) Baqaullah Khan (late 18th century AD). A mutasib was a supervisor of bazaars and trade in the medieval Islamic countries. His duty was to ensure that public business was conducted in accordance with the law of sharia. The Mutasib also inspected public eating houses. He could order pots and pans to be re-tinned or replaced; all vessels and their contents had to be kept covered against flies and insects. The Mir Bakshi was in charge of intelligence gathering, and also made recommendations to the emperor for military appointments and promotions.
16. (d) Alauddin Khilji conquered the Southern States, but didn't collaborate them, because he wanted to expand his empire but not add to his responsibilities of them. He was a strategist and military commander who commanded forces across the Indian subcontinent. Sultan Ala-ud-din Khilji is also noted in history for being one of the few rulers in the world to have repeatedly defended his empire against Mongol invasions. He defeated large Mongol armies and then launched punitive expeditions against them in Central Asia, around modern-day Afghanistan. It was only after a fierce battle Malik Kafur was able to occupy the Warangal fort and he was able to force the ruler of Warangal to sue for peace, to surrender all their treasures, and to promise an annual tribute.
17. (c) The correct chronological order of muhammad Bin Tughlaq's programme is; increase of taxation in Doab, promulgation of token currency, transfer of capital, Khurasan expedition. During his reign, Tughluq imposed heavy tax in the land between the Ganga and the Yamuna rivers. Muhammad took a very modern step in introducing bronze coins as the token currency. Nevertheless, the absence

- of a central mint created a huge problem as the Government was not able to prevent forgery of coins. He transferred his capital in 1327 to Deogir (now Daulatabad). The Sultan had a vision of universal conquest. He decided to conquer Khurasan and Iraq and mobilized a huge army for the purpose. But his expedition proved a failure.
18. (d) Regarding the Qutub Minar its radius decreases after each storey it's a five storeyed structure. It has a diameter of 14.32 m at the base and about 2.75 m on the top with a height of 72.5 m. It consists of a rectangular courtyard enclosed by cloisters, erected with the carved columns and architectural members of 27 Hindu and Jaina temples which were demolished by Qutub-Din Aibak as recorded in his inscription on the main eastern entrance. Qutab-ud-din Aibak, the first Muslim ruler of Delhi, commenced the construction of the Qutub Minar in 1200 AD, but could only finish the basement. His successor, Iltutmish, added three more storeys, and in 1368, Firoz Shah Tughlak constructed the fifth and the last storey.
19. (a) All important officers of the state were appointed by him in the name of the Sultan. He used to hear complaints against all officials of the administration. During the illness or absence of the Sultan or when he was a minor, the Wazir acted for the king. Khusro in his book "Khazinatul-Futuh" (the treasures of victory) recorded Alauddin's construction works, wars, peace and security, administrative services. Further in another poetical work Masnavi "Matta-ul-Anwaar" (Fountain of light) consisted of 3310 verses (completed in 15 days) had the theme of "Love of God". The second masnavi, "Shireen" consisted of 4000 verses. The third Masnavi "Laila Majnu" story of Laila and Majnu and their romance.
20. (c) Alauddin Khilji built the Siri Fort. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq established Tughlaqaabad. Feroz Shah Tughlaq established Hiaar. Sikander Lodi established the Agra city. Siri Fort, in the city of New Delhi, was built during the rule of Ala-ud-Din Khalji of the Delhi Sultanate to defend the city from the onslaught of the Mongols. Tughlaqabad Fort is a ruined fort in Delhi, stretching across 6.5 km, built by Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq, the founder of Tughlaq dynasty, of the Delhi Sultanate of India in 1321, as he established the fifth historic city of Delhi, which was later abandoned in 1327.
21. (b) Baba Farid founded chishtiya order. Shaikh Hamiduddin Nagauri founded Suhrawardiya order. Miyan Mir founded Qadiriya order. Shah Waliullah founded Naqsh bandiya order. Baba Farid (1173–1266) was a Punjabi poet and saint of the Chishti order of Sufism. He is among the first known Punjabi poets. He is also one of the fifteen Sikh Bhagats within Sikhism and his selected works are included in the Guru Granth Sahib. Mian Mir, was a famous Sufi saint who resided in Lahore, specifically in the town of Dharampura (in present-day Pakistan). He was a direct descendant of Caliph Umar ibn al-Khattab. He belonged to the Qadiri order of Sufism. Abu'l-Fazl, Abu'l Fadl and Abu'l-Fadl 'Allami (January 14, 1551 – August 12, 1602) was the vizier of the great Mughal emperor Akbar, and author of the Akbarnama, the official history of Akbar's reign in three volumes.
22. (d) Adil Shahi belongs to Bijapur. Nizamshahi belongs to Ahmednagar. Immad shahi belongs to Berar region. Qutub Shahi belongs to Golkunda. The Adil Shahi or Adilshahi, was a Shia Muslim dynasty that ruled the Sultanate of Bijapur in the Western area of the Deccan region of Southern India from 1490 to 1686. Bijapur had been a province of the Bahmani Sultanate (1347–1518). The territory of the sultanate of Ahmednagar was located in the northwestern Deccan, between the sultanates of Gujarat and Bijapur. Initially his capital was in Junnar. The Qutub Shahi rulers were great builders, which included the Char Minar, as well as patrons of learning. Quli Qutb Mulk's court became a haven for Persian culture and literature.
23. (d) Domingo paes and Numiz were portuguese travellers came during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya. Domingos Paes (16th century) was a Portuguese traveller who visited the Vijayanagara Empire around the year 1520. His account of Hampi, the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire is of the most detailed of all historic narrations on this ancient city. He visited the city during the rule of King Krishna Deva Raya. Fernao Nuniz, was a Portuguese traveller, chronicler and horse trader who spent three years in Vijayanagara, capital of the Vijayanagara Empire in the time period 1535–1537 CE. His writings have brought to light many interesting details about Vijayanagara at that time.

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24. (d) Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani belongs to Qadiriya order. Shaikh Sharfuddin Manairi belongs to Firdausiya order. Khwaja Nizamuddin belongs to Chishtiya order. Shaikh Shahbuddin belongs to Suharawardia order. Sufi turuq orders may trace many of their original precepts from the Islamic Prophet Muhammad through his cousin and son-in-law Ali ibn Abi Talib, with the notable exception of the Naqshbandi who trace their origins through the first Caliph, Abu Bakr. Prominent orders include Ba 'Alawiyya, Chishti, Rifa'i, Khalwati, Mevlevi, Naqshbandi, Nimatullahi, Oveyssi, Qadiria Boutshishia, Qadiriyah, Qalandariyya, Sarwari Qadiri, Shadhiliyya and Suhrawardiyya.
25. (c) The correct chronological order of the reformers of the medieval Bhakti movements are: Ramananda, Kabir, Namdeva, Vallabhacharya. Bhakti movement in Medieval India is responsible for the many rites and rituals associated with the worship of God by Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs of Indian subcontinent. For example, Kirtan at a Hindu Temple, Qawalli at a Dargah (by Muslims), and singing of Gurbani at a Gurdwara are all derived from the Bhakti movement of medieval India (800-1700). "The word bhakti is derived from Bhakta meaning to serve, honour, revere, love and adore. Bhakti movement in twelfth and thirteenth Century included the saints such as Bhagat Namdev, and Saint Kabir das who insisted on the devotional singing of praises of lord through their own compositions.
26. (c) Duarte Barbosa (C. 1480, Lisbon, Portugal – 1 May 1521, Philippines) was a Portuguese writer and Portuguese India officer between 1500 and 1516–1517, with the post of scrivener in Cannanore factory and sometimes interpreter of the local language (malayalam). Niccolò de' Conti (1395–1469) was a Venetian merchant and explorer, born in Chioggia, who travelled to India and Southeast Asia, and possibly to Southern China, during the early 15th century. Kamal-ud-Din Abdur-Razzaq ibn Ishaq Samarqandi, (1413–1482), was a Uzbek chronicler and Islamic scholar. He was the ambassador of Shah Rukh, the Timurid dynasty ruler of Persia to Calicut, India, from January 1442 to January 1445. Afanasy Nikitin (died 1472) was a Russian merchant and one of the first Europeans to travel to and document his visit to India.
27. (d) Namdev was a tailor. Kabir was a weaver. Ravidas was a cobbler. Sena was a barber. Namdev of Maharashtra was a saint of medieval India. He was not a servant of Lord Krishna, but His companion. Namdev was an Amsa (part) of Lord Krishna. Kabir (also Kabira) was a mystic poet and saint, whose writings have greatly influenced the Bhakti movement. The name Kabir comes from Arabic al-Kabir which means 'The Great' – the 37th name of God in Islam. Guru Ravidass Ji (also Raidas, Rohidas and Ruhidas in eastern India) was a North Indian Guru mystic of the bhakti movement who was active in the 15th century CE.
28. (a) The correct chronological order of the rulers of Kashmir is; Avantivarman, Didda, Harsha, Jayasinghe. Utpala dynasty founded by Avantivarman followed the Kakrotas. His successor Shankaravarman (885–902 CE) led a successful military campaign against Gurjaras in Punjab. Political instability in 10th century made the royal body guards (Tantrins) very powerful in Kashmir. Under the Tantrins, civil administration collapsed and chaos reigned in Kashmir till they were defeated by Chakravarman. Queen Didda, who descended from the Hindu Shahis of Kabul on her mother's side, took over as the ruler in second half of the 10th century. After her death in 1003 CE, the throne passed to Lohara dynasty.
29. (d) The correct chronological sequence of the saints are: Sankaracharya, Ramanuja, Shankaradeva, Dadu. The earliest exponent of the Bhakti movement was Ramanuja who was appointed the successor of his teacher Yamunamuni. He travelled all over India and ultimately settled down at Srirangam. Namadeva, who flourished in the first part of the fourteenth century, was a tailor who had taken to banditry before he became a saint. Other Nirguna saints were Dadu Dayal, who founded the Brahma Sampradaya or Parabrahma Sampradaya, Malukdasa a follower of Kabir, Sundardasa and Dharanidasa.
30. (d) Krishnadeva Raya was also known as Andhra Bhoja. He authored a book named Amuktamalyada and Jambavati Kalyanam. The group of poets named 'Ashtadiggajas' in his court. Krishna Deva Raya was an emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire who reigned from 1509–1529 CE. He is the third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty. Presiding over the empire at its

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- zenith, he is regarded as an icon by many Indians. Krishna Deva Raya earned the titles Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana (lit, "Lord of the Kannada empire"), Andhra Bhoja and Moor Rayara Ganda ("King of three Kings").The emperor obliged and composed Amuktamalyada which is one of the most famous poetic works in the entire Telugu literature.
31. (c) The Vijaynagar city was located on the bank of river Tungabhadra. The 'Raichur Doab' region situated between the rivers of Krishna and Tungabhadra.The Ancient City of Vijayanagar was the urban core of the imperial city and the surrounding principalities of the capital of the Vijayanagar empire during the 14th century to 16th century CE. Notes by foreign travellers such as Abdur Razzak, the Persian who visited Vijayanagara in 1440, mention six fortifications before the gates to the royal palace. The large area between the first and third fortifications contained agricultural fields, gardens and residences.
32. (b) Abdur Razzak came during the reign of Devaraya II. Nuniz came during the period of Achyutadeva Raya. Abdur Razzaq who was an ambassador at the court of Deva Raya II says:" This prince has in his dominions three hundred ports, each of which is equal to Calicut and his territories compromise a space of three months journey. All travellers agree that the country was thickly populated with numerous towns and villages. Abdur Razzaq also says:" The country is for the most part well cultivated and very fertile. The troops were in number to eleven lakhs." Abdur Razzaq considered Vijayanagar to be one of the most splendid cities anywhere in the world which he had seen.
36. (d) Ibn Batutah says that Muhamrnad-bin-Tughlaq was disgusted with the population of Delhi and thus wanted to punish them. But most of the historians do not agree with Ibn Batutah.The Sultan also made an ill-advised financial experiment in the Doab between the Ganges and Jamuna. He not only increased the rate of taxation but also revived and created some additional Abwabs or cessess. Although the share of the state remained half as in the time of Alauddin, it was fixed arbitrarily and not on the basis of actual produce.
39. (a) It appears that the Sultan wanted to make Deogir second capital so that he might be able to control south India better. Deogir was named Daulatabad. However, after a couple of years, Muhammad Tughlaq decided to abandon Daulatabad largely because he soon found that just as he could not control south India from Delhi, he could not control North from Daulatabad.
40. (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the first Sultan to impose irrigation tax. But at the same time he dug irrigation canals and wells. The longest canal was about 200 kilometres from Sutlej to Hansi. Another canal was between Yamuna and Hissar. There were about 1200 fruit gardens in and around Delhi yielding more revenue. The tenor of his policy was very different from that of Muhammad- bin Tughluq. He made the iqtas hereditary. The land assigned to an official could be taken back along with his official position prior to Firuz Shah Tughlaq but now they functioned like hereditary holders.
41. (c) Khusro was born in 1253 A.D. in Patiyala, India. His paternal ancestors belonged to the nomadic tribe of Hazaras from Transoxiana, who crossed the river Indus and migrated to India in the thirteenth century. Khusro's father served the Sultan of Delhi, Shamsuddin Il-tutmish, in a high position, and Amir Khusro was educated in theology, Persian and the Quran. From his mother who was of Hindustani origin and from his maternal grandfather he acquired both, an intimacy with the local languages as well as a rooting in the immediate cultural ambience. When his father died, Khusro was only eight, he came under the care of his maternal grandfather.

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1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists.

List-I	List-II
A. Gulbadan Begum	1. Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi
B. Ishwar Das Nagar	2. Tarikh-i-Shershah
C. Yahiya bin Ahmad	3. Humayun Nama
D. Abbas Khan Sarwani	4. Futuhat-i-Alamgiri

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 3	1	4	2
(d) 3	4	1	2

2. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): The Mughal rulers did not accept the overlordship of the Caliphah.

Reason (R): The Caliphah was a captive of the Egyptian rulers.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

- (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.

3. Which one of the following is not true about the Mughal Mansabdari System?

- (a) There were thirty-three (33) divisions of mansabdars.
- (b) They (mansabdars) could be assigned 'Mashrut' or conditional rank.

- (c) It put the Mughal transport system on a sound footing.
- (d) The Mansabdars were hereditary officers.

4. Consider these two statements:

Assertion (A): Akbar constructed the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri.

Reason (R): Akbar desired to commemorate his victory.

In the context of these two statements which one of the following is correct?

- (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.

5. Which of the following was/were written in the time of Akbar?

1. Humayun Namah
2. Tarikh-i-Shershah
3. Akbar-Namah
4. Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

6. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Monuments)	List-II (Builders)
A. Buland Darwaja, Fatehpur Sikri	1. Alauddin Khilji
B. Alai Darwaja, Delhi	2. Akbar
C. Moti Masjid, Delhi	3. Shahjahan
D. Moti Masjid, Agra	4. Aurangazeb

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Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	4	3
(c) 1	2	4	3
(d) 4	1	3	2

7. Arrange the following events of Akbar's reign in the Chronological order:
1. Uzbeq Rebellion
 2. Introduction of Dagh System
 3. Conquest of Kashmir

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1, 2 and 3	(b) 2, 1 and 3
(c) 3, 2 and 1	(d) 2, 3 and 1

8. Which were the two distinctive features of the architecture of Shahjahan's reign?
1. Use of Marble
 2. Cusped arches
 3. Simplicity
 4. Use of beams

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1 and 2	(b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3	(d) 1 and 4

9. Which of the following Mughal emperors dismissed the chief 'Sadra' of the empire?
1. Akbar
 2. Jahangir
 3. Shahjahan
 4. Aurangzeb

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1 and 2	(b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3	(d) 1 and 4

10. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I		List-II	
A. Babar	1. Tujuk-i-Jahangiri		
B. Gulbadan Begum	2. Akbar Nama		
C. Abul Fazal	3. Humayun Nama		
D. Jahangir	4. Tuzuk-i-Babari		

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	3	4
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 3	4	1	2

11. Consider the following statements about the Mughal Mansabdari System:

1. There were three categories of Mansabdars.
2. They could be given Mashrut or conditional ranks.
3. The sawar rank could not exceed the zat ranks.
4. All military and civil officers were granted mansabs or ranks.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. February 1658	1. Battle of Dharmat
B. April 1658	2. Battle of Samugarh
C. June 1658	3. Battle of Bahadurgarh
D. April 1659	4. Battle of Deorai

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 3	1	2	4
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 1	3	4	2

13. Consider the following statements regarding duty of the Muhatibs.

1. Check gambling dens and prostitution.
2. Check and interfere in the private life of the citizens.
3. Check weights and measures.
4. See that intoxicants were not consumed in public places.

Which of the above statements regarding the duty of Muhatibs are correct?

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

14. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Babar	1. Jami Masjid (Sambhal)
B. Humayun	2. Din Panah
C. Akbar	3. Jahangiri Mahal
D. Jahangir	4. Akbar's Mausoleum

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Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	1	3	4
(c) 1	2	4	3
(d) 1	3	4	2

15. Consider the following statements about the Ibadat Khana.

1. The Ibadat Khana was established in 1575 AD.
2. The religious debates of Ibadat Khana did play role in the development of religious views of Akbar.
3. The Ibadat Khana was opened for all religious leaders in the later period.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

16. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Aurangzeb banned music at the Mughal Court.

Reason (R): He had no time for amusement.

Select the correct answer from the codes 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.

17. Consider the following statements about the Treaty of Chittor

1. Mewar, including Chittor were restored to the Rana.
2. Rana had to be personally present at the Mughal Court.
3. Rana could not repair or re-fortify chittor.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

18. Who among the following were Jahangiri painters?

1. Abdus Samad
2. Abul Hasan
3. Aqa Riza
4. Mir Sayyad Ali

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

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

19. Arrange the following battles of the Mughal period in chronological order

1. Battle of Ghagara
2. Battle of Kanauj
3. Battle of Chausa
4. Battle of Khanwa

Select the answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

20. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I **List-II**

(Mughal Ruler) **(Place of Tomb)**

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A. Babar | 1. Lahore |
| B. Humayun | 2. Sikandara |
| C. Akbar | 3. Kabul |
| D. Jahangir | 4. Delhi |

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I **List-II**

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| A. Iqta | 1. Maratha |
| B. Jagir | 2. Delhi Sultans |
| C. Amaram | 3. Mughals |
| D. Mokasa | 4. Vijaynagar |

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

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22. Arrange the following in chronological order and the find correct answer from the codes given below:
1. Ahilya Bai 2. Durgawati
3. Padmini 4. Tara Bai
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 3, 2, 4, 1
(c) 3, 4, 1, 2 (d) 2, 1, 3, 4
23. Arrange the following Sikh Gurus in chronological order.
1. Guru Ram Das 2. Guru Arjun Dev
3. Guru Hargobind 4. Guru Teg Bahadur
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- Codes:**
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4
(c) 2, 1, 4, 3 (d) 3, 2, 4, 1
24. Consider the following statements:
1. In Shivaji's domain Chauth was mainly a military contribution.
2. Shivaji demanded Sardeshmukhi on the basis of his claim as the hereditary Sardeshmukh of Maharashtra.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
25. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (Year) | (Events) |
| A. 1627 AD. | 1. Shivaji crowned himself at Raigarh and assumed title of Maharaja Chhatrapati. |
| B. 1659 AD. | 2. Escape of Shivaji from Agra. |
| C. 1666 AD. | 3. Birth of Shivaji |
| D. 1674 AD. | 4. Afzal Khan was killed by Shivaji |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
26. Consider the following statements about Shivaji.
1. He was simple and religious in his personal life.
2. He did not force any Muslim to embrace Hinduism
3. He organised Marathas against Mughal empire.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
27. Consider the following statements about the Treaty of Purandhar.
1. Shivaji had to surrender 23 out of 35 forts to the Mughals.
2. Shivaji agreed to send his son Shambhaji in service of the Mughal Emperor.
3. Shambhaji was granted a mansab of 5000.
4. Shivaji assisted the Mughal commanders during the Bijapur expeditions.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
28. Consider the following statements:
1. Balaji Baji Rao was popularly known as Nana Saheb.
2. Nana Pharanabis was called Chanakya of Maratha.
3. Ramdas was the guru of Shivaji.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
29. Match the names of the books with that of the authors, and choose your answer using the code given below-
- | List-I | List-II |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| (Books) | (Authors) |
| A. Alamgir namah | 1. Muitamad Khan |
| B. Tabaqat-i Akbari | 2. Munshi Mohd. Kazim |
| C. Chahar Chaman | 3. Chandra Bhan Brahman |
| D. Iqbal namah-i | 4. Nizamuddin Jahangiri Ahmad |

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Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	3	4	2
(b) 3	2	1	4
(c) 4	1	2	3
(d) 2	4	3	1

30. Match List - I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.

List-I	List-II
(Sufi Terminology)	(Meaning)
A. Futuh	1. Sufi musical gathering
B. Sama	2. Conversations of Sufi saints
C. Barkat	3. Unasked for charity
D. Malfuz	4. Spiritual grace acquired by a Sufi

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	3	2	4
(b) 3	1	4	2
(c) 3	2	1	4
(d) 4	3	2	1

31. Consider the following statements

- Shah Jahan discontinued Jharokha darshan and Tula Dana.
- Shah Jahan refused to grant land to Shanti Das, the leading Jain Jeweller and banker of Ahmedabad to build a resting place for Jain saints.
- Shah Jahan banned mixed marriages between Hindus and Muslims in Kashmir.

- Shah Jahan exempted the theologians from offering Sijda.

Which of the above statements are not correct?

Codes:

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

32. Consider the following statements:

- Shivaji could check the Deccan power from intruding into his Swaraj territory.
- He could plunder Surat in 1664.
- He could withstand the attacks of Shaista Khan and Mirza Raja Jai Singh.
- Bijapur and Golkunda were annexed by the Mughals to undermine the position of Shivaji.

Which of the given statements are not correct?
Select the correct answer from the codes given below?

Codes:

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

33. The Mansabdari system of the Mughals was a complex system. Its efficient functioning depended upon:

- The practice of offering the title of 'Mansabdar' to military personnel only.
- Proper functioning of the dagh (branding) system.
- Proper functioning of the Jagirdari system.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

ANSWER KEY

1.	(d)	6.	(b)	11.	(d)	16.	(c)	21.	(c)	26.	(d)	31.	(a)
2.	(b)	7.	(a)	12.	(b)	17.	(c)	22.	(b)	27.	(d)	32.	(d)
3.	(d)	8.	(a)	13.	(c)	18.	(b)	23.	(a)	28.	(d)	33.	(d)
4.	(a)	9.	(d)	14.	(a)	19.	(c)	24.	(c)	29.	(d)		
5.	(d)	10.	(c)	15.	(d)	20.	(d)	25.	(b)	30.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (d) Gulbadan Begum composed the Humayun Nama. Ishwar Das Nagar composed Futuhat-i-Alamgiri. Tahiya bin Ahmad composed Tarikh-i-Mubarakshahi. Abbas Khan sarwani composed Tarikh-i-Shershahi. Gulbadan Begum was daughter of Mughal Emperor Babur, she is the author of Humayun Nama, the account of the life of her half-brother, Humayun. Ishwar Das Nagar composed Futuhat-i-Alamgiri which is history of Aurangzeb's reign.
2. (b) The Mughal rulers did not accept the overlordship of the Caliph. In 1580, a rebellion broke out in the eastern part of Akbar's empire, and a number of fatwas, declaring Akbar to be a heretic, were issued by Qazis. Akbar suppressed the rebellion and handed out severe punishments to the Qazis. In order to further strengthen his position Akbar issued a mahzar or declaration that was signed by all major ulemas in 1579. The mahzar asserted that Akbar was the Khalifa of the age, the rank of the Khalifa was higher than that of a Mujtahid, in case of a difference of opinion among the Mujtahids, Akbar could select any one opinion and could also issue decrees which did not go against the masses. It is believed that the Mahzar helped in stabilizing the religious situation in the empire. It made Akbar very powerful due to the complete supremacy accorded to the Khalifa by Islam, and also helped him eliminate the religious and political influence of the Ottoman Caliph over his subjects.
3. (d) In the Mughal Mansabdari system, the Mansabdars were hereditary officers. Mansabdari system was the generic term for the military-type grading of all imperial officials of the Mughal Empire. The mansabdars governed the empire and commanded their armies in the emperor's name. Though they were usually aristocrats, they did not form a feudal aristocracy, for neither the offices nor the estates that supported them were hereditary. There were 33 categories of mansabdars. The term is derived from Mansab, meaning 'rank'. Hence, Mansabdar literally means rank-holder. The Mansabdars were differentiated by the Zat and the Sawar Rank. The Zat referred to rank maintained by the mansabdar and the Sawar referred to the number of horsemen maintained by the mansabdar.
4. (a) Akbar constructed the Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri, because he desired to commemorate his victory over Gujarat. A Persian inscription on eastern archway of the Buland Darwaza records Akbar's conquest over Uttar Pradesh and the victory in Gujarat in 1601. The Buland Darwaza is made of red and buff sandstone, decorated by white and black marble and towers above the courtyard of the mosque. The total height of the Structure is about 54 metres from the ground level. It is a 15-storey high gateway that guards the southern entrance of the city of Fatehpur Sikri.
5. (d) Humayun Nama, Tarikh-i-Shershahi, Akbar Nama and Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh were written in the time of Akbar. Akbar was a great patron of literature. Humayun Nama was written by Gulbadan Begam, Tarikh-i-Shershahi was written by Tahiya-bin-Ahmad Sirhindi, Akbar-Namah was written by Abul Fazl, and Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh was written by Mullah Abdul Qadir Bada'uni.
6. (b) Akbar built the Buland Darwaza and Fatehpur Sikri. Alauddin Khilji built the Alai Darwaja of Delhi. Aurangzeb built the moti masjid of Delhi. Shahjahan built the moti masjid of Agra.

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7. (a) The correct chronological order of the events of Akbar's reign were; Uzbek Rebellion, introduction of Dagh System and Conquest of Kashmir. Uzbek chiefs broke out in rebellion in 1564, Akbar decisively defeated and routed them in Malwa and then Bihar. He pardoned the rebellious leaders, hoping to conciliate them. But they rebelled again, so Akbar had to quell their uprising a second time. Ali Shah surrendered immediately to the Mughals, but another of his son, Yaqub, crowned himself as king, and led a stubborn resistance to Mughal armies. Finally, in June, 1589, Akbar himself travelled from Lahore to Srinagar to receive the surrender of Yaqub and his rebel forces.
8. (a) The two distinctive features of the architecture of Shahjahan's reign were use of Marble and Cusped arches. Shahjahan left behind a grand legacy of structures constructed during his reign. He was one of the greatest patrons of Islamic architecture. Among his constructions are the Taj Mahal, Red Fort, large sections of Agra Fort, the Jama Masjid, the Wazir Khan Mosque, the Moti Masjid, the Shalimar Gardens, sections of the Lahore Fort, the Jahangir mausoleum— his father's tomb. Use of the double dome, Cusped Arches, and park-like surroundings were all favourite devices of Shahjahan period architect. Symmetry and balance between the parts of a building were always stressed, as was delicate ornamental detail. White marble was a favoured building material.
9. (d) Akbar and Aurangzeb were the Mughal emperors who dismissed the chiefs 'Sardars' of the empire.
10. (c) Turuk-i-Babri was composed by Babar. Humayun Nama was composed by Gulbadan Begum. Akbarnama was composed by Abul Fazal while Tujuk-i-Jahangiri was composed by Jahangir.
11. (d) All the given statements are correct about the Mughal Mansabdari system. Akbar introduced Mansabdari system which was common to both the military and the civil department. Mansabdar was referred to as the official, rank, or the dignity. The Mansabdars were differentiated by the Zat and the Sawar Rank. There were three categories of mansabdar according to the number of Zats and sawars. Mansabdars were also categorized according to their rank into Amir, Amiral Kabir and Amir-al-Umara. Appointment, promotion, suspension or dismissal of mansabdars rested entirely with the emperor. No portion of a mansabdar's property was hereditary. Senior mansabdars were awarded a jagir rather than a salary.
12. (b) Battle of Bahadurgarh occurred in Feb. 1658. Battle of Dharmat happened in April, 1658. Battle of Samugarh happened in June 1658. Battle of Deorai happened in April, 1659.
13. (c) Regarding the duty of Muhatibs, they checked gambling dens and prostitution. They checked weights and measures. They also saw that intoxicants were not consumed in public places. The Muhatibs appointed by Aurangzeb failed to improve the lives of the people.
14. (a) Babar — Jami Majid (Sambhal)
Humayun — Din Panah
Akbar — Jhangiri Mahal
Jahangir — Akbar's Mausoleum
15. (d) All the given statements are correct about the Ibadat Khana. In 1575, Akbar built the Ibadat Khana ("House of Worship") at Fatehpur Sikri, to which he invited theologians, mystics and selected courtiers renowned for their intellectual achievements and discussed matters of spirituality with them. These discussions, initially restricted to Muslims but later he opened the Ibadat Khana to people of all religions as well as atheists, resulting in the scope of the discussions broadening and extending even into areas such as the validity of the Quran and the nature of God. His interaction with various religious theologians had convinced him that despite their differences, all religions had several good practices, which he sought to combine into a new religious movement known as Din-i-Ilahi.
16. (c) Aurangzeb banned music at the Mughal Court. Aurangzeb was titled as Alamgir (Conquerer of the Universe). He was also known as Zinda Pir (the living saint). As emperor, Aurangzeb enforced morals and banned the consumption, usage and practices of alcoholism, gambling, castration, servitude, eunuchs, music, nautch and narcotics in the Mughal Empire.
17. (c) Regarding the treaty of Chittor Mewar including Chittor was restored to the Rana. The treaty between Amar Singh and Mughal King Jahangir had some obligations that fort of Chittor would not be repaired and Mewar would have to keep a contingent of 1000 horse in the Mughal service. Besides Amar Singh would not have to be present at any of the Mughal Darbars.

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18. (b) Abul Hasan and Aqa Riza were the Jahangiri painters. Jehangir encouraged artists to paint portraits and court scenes. His most talented portrait painters were Abul Hasan and Bishan Das. Bahadur Shah I (1707-1712 AD.) also tried to restore the court patronize of paintings.
19. (c) The correct chronological order of the Battles are: Battle of Khanwa (17 March 1527), Battle of Ghagra (6 May, 1529), Battle of Chausa (1539), Battle of Kanauj (1540).
20. (d) Babar's tomb is in Kabul. Humayun's tomb placed in Delhi. Akbar's tomb placed in Sikandara. Jahangir's tomb placed in Lahore.
21. (c) Iqta was introduced by Delhi Sultans while Jagir was introduced by Mughals. Amaram was introduced by Vijayanagar empire. Mokasa was introduced by Maratha. 'Iqta' is an Arabic word, which became a tool of administration in Islamicate traditions. The land pieces assigned to military chiefs were called as Amaram during Vijayanagar empire. Two-thirds of the collections however remained with the Maratha sardars who collected the taxes and they used it for maintaining their troops for the chhatrapati. This part of the levy was called mokasa. The chauth along with sardeshmukhi levies ensured a steady and large stream of income for the Marathas and helped them expand their armies beyond the swarajya territories of Shivaji.
22. (b) The correct chronological order is; Padmini, Durgavati, Tara Bai, Ahilya Bai. Rani Padmini (Padmavati) (died 1303 CE), the wife of King Rawal Ratan Singh and the daughter of the contemporary Sinhala king was the queen of Chittor. She features in Padmavat, an epic poem written by Malik Muhammad Jayasi in 1540 CE. Rani Durgavati Maravi (October 5, 1524 – June 24, 1564) was born in the family of famous Rajput Chandel Emperor Keerat Rai. She is acclaimed for her role in keeping alive the resistance against Mughal occupation of Maratha territories after the death of her husband in 1700. Maharani Ahilya Bai Holkar (31 May 1725 – 13 August 1795), was the Holkar Queen of the Maratha ruled Malwa kingdom, India. Rajmata Ahilyabai was born in the village of Chondi in Jamkhed, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.
23. (a) The correct chronological order of the Sikh Gurus is; Guru Ram Das, Guru Arjun Dev, Guru Hargobind, Guru Teg Bahadur. Guru Ram Das was born on September 24, 1534 to simple god-fearing parents, Hari Das and Anup Devi of Lahore. Known as Jetha meaning the first born, he was a handsome young man. Guru Arjan was the youngest son of Guru Ram Das and Mata Bhani. He was born at Goindwal on April 15, 1563. In 1579 Guru Arjan was eventually married to Ganga Devi, daughter of Krishan Chand in 1579. Guru Har Gobind ji (5 July 1595–19 March 1644) was the sixth of the Ten Gurus of Sikhism. He became Guru on 11 June 1606 following in the footsteps of his father Guru Arjan Dev ji. Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji (April 18, 1621 - November 24, 1675) was the ninth of the Ten Gurus of Sikhism, becoming Guru on Saturday, 16 April 1664 following in the footsteps of his grand-nephew, Guru Har Krishan.
24. (c) In Shivaji's domain chauth was mainly a military contribution. Shivaji demanded Sardeshmukhi on the basis of his claim as the hereditary sardeshmukh of Maharashtra. Shivaji first demanded chauth in 1665 and the Deccan sultanates of Bijapur and Golconda began to pay him a combined sum of 800,000 after he was made a raja by Aurangzeb in 1668. In 1719, the Mughal emperor granted Shahu the chauth and sardeshmukhi rights over the six Deccan provinces in exchange for his maintaining a contingent of 15,000 troops for the emperor. The revenues from chauth were in turn divided into four parts that went to various functionaries of the Maratha empire.
25. (b) Birth of Shivaji (1627 AD.), Afzal Khan was killed by Shivaji (1659 AD.), Escape of Shivaji from Agra (1666 AD.), Shivaji crowned himself at Raigarh and assumed title of Maharaja Chhatrapati (1674 AD.). Shivaji's life and achievements were such as to thoroughly justify Carlyle's "Great Man Theory". Before Shivaji, the scene in Maharashtra was of sadness, helplessness, suffering and humiliation at the hands of the Muslim powers. This is best described in the words of Sabhasad, a contemporary observer and the author of Sabhasad Bhakhara .
26. (d) Shivaji was simple and religious in his personal life. He did not force any Muslim to embrace Hinduism. He organised Marathas against Mughal empire. Shivaji Bhonsle, venerated in Maharashtra as the father of "the Maratha nation", was born in 1627 into a family of Maratha bureaucrats. His father, Shahji, was the jagirdar of the Sultan of Ahmadnagar in Pune, but he shifted his allegiance to the Sultan of Bijapur; Shivaji's mother, Jija

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- Bai, was devoted to her son, particularly after her husband took a second wife.
27. (d) Regarding the treaty of Purandhar Shivaji had to surrender 23 out of 35 forts to the Mughals. He agreed to send his son Shambhaji in service of the Mughal. Shambhaji granted a mansab of 5000. Shivaji also assisted the mughal commanders during the Bijapur expeditions. On 11th June 1665, Mirza Raja Jai Singh received Shivaji at the foot of the Purandar fort, then being besieged by him, the fall was imminent. Shivaji now agreed to conclude the famous treaty of Purandar (12-13 June 1665). He had to give up his forts at Purandar, Rudramal, Kondhana, Khandagla, Lohagad, Isagad, Tung, Tikona, Rohida, Nardurga, Mahuli, Bhandardurga, Palaskhol, Rupgad, Bakhtgad, Morabkhan, Manikgad, Saroogad, Sakargad, Marakgad, Ankola, Songad, and Maangad.
28. (d) Balaji Baji Rao was popularly known as Nana Saheb. Nana pharanabis was called the chankya of Maratha. Ramdas was the guru of Shivaji.
- Nana Saheb Peshwa (8 December 1720 – 23 June 1761), also known as Balaji Baji Rao, was the son of Bajirao from his marriage with Kashibai and one of the Peshwa of the Maratha Empire. Nana Phadnavis (February 12, 1742 – March 13, 1800), born Balaji Janardan Bhanu, was an influential minister and statesman of the Maratha Empire during the Peshwa administration in Pune. Samarth Swami Ramdas was a religious guru of Shivaji.
31. (a) During the beginning of his rule, Shahjahan used to favour Islam, but as the time rolled by he became tolerant to other religions, and he kept continuing the 'Jharokha Darshan' 'Tuladaan' and Tilak on the forehead of the Hindu Kings. He donated lands to Shanti Das, a jeweller and banker, to construct inns for Jain saints. He also had Hindu poets like Pt. Jagannath, Kavindracharya, Chintamani, and Sunder Das.
32. (d) Shivaji executed Treaty of Purandhar with Jai Singh in 1665 and in 1680 Shivaji expired. Mughals won Bijapur in 1686 and Golkunda in 1687.

8

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1. Arrange in the correct chronological order the revolt against the British and find the correct answer from the codes given below:

A. Sanyasi revolt	1. 1855 – 56
B. Kol revolt	2. 1760
C. Santhal revolt	3. 1921
D. Mopala revolt	4. 1831 – 32

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	3	1	4	2

2. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

A. Raja Rammohan Roy	1. Tatva Bodhini Sabha
B. Devendranath Tagore	2. Atmiya Sabha
C. Vivekanand	3. Ram Krishna Mission
D. Atmaram Pandurang	4. Prarthana Samaj

Codes.

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	3	4
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	3	2	4	1

3. Consider the following statements:

 1. Robert Clive was the first Governor General of Bengal.
 2. William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. Match the following treaties with the years of their conclusion:

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----|------|
| A. | Treaty of Srirangapatnam | 1. | 1792 |
| B. | Treaty of Sangoli | 2. | 1806 |
| C. | Treaty of Mangalore | 3. | 1816 |
| D. | Treaty of Raighat | 4. | 1784 |

Find the correct answer from codes given below:

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	1	4
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	4	3	1	2
(d)	1	3	4	2

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Lord Bentinck	1. The Partition of Bengal
B. Lord Dalhousie	2. Local Self-Government
C. Lord Rippon	3. Abolition of Sati Pratha
D. Lord Curzon	4. Doctrine of Lapse

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	2	1
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	4	3	1	2

6. Consider the following statements:

 1. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of India.
 2. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.

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Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

List-I	List-II
A. 1775	1. First Anglo-Burmese war
B. 1780	2. First Anglo-Afghan war
C. 1824	3. First Anglo-Maratha war
D. 1838	4. Second Anglo-Mysore war

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	3	4	2	1

9. Give the correct chronological sequence of the following events by using the codes given below:

 1. Wood's Education Despatch
 2. Macaulay's Minute on Education
 3. The Sargent Education Report
 4. Hunter Education Commission

Codes:

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

10. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Land allotted to big feudal landlords	1. Jagirdari System
B. Land allotted to revenue farmers or rent collectors	2. Ryotwari System

- C. Land allotted to each peasant with the right to sublet, mortgage, gift or sell
 - D. Revenue settlements made at village level

3. Mahalwari

4. Zamindari System

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4
(b)	1	4	2	3
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	2	1	3	4

11. With reference to the entry of European powers into India, which one of the following statements is not correct?

 - The Portuguese captured Goa in 1499.
 - The English opened their first factory in south India at Masulipatam.
 - In eastern India, the English company opened its first factory in Odisha in 1633.
 - Under the leadership of Dupleix, the French occupied Madras in 1746.

12. The aim of education as stated by the wood's dispatch of 1854 was

 - The creation of employment opportunities for native Indians.
 - The spread of Western Culture in India.
 - The promotion of literacy among the people using English medium of language.
 - The introduction of scientific research and rationalism in the traditional Indian education.

13. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

 - Ali Mardan Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal.
 - Maharaja Ranjit Singh set up modern foundries to manufacture Cannons at Lahore.
 - Sawai Jai Singh of Amber had Euclid's 'Elements of Geometry' translated into Sanskrit.
 - Sultan Tipu of Mysore gave money for the construction of the idol of Goddess Sharda in the Shringeri temple.

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14. Consider the following princely states of the British rule in India:
1. Jhansi 2. Sambhalpur
 3. Satara 4. Nagpur
- The correct chronological order in which they were annexed by the British is
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4
 - (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 2, 1, 4
15. Consider the following statements:
1. Warren Hastings was the first Governor General who established a regular police force in India on the British pattern.
 2. A Supreme Court was established at Calcutta by the Regulating Act, 1773.
 3. The Indian Penal Code came into effect in the year 1860.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
16. Which one of the following provisions was not made in the Charter Act of 1833?
- (a) The trading activities of the East India Company were to be abolished.
 - (b) The designation of the supreme authority was to be changed as the Governor General of India in Council.
 - (c) All law making powers to be conferred on Governor General in a Council.
 - (d) An Indian was to be appointed as a law member in Governor General's Council.
17. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Wars) | List-II
(Period) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Second Anglo-Sikh war | 1. 1814-16 |
| B. Second Anglo-Maratha war | 2. 1890-92 |
| C. Third Anglo-Mysore war | 3. 1803-05 |
| D. Anglo-Nepal war | 4. 1848-49 |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
18. Consider the following statements:
1. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar founded the Bethune school at Calcutta with the main aim of encouraging education for women.
 2. Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay was the first graduate of the Calcutta University.
 3. Raja Rammohan Roy's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of a law to ban Sati.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
19. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | List-I
(Treaty) | List-II
(Period) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Treaty of Surat | 1. 1779 |
| B. Treaty of Bargaon | 2. 1775 |
| C. Treaty of Salbai | 3. 1782 |
| D. Treaty of Purander | 4. 1776 |
- Codes:**
- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
20. With reference to Ryotwari settlement, consider the following statements:
1. The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government.
 2. The Government gave Pattas to the Ryots.
 3. The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
21. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding to Brahma Samaj?
1. It opposed idolatry.
 2. It denied the need for a priestly class for interpreting the religious texts.
 3. It popularized the doctrine that the Vedas are infallible.

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Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

22. In British India, the Home Charge was an important part of Drain of wealth. Which of the following funds constituted home charges?

1. Funds used to support the India office in London.
2. Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India.
3. Funds used for waging wars outside India by the British.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

23. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Battle)	List-II (Period)
A. Battle of Plassey	1. Jan. 22, 1760
B. Battle of Ambur	2. Oct. 22, 1764
C. Battle of Buxar	3. 1749
D. Battle of Wandiwash	4. Jun. 23, 1757

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

24. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (States)	List-II (Founder)
A. Maratha	1. Shivaji
B. Hayderabad	2. Chinkilich Khan
C. Bengal	3. Sayadat Khan
D. Awadh	4. Murshid Kuli Khan

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (c) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |

25. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Father of Civil Service – Lord Cornwallis
2. Father of Police Service – Lord Clive
3. Father of Judicial Service – Warren Hastings

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

26. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Vernacular Press Act	1. Lord Wellesley
B. Widow Remarriage Act	2. Lord Dalhousie
C. Public Work Department	3. Lord Litton
D. Fort William College	4. Lord Canning

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

27. Which one of the following statements is not a feature of the Permanent Land Settlement?

- (a) It was implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha.
- (b) There were three parties in it, viz. the Government, Zamindar and the Ryots.
- (c) Land revenue was permanently fixed by it.
- (d) The total amount of the land revenue to be collected was rupees four crores.

28. Which one of the following statements is not correct about the fourth Anglo-Mysore war?

- (a) Tipu Sultan was killed in the battle field.
- (b) A subsidiary alliance was concluded with the former Raja of Mysore.
- (c) Rule of Tipu's successors ended.
- (d) Mysore was completely amalgamated in the British empire.

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29. At the beginning of British rule in India, fortified factory meant to protect
 (a) The trading place where officers of the company worked.
 (b) The centre of manufacturing of goods.
 (c) The godown where goods were stored for shipment to Europe.
 (d) None of these
30. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Mahalwari Settlement	1. Jonathan Duncan
B. Permanent Settlement	2. Thomas Munro of Bengal
C. Ryotwari Settlement	3. Cornwallis
D. Permanent Settlement	4. Halt Mackenzie of Banaras

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 2	4	1	3
(c) 3	1	4	2
(d) 4	3	2	1

31. Find the correct chronological order of the following events from the codes given below:
 1. Abolition of dual government in Bengal
 2. Treaty of Allahabad
 3. Battle of Plassey
 4. Battle of Wandiwash

Codes:

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

32. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The European traders introduced the Hundī system in India.

Reason (R): The Hundis were prevalent in Mughal India.

Codes:

- (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.

33. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their rule:

1. Balaji Vishwanath 2. Balaji Bajirao
 3. Bajirao I 4. Madhavrao

Select the correct chronological order using the codes given below:

Codes:

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

34. Where did Maharaja Jai Singh built observatories?

1. Delhi 2. Jaipur
 3. Ujjain 4. Varanasi

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

35. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Barrakpur Mutiny	1. 1806
B. Berhampur Revolt	2. 1824
C. Santhal Revolt	3. 1855
D. Vellore Mutiny	4. 1857

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	4	3	1
(b) 2	1	4	3
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 1	2	3	4

36. Consider the following statements in regard to the modern education in India:

1. The Christian missionaries played a significant role in the spread of modern education.
 2. The Christian missionaries supported the religious education.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

37. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahalwari System of land revenue:

1. It was introduced in the Ganga valley, the north west provinces, parts of central India and the Punjab.

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2. The revenue settlement under this system was done with landlords or heads of families who collectively claimed to be landlords of the village or the estate.
3. Under this system, the land revenue was determined on permanent basis.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
38. Consider the following statements:
1. Indian social reformers during 19th century prepared primer books of Indian languages.
 2. Modern and reformist ideas were spread among the mass of people in India, primarily through English literature.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
39. Consider the following statements in regard to the event during the rule of Lord Cornwallis as the Governor General:
1. He brought in the separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction through the Cornwallis code.
 2. He introduced the civil services in India.
 3. Subsidiary alliance system was started under his rule.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
40. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative policies of East India Company in India during 1757 to 1857:
1. The administrative policies remained same without any major change during this period.
 2. The main emphasis of the administration was placed on the maintenance of law and order.
 3. In 1772, the Company ended the dual government in Bengal and undertook the administration directly.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

41. Consider the following statements:

1. Cornwallis established a regular police force in India to maintain law and order and Zamindars were relieved from their police work.
2. Indians were excluded from all the superior posts in the police department during 19th century under the British rule.
3. In the beginning, the British police model was followed to organize Indian police.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

42. Consider the following statements regarding Subsidiary Alliances introduced in India by Lord Wellesley.

1. Wellesley followed the policy of the annexation of the territories of previously subordinated rulers.
2. The protected states under the Alliance could not employ any European in their service without the approval of the British.
3. The British promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of the protected states and they often kept it.
4. Though the armies of the protected states were remained but they were to be used by the British.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

43. Which of the following statements regarding Permanent Settlement is/are correct?

1. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in parts of the Madras and Bombay presidencies.

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2. The Permanent Settlement created a new class of landlords with hereditary rights on land.
3. The landlords created by the Permanent Settlement could never be removed under any circumstance.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) 2 and 3 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |
44. Which one among the following was not true about the Kerala king Martanda Verma?
- (a) He ruled over Travancore
 - (b) He subdued the feudatories
 - (c) He gave heavy bribes to the European officers to maintain peace
 - (d) He organized a strong modern army
45. Consider the following statements:
1. The East India Company for the first time through the Charter Act of 1813, adopted a provision to spend one lakh rupees per annum for the spread of education in India.
 2. The Wood's Dispatch of 1854 recommended the establishment of one university each in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras on the model of the London University.

Which one of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
46. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
- | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|
| (a) Lord Cornwallis : Subsidiary Alliance |
| (b) Lord Dalhousie : Permanent Settlement of Bengal |
| (c) Lord Lytton : Doctrine of Lapse |
| (d) Lord Curzon : Partition of Bengal |
47. Which among the following statements are correct with regard to the Portuguese in India?
1. They had the monopoly over the Eastern trade in the 16th century .

2. They possessed Mumbai in the beginning
3. They had trading settlements at Cochin, Diu and Daman
4. The Mughals denied them any trading concessions

Select the correct answer using her codes given below:

Codes:

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

48. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): With the acquisition of Diwani of Bengal the company directly organised the 'drain of wealth'.

Reason (R): The company began to send to England the revenue of Bengal through what were called 'Investment'.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

- (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.

Directions (Qs. 49-53) : Consider the following statements and answer the question that follow :-

- (a) Both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation.
- (b) Both A and B 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.

49. **Assertion (A):** The revolt of 1857 was reflective of the general dissatisfaction of the people of the affected states with various policies of the British.

Reason (R): Talukdars were thus the main instigators of the revolt.

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50. **Assertion (A):** The Kuki revolted against the recruitment of the coolie labour.
- Reason (R):** Recruitment of coolie labour further depressed the already labour shortaged Kuki community.
51. According to the recent researches the Revolt of 1857 was caused :
- Assertion (A):** by greased cartridges.
- Reason (R):** The main causes were related with military, especially the cancellation of the *bhatta*.
52. **Assertion (A):** The Revolt of 1857 failed because it did not have the support at the all-India level.
- Reason (R):** Large sections of British Indian territories lent support to the British.
53. **Assertion (A):** The Doctrine of Lapse was introduced under Lord Dalhousie.
- Reason (R):** Many native states lost their suzerainty under Doctrine of Lapse and the deposed leaders led the rebels in their region
54. Arrange the following events in the descending order on the basis of the Code given below :
- (i) Dar Commission
 - (ii) J.V.P. Committee
 - (iii) Creation of Andhra Pradesh
 - (iv) Appointment of the States Reorganisation Commission
 - (v) Splitting up of the bi-lingual state of Bombay into Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- Codes:**
- (a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)
 - (b) (ii) (iii) (v) (i) (iv)
 - (c) (i) (ii) (iii) (v) (iv)
 - (d) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv) (v)

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	9.	(a)	17.	(c)	25.	(c)	33.	(b)	41.	(a)	49.	(c)
2.	(a)	10.	(b)	18.	(c)	26.	(b)	34.	(d)	42.	(a)	50.	(a)
3.	(b)	11.	(a)	19.	(b)	27.	(d)	35.	(a)	43.	(b)	51.	(d)
4.	(d)	12.	(c)	20.	(d)	28.	(d)	36.	(a)	44.	(c)	52.	(a)
5.	(a)	13.	(a)	21.	(c)	29.	(a)	37.	(a)	45.	(c)	53.	(b)
6.	(c)	14.	(d)	22.	(d)	30.	(d)	38.	(a)	46.	(d)	54.	(a)
7.	(a)	15.	(b)	23.	(d)	31.	(c)	39.	(a)	47.	(a)		
8.	(c)	16.	(d)	24.	(b)	32.	(d)	40.	(a)	48.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (a) Sanyasi revolt begins in 1760. Kol revolt begins in 1831-32. Santhal revolt begins in 1855-56 in Bihar. The Mopala revolt uprises in 1921 in Kerala.
2. (a) Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Atmiya Sabha. Devendranath Tagore founded the Tatva Bodhini Sabha. Vivekanand founded the Ram Krishna Mission. Atmaram Pandurang founded the Prarthana Samaj.
3. (b) Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of Bengal as per the Regulating Act of 1773.
4. (d) Treaty of Srirangapatnam held in 1792. Treaty of Sangoli held in 1816. Treaty of Mangalore held in 1784. Treaty of Rajghat held in 1806.
5. (a) Abolition of Sati Pratha took place during the period of Lord Bentinck in 1928. Doctrine of Lapse regulated by Lord Dalhousie. Local Self-Government took place during the period of Lord Rippon. The partition of Bengal announced in 1905 in the period of Lord Curzon.
6. (c) Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of India. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.
7. (a) Hindu College, Calcutta was established in 1817, three Adam's reports on education in Bengal and Bihar in 1835, 1836 and in 1838. Wood's dispatch by Charles wood in 1854, Calcutta university was established in 1857.
8. (c) First Anglo-Burmese war was fought in 1824. First Anglo-Afghan war was fought in 1838-42. First Anglo-Maratha war was fought in 1775-82. Second Anglo-Mysore war was fought in 1780-84.
9. (a) Macaulay's minute on education in 1835. Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Hunter Commission on India Education in 1882. Sargent's plan on Education in 1944.
10. (b) The system in which Land allotted to a big landlords was called Jagirdari system. The system in which land allotted to revenue farmers of rent collectors was Zamindari system. The land allotted to each peasant with the right to sublet, mortgage transfer was called Ryotwari system. The settlement made at village level was called Mahalwari system.
11. (a) The Portuguese captured Goa in 1510, except this statement, all the statements are correct.
12. (c) Wood's dispatch of 1854 states that the aim of education was the promotion of literacy among the people using English as medium of language.
13. (a) Murshid Quli Khan introduced the system of revenue farming in Bengal.
14. (d) These states were annexed by Dalhousie in the sequence of:
Satara – 1848, Sambhalpur – 1849,
Jhansi – 1853, Nagpur – 1854
15. (b) Cornwallis was the first Governor General who established a regular force on the British pattern in India.

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16. (d) A law member was to be appointed but not an Indian. First law member appointed under this Charter Act, 1833 was Lord Macaulay.
17. (c) Second Anglo-Sikh war (1848 – 49)
Second Anglo-Maratha war (1803 – 05)
Third Anglo-Mysore war – (1890 – 92)
Anglo-Nepal war – (1814 – 16)
18. (c) John Eliot Bethune was the founding father of Bethune College. Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay was one of the first graduate of Calcutta University. Raja Rammohan Roy's campaign against Sati led to the enactment of a law to ban Sati (1829).
19. (b) Treaty of Surat took place in 1775. Treaty of Bargaon took place in 1779. Treaty of Salbai held in 1782. Treaty of Purander took place in 1776.
20. (d) Under the Ryotwari system, every registered holder of land was recognised as its proprietor and paid direct to government. The registered agreement called patta were given to the Ryots to recognise their ownership rights.
21. (c) The religion of Brahmo Samaj at the beginning was known to be Vedantism. The purpose of Brahmo Samaj was to purify Hinduism and to preach Monotheism. The Brahmo Samaj also tried to incorporate the best aspects of modern western thought.
22. (d) During the period of Colonial rule in India, the drain of wealth took place through various forms, main among them were; Home charges, civil and military charges and interest on foreign capital investments.
23. (d) The Battle of Plassey held on 23rd June, 1757. The Battle of Ambur held on 1749. The Battle of Buxar held on 22nd Oct. 1764. The Battle of Wandiwash held on 22nd Jan, 1760.
24. (b) The founder of Maratha states was Shivaji. The founder of Hyderabad states was Chinkilich Khan. The founder of Bengal states was Murshid Kuli Khan. The founder of Awadh states was Sayadat Khan.
25. (c) Lord Cornwallis was the father of civil service. Warren Hastings was the father of Judicial Services.
26. (b) Vernacular Press Act associated with Lord Litton. Widow Remarriage Act associated with Lord Canning. Public work department associated with Lord Dalhousie. Fort William College associated with Lord Wellesley.
27. (d) The total amount of the land revenue to be collected was rupees four crores is not a feature of the permanent land settlement.
28. (d) During the fourth Anglo-Mysore war, Mysore was not completely amalgamated in the British empire.
29. (a) At the beginning of British rule in India, fortified factory meant to protect the trading place where officers of the company worked.
30. (d) Mahalwari settlement belongs to Halt Mackenzie, permanent settlement of Bengal belongs to Cornwallis, Ryotwari settlement belongs to Thomas Munro, permanent settlement of Banaras belongs to Jonathan Duncan.
31. (c) The Battle of Plassey occurred in 1757. The Battle of Wandiwash occurred in 1760. The treaty of Allahabad held in 1765. Abolition of dual Government in Bengal took place in 1772.
32. (d) The Hundis were prevalent in Mughal India. So only R is the correct statement.
33. (b) Balaji Vishwanath (1713–20), Bajirao I – (1720–40), Balaji Bajirao (1740–61), Madhavrao – (1761–72).
34. (d) Maharaja Jai Singh built observatories at five places; Delhi, Mathura, Jaipur, Ujjain and Varanasi. Jai Singh was a great astrologer.
35. (a) The Barrackpur Mutiny uprising in 1824. Behrampur Revolt took place in 1857. The Santhal Revolt uprising in 1855. The Vellore Mutiny fired on 1806.
36. (a) The Christian Missionaries supported for the secular westernized education in India.
37. (a) Under the Mahalwari system, the land revenue was periodically revised.
38. (a) Modern and reformist ideas spread among the mass of people, in India, primarily through Indian languages.
39. (a) Subsidiary Alliance system was introduced by Lord Wellesley. He introduced the civil services in India.
40. (a) The administrative policies of the East India Company, in India, during 1757 to 1857, underwent frequent changes according to the British needs.
41. (a) Cornwallis, who established Indian Police followed and modernised old Indian system of 'thanas' because there was not developed yet police system in Britain and in this matter India became ahead of it.

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42. (a) The British promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of the protected states under the Subsidiary Alliance but they seldom keep it. The Alliance also led to the disbandment of the armies of the protected states.
43. (b) Permanent settlement was introduced in India in 1793, by the Governor General of Bengal Lord Cornwallis. It was introduced in Bihar, Bengal and Odisha. Basically settlement was the agreement between the East India Company and the Bengali landlords to fix revenues from land. The settlement was for 5 years.
44. (c) Martanda Verma was the founder of the Indian Hindu feudal kingdom of Travancore. He ruled from 1729 till his death 1758. He is usually, credited as the founder of "Kingdom of Travancore". He fought numerous battles against European Dutch, though East India Company had helped in the battles.
48. (a) With the acquisition of Diwani of Bengal the company directly organised the 'drain of wealth' as labelled by Dadabhai Naoroji.
50. (a) In the 18th century the kakis had moved to Manipur. The British policy of employing coolie labour during the First World War adversely affected their agriculture as most of them were forced to work as coolies and hence agriculture was neglected.
52. (a) The revolt did not spread to all parts of the country. Nor was it supported by all groups and sections of the Indian society. South and West India remained largely outside the fold of the revolt. Many Indian rulers refused to help the rebels and some were openly hostile to the rebels and helped the British in suppressing the revolt. The middle and upper classes and the modern educated Indians also did not support the revolt.
53. (b) The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy purportedly devised by Lord Dalhousie. According to Hindu law, an individual or a ruler without natural heirs could adopt a person who would then have all the personal and political rights of a son. Dalhousie asserted the paramount power's right of approving such adoptions and of acting at discretion in their absence in the case of dependent states. Annexation in the absence of a natural or adopted heir was enforced in the cases of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Chota Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), and Nagpur (1854).

9

Indian Freedom Struggle-I (1857-1917)

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Lala Hardayal	1. Ghadar
B. Surendranath Banerjee	2. Bengali
C. Bipinchandra Pal	3. Vande Mataram
D. Shyamji Krishna Verma	4. Indian sociologist

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 3	2	1	4
(c) 1	3	4	2
(d) 2	1	4	3

2. Which of the following is not correctly matched?
- The Congress session of 1887— Madras
 - The Congress session of 1888— Allahabad
 - The Congress session of 1890— Calcutta
 - The Congress session of 1892— Bombay
3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Arya Samaj	1. Bombay
B. Arya Mahila Samaj	2. Pune
C. Mohammadan Literary Society	3. Calcutta
D. Veda Samaj	4. Madras

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 3	4	1	2
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 1	3	2	4

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Reform movements)	List-II (Founders)
A. Ahmedia Movement	1. Wali Ullah
B. Devband Movement	2. Shibli Nomani
C. Nadvat-al-Ulema Movement	3. Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi
D. Ahle-Hadith Movement	4. Mirza Gulam Ahamed

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(b) 4	2	3	1
(c) 1	2	3	4
(d) 3	4	2	1

5. Arrange the following events of the Indian Revolution of 1857 in their correct chronological order by the help of the codes given below:

- Incident of Mangal Pandey at Barrackpur.
- Incident of Soldiers at Merrut
- Uprising at Jhansi
- Uprising at Kanpur

Codes:

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

6. Consider the formation of the following associations before the establishment of the Indian National Congress:

- The Indian Association
- Madras Native Association
- Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
- Indian League

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Find the correct chronological order of the formation of the Associations by the codes given below:

Codes:

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

7. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The revolt of 1857 was suppressed by the British.

Reason (R): Except for people like the Rani of Jhansi and Tatya Tope, few feudal lords participated in the revolt.

Codes:

- (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.
8. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Persons)	List-II (Movements)
A. Baba Ram Singh	1. Satya Mahima Dharma
B. Mirza Gulam Ahamed	2. Rahnumai Mazdyasan Sabha
C. Mukund Das	3. Namdhari Movement
D. Naoroji Fardonji	4. Ahmadiya Movement

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

9. Balgangadhar Tilak worked to inspire the national spirit in people
- (a) By publishing atrocities made by British government against Indian in his paper 'Kesari'.
 - (b) By organising festivals in honour of Lord Ganesh and by reviving the cult of Shivaji.

- (c) By supporting the Khilafat Movement.

- (d) All the above

10. Which one of the following policies was adopted by the British towards native states after the revolt of 1857?

- (a) To annex Indian states into the British empire.
- (b) To give greater power to Indian states.
- (c) To allow Indian states to establish relations with foreign power.
- (d) To maintain status quo of Indian states.

11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| A. Laxmi Bai | 1. Deported to Rangoon |
| B. Tatya Tope | 2. Fled to Nepal |
| C. Nana Saheb | 3. Captured and executed |
| D. Bahadur Shah | 4. Killed in battle |

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (b) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (c) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

12. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|
| (a) Jhansi | : | Laxmi Bai |
| (b) Gwalior | : | Tatya Tope |
| (c) Kanpur | : | Nana Saheb |
| (d) Allahabad | : | Kunwar Singh |

13. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Brahma Samaj | : | Swami Brahmanand |
| 2. Dev Samaj | : | Pandit Shiv Narayan Agnihotri |
| 3. Arya Samaj | : | Swami Dayanand Saraswati |
| 4. Ram Krishna Mission | : | Swami Ram Krishna Paramhansa |

Codes:

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

14. Two statements are given below, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

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Assertion (A): Dadabhai Naoroji founded East India Association in London.

Reason (R): He wanted to influence the British Public Opinion.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

- (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) R is true, but A is false.

15. Match the following and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Raja Rammohan Roy	1. Tatva Bodhini Sabha
B. Devendranath Tagore	2. Atmiya Sabha
C. Vivekanand	3. Ram Krishna Mission
D. Atmaram Pandurang	4. Prarthana Sam

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	3	4
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	3	2	4	1

16. Match the following leaders and their places of the first war of Independence and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Leaders)	List-II (Places)
A. Begum Hazarat Mahal	1. Lucknow
B. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah	2. Faizabad
C. Begum Zinat Mahal	3. Delhi
D. Kunwar Singh	4. Arrah

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	3	2	4	1
(d)	3	2	1	4

17. Match the names of authors with their books and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I (Author)	List-II (Book)
A. S.N. Banerjee	1. A Nation in Making
B. Dadabhai Naoroji	2. Gita Rahasya
C. Balgangadhar Tilak	3. Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
D. Bankimchandra	4. Anandmath

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	1	2	4	3

18. Match the peasants revolts of the 19th century with their respective area.

List-I	List-II
A. Kuki revolt	1. Punjab
B. Kuka revolt	2. Bengal
C. Pabna Peasant revolt	3. Bihar
D. Birsa Munda revolt	4. Tripura

Choose your answer with the help of given codes:

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	1	3
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	4	1	3	2
(d)	4	1	2	3

19. Arrange the following in the chronological order:

20. Match the following organisations with their founding members.

List I (Organisation)	List II (Founder)
A. Indian National Union	1. Anand Mohan Bose
B. British India Association	2. Dadabhai Naoroji
C. East India Association	3. A.O. Hume
D. Indian Society	4. Devendranath Tagore

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	2	4	1
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 4	3	2	1

21. With reference to the Colonial rule in India, consider the following events.
1. Morley-Minto Reforms Act
 2. Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi
 3. First world war
 4. Lucknow pact
- The correct chronological order of these events is
- (a) 2, 1, 3, 4 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4
 (c) 2, 1, 4, 3 (d) 1, 2, 4, 3
22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I		List-II	
(Author)	(Works)	(Author)	(Works)
A. Bankimchandra	1. Shatranj Ke Khilari		
B. Dinabandhu Mitra	2. Devi Chaudharani		
C. Premchand	3. Nil Darpan		

Codes:

A	B	C
(a) 2	1	3
(b) 3	1	2
(c) 2	3	1
(d) 3	2	1

23. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
Assertion (A): First war of independence broke out in India in 1857, soon after the departure of Lord Dalhousie from India.
Reason (R): Lord Dalhousie's annexationist policy had caused great discontent.

Codes:

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

24. Consider the following events in the history of British India.

1. Santhal Rebellion
2. Indigo Revolt
3. Sanyasi Rebellion
4. Munda Rebellion

Which one of the following is correct chronological sequence of the above events starting with the earliest?

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

25. Consider the following statement in regards to the session of Congress during freedom struggle of India:

1. Both the wings of Congress got reunited for the first time after the split of 1907.
2. Muslim League and Congress came up with common political demands before the British Indian government.

The events given above took place in which session of Congress?

- (a) 1911 (b) 1912
 (c) 1916 (d) 1920

26. Consider the following statements in regards to 'Swadeshi Movement':

1. The movement had its genesis in the anti-partition movement against the British decision to partition of Bengal.
2. The movement did not witness any participation from women and rural population in the politics.
3. The movement was confined to the region of Bengal only and failed to outreach other regions of the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

27. Consider the following statements in regards to the revolt of 1857 in India.

1. It spread to all the major revolt centres of north India.
2. In the beginning, the British by the rebels.
3. South India participated in the revolt on a large scale.

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Which of the following statements given above are correct?

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

28. Consider the following statements in regard to the Ghadar Movement:

- 1. Only Hindu and Sikh communities participated in the movement.
- 2. The ideology and the publications of the movement were strongly secular in tone.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

29. Which of the following were intentions of British Indian rule behind the partition of Bengal?

- 1. To create a majority of Bengal against non-Bengalis in the parent Bengal.
- 2. To keep Bengali, Oriya and Hindi speaking people together in the parent Bengal.
- 3. To create a majority of Muslims in the East Bengal.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

30. Consider the following statements in regard to the revolt of 1857 in India:

- 1. Almost half the Indian soldiers did not participate in the revolt.
- 2. The British recovered Agra first.
- 3. Indian merchants supported the revolt.
- 4. The Indian intelligentsia prayed for the success of the British.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

31. Which of the following reasons for the emergence of revolutionary terrorism in India, after the split in the Indian National Congress in 1907?

- 1. The British Indian government took an arrogant and repressive step against the national movements.

- 2. The extremist national leaders failed to give a positive lead to the people.
- 3. The revolutionists succeeded to develop a well-planned system to struggle against the British rule.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

32. Consider the following statements in regard to the Home Rule Movement in India:

- 1. The movement was launched by the Indian National Congress.
- 2. The moderate nationalists joined the movement on a large scale.
- 3. Though the movement got much more success in 1917, however, it dissolved in 1918.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

33. Consider the following statements regarding moderate leaders of the Indian National Movement:

- 1. They lacked faith in the common people.
- 2. They did not organize any all India campaign.
- 3. The British rulers always respected them.
- 4. After first decade of 20th century, their own failures made their politics obsolete.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

34. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Babu Veer Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur participated in the revolt of 1857 after Delhi was captured by the British.
- 2. Begum Hazrat Mahal, who provided great strategic leadership to the rebels during the revolt of 1857, fled to Nepal after the revolt's failure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

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List-I	List-II
A. James Outrum	1. Delhi
B. John Nicholson	2. Lucknow
C. Collin Campbell	3. Jhansi
D. Heurose	4. Kanpur

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	1	2	4	3

37. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Theosophical Society	1. Blavatski
B. Satya Shodhak Samaj	2. Jyoti Rao Phule
C. Sewa Samiti	3. Hridaynath Kunjnu
D. Sharda Sadan	4. Rama Bai

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	4	3
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	2	1	4	3

38. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Association)	List-II (Founder)
A. Indian Association	1. Dadabhai Naoroji
B. East India Association	2. Surendranath Banerjee
C. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	3. A.O. Hume
D. Indian National Congress	4. M.G. Ranade

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	1	2	4	3

39. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
session of Congress)	(President)
First session	1. George Yule
Second session	2. Badruddin Taiyabjee
Third session	3. Dadabhai Naoroji
Fourth session	4. W.C. Banerji

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	4	3	1	2

40. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Congress session)	List-II (Place)
A. First session	1. Madras
B. Second session	2. Allahabad
C. Third session	3. Bombay
D. Fourth session	4. Calcutta

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	3	4	1	2

41. Consider the following statements:

 1. The Indian National Congress was founded during the viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin.
 2. The first President of Indian National Congress was A.O. Hume.
 3. The first session of Indian National Congress was held in Bombay.
 4. In the first session of Indian National Congress, some government officials were also present.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

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42. Give below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.

Reason (R): It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups which joined it.

In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct?

 - Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - R is true, but A is false.

43. Consider the following statements about Madam Bhikaji Cama

 - Madam Cama unfurled the National Flag at the international socialist conference in Peris in the year 1907.
 - Madam Cama served as private secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji.
 - Madam Cama was born in Parsi family.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 and 2
 - 2 and 3
 - 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3

44. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Person)	List-II (Journal)
A. Shyamji Krishna Verma	1. Bande Mataram
B. Madam Bhikaji Cama	2. Indian Sociologist
C. Annie Basant	3. The Talwar
D. Aurobindo Ghosh	4. Commonweal

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	3	2	1	4
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	3	2	4	1

45. Arrange the following events in correct chronological order and answer the questions on the basis of the codes given below:

 1. Ilbert Bill Controversy
 2. The First Delhi Darbar
 3. The Queen's Proclamation
 4. First Factory Act

Codes:

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

46. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Place of 1857 revolt)	List-II (Leader of revolt)
A. Lucknow	1. Maulavi Ahmadullah
B. Kanpur	2. Kunwar Singh
C. Bihar	3. Nana Sahib
D. Rohilkhand	4. Beghum Hazrat Mahal

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	4	1	2	3
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	4	3	2	1

47. With reference to the Indian freedom struggle, which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the given events?

 - (a) Partition of Bengal—Lucknow Pact—Surat split of Congress
 - (b) Partition of Bengal—Surat split of Congress—Lucknow Pact
 - (c) Surat split of Congress—Partition of Bengal—Lucknow Pact
 - (d) Surat split of Congress—Lucknow Pact—Partition of Bengal

48. Consider the following statement and identify with the help of the codes given below. The Viceroy who made the statement and when:
In my belief, Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise.

Codes:

- (a) Lord Curzon, in a letter to the Secretary of States in 1900
 - (b) Lord Curzon, while announcing the partition of Bengal
 - (c) Lord Dufferin, during the farewell speech at Calcutta
 - (d) Lord Minto, while addressing the Muslim delegation which met him at Shimla in 1906

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49. Which among the following statements with regard to Raja Rammohan Roy are correct?

1. He started the Atmiya Sabha
2. He wrote the Gift of Monotheist
3. He published the Precepts of Jesus
4. He founded the Brahmo Sabha

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

50. Match the list of the Editors with that of the Papers / Magazines, they were editing.

List-I (Editors)	List-II (Papers/Magazines)
A. S. A. Dange	1. Navayug
B. Muzaffar Ahmad	2. Inqilab
C. Ghulam Hussain	3. Labour Kissan Gazette
D. M. Singaravelu	4. The Socialist

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 4	1	2	3
(c) 2	3	1	4
(d) 3	4	2	1

51. The Act Prohibiting Child Marriages was passed in 1891 due to the efforts of
(a) Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar and Jyotiba Phule
(b) Mahadev Govind Ranade and Jyotiba Phule
(c) Keshab Chandra Sen and Behramji Malabari
(d) Keshab Chandra Sen and Mahadev Govind Ranade

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ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	9.	(d)	17.	(b)	25.	(c)	33.	(c)	41.	(c)	49.	(d)
2.	(d)	10.	(d)	18.	(d)	26.	(a)	34.	(c)	42.	(c)	50.	(b)
3.	(a)	11.	(a)	19.	(a)	27.	(a)	35.	(b)	43.	(b)	51.	(a)
4.	(d)	12.	(d)	20.	(c)	28.	(b)	36.	(b)	44.	(a)		
5.	(a)	13.	(b)	21.	(b)	29.	(b)	37.	(b)	45.	(d)		
6.	(a)	14.	(a)	22.	(c)	30.	(d)	38.	(c)	46.	(d)		
7.	(b)	15.	(a)	23.	(a)	31.	(b)	39.	(c)	47.	(b)		
8.	(a)	16.	(a)	24.	(a)	32.	(d)	40.	(d)	48.	(a)		

Hints & Solutions

- (a) Lala Hardyal related to gadhar movement. Surendranath Banerjee belongs to Bengali. Bipinchandra Pal related to Vande Matram. S.K. Verma associated to Indian sociologist.
- (d) The Congress session of 1892 was not held in Bombay. Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee or Umesh Chandra Banerjee was the president of the Indian National Congress again in the 1892 session in Allahabad where he denounced the position that India had to prove her worthiness for political freedom.
- (a) Arya Samaj is related to Bombay. Arya Mahila Samaj belongs to Pune. Moham-madan Literary society related to Calcutta and Ved Samaj belongs to Madras.
- (d) The founder of Ahmedia Movement was Mirza Gulam Ahamed. Devband Movement founded by Md. Qasim Nanotvi. Nadvat-al-Ulema Movement founded by Shibli Nomani and Ahle-Hadith Movement founded by Mirza Gulam Ahamed.
- (a) Incident of Mangal Pandey at Barrackpur (29 March 1857). Incident of soldiers of Meertu (10 May 1857). Uprising at Jhansi (June 1857). Uprising at Kanpur (5th June 1857).
- (a) The first organization in the Madras Presidency to vent for the rights of Indians was the Madras Native Association which was established by Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty in 1849. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded by MG Ranade in 1870 to represent the aspirations of the people to government. It published a quarterly journal to put forth the problems of people before the government. Sisir Kumar Ghosh along with a group of progressive leaders founded the India League in 1875. The league aspired to represent not only the middle classes but the masses as well and to stimulate a sense of nationalism among the people. Indian National Association was the first declared Nationalist Organization founded in British India by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose in 1876. It was originally established as Bharat Sabha and held its first annual conference in Calcutta. It merged in INC in 1885.
- (b) Both the given statements are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (a) Baba Ram Singh related to Namdhari Movement. Mirza Gulam Ahamed related to Ahmedia Movement. Mukund Das associated to Satya Mahima Dharma. Naoroji Fardonji related to Rahnumai Mazdyasan Sabha.
- (d) Balgangadhar Tilak worked to inspire the national spirit in people by publishing atrocities

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- and by organising festivals. He used religious orthodoxy as a method of mass contact through his alignment against reformers on the Age of Consent Bill in 1891 followed by the organization of the Ganapati festival from 1894 and the development of a patriotic-cum-historical cult as a central symbol of nationalism, through the Shivaji festivals from 1896 onwards.
10. (d) The policies that were adopted by the British towards native states after the revolt of 1857 were to maintain status quo of Indian states.
11. (a) Laxmi Bai was killed in the battle. Tatya Tope was captured and executed. Nana Saheb fled to Nepal. Bahadur Shah was deported to Rangoon.
12. (d) Kunwar Singh guided the revolt of 1857 from Buxar of Bihar. Kunwar Singh led the rebellion in Bihar. He assumed command of the soldiers who had revolted at Danapur on 5 July 1857. Five days later he occupied Arrah, the district headquarters. Major Vincent Eyre relieved the town on 3 August, defeated Kunwar Singh's force and destroyed Jagdishpur. Kunwar Singh left his ancestral village and reached Lucknow in December 1857.
13. (b) Dev Samaj was founded by Pandit Shiv Narayan Agnihotri at Lahore in 1887. It was atheistic in belief and served the people by establishing schools and colleges. Swami Dayanand Saraswati was the founder of the Hindu reform organisation Arya Samaj, which he established on April 7th 1875 in Bombay, India.
14. (a) Both the given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
15. (a) Raja Rammohan Roy related to Atmiya Sabha. D.N. Tagore belongs to Tatva Bodhini Sabha. Vivekanand related to Ram Krishna Mission. Atmaram Pandurang associated to Prarthana Samaj.
16. (a) Begum Hazrat Mahal led from Lucknow. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah led from Faizabad. Begum Zinat Mahal led from Delhi and Kunwar Singh led from Arrah.
17. (b) S.N. Banerjee authored the book 'A Nation in Making'. D.B. Naoroji authored the book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'. Bal Gangadhar Tilak authored the book 'Gita Rahasya'. Bankimchandra had written the book 'Anand Math'.
18. (d) Kuki Revolt rises in Tripura in 1826–44. Kuka revolt uprises in 1840–72 in Punjab. Pabna peasant revolt took place in Bengal in 1873–76. Brisa Munda revolt 1895–1901 rises in Bihar.
19. (a) Partition of Bengal announced in 1905. Foundation of Muslim League took place in 1906. The Surat split came into effect in 1907.
20. (c) The Founder of Indian National Union is A.O. Hume. British India Association founded by Debendranath Tagore. East India Association founded by Dadabhai Naoroji. Indian Society founded by Anand Mohan Bose.
21. (b) Morley-Minto Reforms Act (1909). Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911). First World War (1914). Lucknow pact held in 1916.
22. (c) 'Devi Chaudhurani' was written by Bankimchandra Chatterjee. 'Nil Darpan' was authored by Dinabandhu Mitra. 'Shatranj Ke Khiladi' was written by Premchand.
23. (a) Both the given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
24. (a) Sanyasi Rebellion of Bengal begins in 1763–1800. Indigo Revolt of Bengal begins in 1859–60. Santhal Rebellion of Bihar occurred in 1855–56. Munda Rebellion of Bihar begins in 1895–1901.
25. (c) In the session of Congress in 1916 of Lucknow, both the wings of congress got reunited by the effort of Tilak. Muslim League and Congress came up with common political demands by the efforts of Annie Besant.
26. (a) Swadeshi Movement had its genesis in the anti-partition movement against the British decision to partition of Bengal.

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27. (a) The revolt of 1857 spread to all the major revolt centres of north India. In the beginning, the British rule was invariably toppled at all the centres by the rebels.
28. (b) The ideology and the publications of the Ghadar movement were strongly secular in tone. The Ghadar Party was an organization founded by Punjabi Indians, in the United States and Canada with the aim to liberate India from British rule. Key members included Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Sarabha, and Rashbehari Bose.
29. (b) The intention of British Indian rule behind the partition of Bengal was to keep Bengali, Oriya and Hindi speaking people together in the parent Bengal and to create a majority of Muslims in the East Bengal.
30. (d) Almost half the Indian soldiers did not participate in the revolt of 1857. The Indian intelligentsia prayed for the success of the British.
31. (b) After the split in the Indian National Congress in 1907, the British Indian government took an arrogant and repressive step against the national movement. The extremist national leaders failed to give a positive lead to the people.
32. (d) The moderate nationalists joined the Home Rule movement on a large scale. It got much more success in 1917, however, it dissolved in 1918.
33. (c) Moderate leaders of the Indian National Movement lacked faith in the common people. They did not organize any all India Campaign.
34. (c) Kunwar Singh of Jagdishpur participated in the revolt of 1857 after Delhi was captured by the British. Begum Hazrat Mahal, who provided great strategic leadership to the revolt, fled to Nepal after the revolt's failure.
35. (b) Elections to councils in India started from the Act of 1892. Indian Councils Act 1892 was the beginning of the parliamentary System in India. Before this act was passed, the Indian National Congress had adopted some resolutions in its sessions in 1885 and 1889 and put its demand.
36. (b) James Outram resisted the revolt in Lucknow. John Nicholson resisted in Delhi. Collin Campbell resisted in Jhansi and Heurose resisted the revolt in Kanpur.
37. (b) Theosophical society was founded by Blavatsky. The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, in November 1875 by Helena Blavatsky, Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge and others. Satya Shodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotirao Phule. Jotirao formed 'Satya Shodhak Samaj' (Society of Seekers of Truth) with himself as its first president and treasurer. The main objectives of the organisation were to liberate the Shudras to prevent their 'exploitation' by the upper caste like Brahmins. Seva Samiti was founded by Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru. Sharda Sadan was founded by Ramabai. Ramabai started Sharda Sadan, which also provided housing, education, vocational training and medical services for many needy groups including widows, orphans and the blind.
38. (c) "Indian Association" was founded by S.N. Banerjee. "East India Association" was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji. "Poona Sarvajanik Sabha" was founded by M.G. Ranade. "Indian National Congress" was founded by A.O. Hume.
39. (c) The president of first session of Congress was W.C. Banerjee in 1885. The second session was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1886. The third session of Congress was presided over by Badruddin Taiyabjee in 1887. The fourth session of congress was presided over by George Yule in 1888.
40. (d) First session of Congress was held in Bombay in 1885. Second session of Congress was held in Calcutta in 1886. Third session of Congress was held in Madras in 1887. The Fourth session was held in Allahabad in 1888.
41. (c) The Indian National Congress was founded during the viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin. The first session of Indian National Congress was held in

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- Bombay. In the first session of Indian National Congress, some government officials were also present.
42. (c) The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base.
43. (b) Madam Cama served as private secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji. Madam Cama was born in a Parsi family.
44. (a) Shyamji Krishna Verma was associated to the Journal 'Indian Sociologist'. Madam Bhikaji Cama was related to the 'Talwar Journal'. Annie Besant published the journal 'Commonweal'. Aurobindo Ghosh associated with 'Vande Matram'.
45. (d) The Queen's proclamation announced in 1858. The first Delhi Durbar was organised in 1877. First Factory Act passed in 1881. The Ilbert Bill had unleashed a vitriolic controversy in 1884.
47. (b) The correct chronological order of the given events is as follows:
Partition of Bengal (1905); Surat split (1907) and Lucknow Pact (1916).
48. (a) Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India in 1898. He was mainly famous for the partition of Bengal. He was very much keen to suppress the Indian national movement.
49. (d) Raja Rammohan Ray born in Brahmin family in Bengal on 22nd of May 1772 and died 27 September 1833. He advocated the study of English, Science, Western Medicine and Technology. He was given the title 'Raja' by the Mughal emperor.
51. (a) Ishwarchand Vidyasagar & Jyotiba Phule.

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Indian Freedom Struggle-II (1917-1947)

1. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

- A. Champaran Mein Mahatma Gandhi
- B. The Springing Tiger
- C. Living an Era
- D. India from Curzon to Nehru and After

List-II

- 1. D.P. Mishra
- 2. Rajendra Prasad
- 3. Hugh Toye
- 4. Durga Das

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	1	4
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	2	3	4	1

2. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

List-I

- A. Rajendra Lahiri
- B. Sukhdeo
- C. Roshan Singh
- D. Ram Prasad Bismil

List-II

- 1. Gonda Jail
- 2. Lahore Jail
- 3. Gorakhpur Jail
- 4. Allahabad Jail

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	2	1	3	4
(d)	4	3	2	1

3. Match the following individuals with places and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- A. Baba Ram Chandra
- B. Swami Sahayanand
- C. Vallabhbhai Patel
- D. N.C. Ranga

4. Give the correct sequence of the following events by using the codes given below:

- 1. Hunter Report
- 2. Home Rule Movement
- 3. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- 4. Rowlatt Act

Codes:

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

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

	List-I	List-II
A.	Motilal Nehru	1. Independent
B.	Madan Mohan Malviya	2. Abhyuday
C.	Annie Besant	3. Al-Hilal
D.	Abdul Kalam Azad	4. New India

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	2	1	3	4

6. Read the following events connected with Indian freedom struggle and find the correct chronological order of the events from the codes given below:

- 1. Muslim Deliverance Day
- 2. Direct Action Day
- 3. Resignation of Congress Ministries
- 4. Individual Satyagraha

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Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 3, 1, 4, 2 | (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 |
| (c) 4, 3, 2, 1 | (d) 1, 3, 2, 4 |
7. Which one of the following statements is not correct about Shyamji Krishna Verma?
- He was a native of Kathiawar.
 - He started a monthly journal 'Indian Sociologist'.
 - He established a hostel for Indian students in London which was called 'India House'.
 - He was the editor of Journal 'Ghadar'.
8. Who addressed whom as the spiritual father of Indian Nationalism?
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Lala Hardayal | — Tilak |
| (b) Subhashchandra Bose | — Swami Vivekanand |
| (c) Bipinchandra Pal | — Swami Dayanand Sarswati |
| (d) Balgangadhar Tilak | — Madan Mohan Malviya |

9. Which one of the following statements about Subhaschandra Bose is not correct?
- He appeared in the I.C.S. examination in 1920 and stood 4th in order of Merit.
 - He was president of Indian National Congress in the year of 1938 and 1939.
 - He had spent his incarcerated life in Mandalay Jail.
 - He took part in the Quit India Movement.
10. Arrange the following in a chronological order of their establishment:

1. Ghadar Party
2. Communist Party of India
3. Congress Socialist Party
4. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association

Codes:

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

11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. V.S. Srinivas Shastri	1. Indian National Liberation Federation

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| B. V.D. Savarkar | 2. Communist Party of India |
| C. Ramaswamy Naikkar | 3. Hindu Mahasabha |
| D. B.T. Ranadive | 4. Justice Party |

Codes:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D |
| (a) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |

12. Consider the following events related to India's freedom struggle and find their correct chronological order from the codes given below the events:
1. Bomb-hurling at the Central Legislative Assembly Hall in Delhi.
 2. Martyrdom of Jatin Das.
 3. Martyrdom of Bhagat Singh.
 4. Karachi session of the Indian National Congress.

Codes:

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

13. Which one of the following statements is not correct about the book Indian struggle written by Subhash Chandra Bose?
- It covers the period of India's Struggle for freedom between 1920 and 1942.
 - It comprises the Haripura (1938) and Tripura (1939) sessions.
 - It has a chapter 'The Gandhi-Irwin Pact and after.'
 - It depicts the comprehensive history of the Peasant Movement in India.

14. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. Amritsar Incident
- B. Chauri Chaura Incident
- C. Champaran Movement
- D. Moplah Revolt

Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) A, B, C, D | (b) B, A, C, D |
| (c) C, A, D, B | (d) C, A, B, D |

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15. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Quit India Movement marked the culmination of Indian National Movement.

Reason (R): After the Quit India Movement, it was a matter of time to find a suitable mechanism for transfer of power.

Codes:

- (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.

16. Which of the following newspapers advocated revolutionary terrorism during the period of Indian freedom struggle?

1. Sandhya
2. Yugantar
3. Kaal

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

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

17. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I **List-II**

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. Abul Kalam Azad | 1. Bombay Chronicle |
| B. Feroz Shah Mehta | 2. Al-Hilal |
| C. Annie Besant | 3. Young India |
| D. Mahatma Gandhi | 4. New India |

Codes:

- | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---|---|---|
| (a) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (c) 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (d) 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

18. Who of the following had started the Khilafat Movement? Choose the answer from the codes given below:

1. Shaukat Ali
2. Mohammad Ali
3. Shariatullah
4. Abul Kalam Azad

Codes:

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

19. Arrange the following in the chronological order and the select the correct answer from the codes given below:

1. The August offer
2. The Cabinet Mission Plan
3. The Cripps Mission Plan
4. The Wavell Plan

Codes:

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

20. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Congress boycotted the Simon Commission.

Reason (R): The Simon Commission did not have a single Indian member.

Codes:

- (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.

21. Put the following events in chronological order and choose your answer with the help of given codes:

- A. Formation of an interim government.
- B. The arrival of the Cabinet Mission.
- C. Muslim League Launches Direct Action.
- D. Jinnah's Wrecking of the Shimla Conference.

Codes:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) B, D, C, A | (b) D, B, C, A |
| (c) A, B, D, C | (d) D, B, A, C |

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:

List-I **List-II**

(Act) **(Largely based on)**

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Indian Council Act 1909 | 1. Mountbatten Plan |
|----------------------------|---------------------|

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- B. Government of India Act 1919 2. Simon Commission Report and joint select committee recommendation
- C. Government of India Act 1935 3. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
- D. Independence Act 1947 4. Morley-Minto Reform

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 4	1	2	3

23. Given below are four events connected with India's struggle for independence. Select their correct chronological order by using the codes given below the events:
- Second Round Table Conference.
 - Karachi session of India National Congress.
 - Execution of Bhagat Singh.
 - Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

Codes:

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

24. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Event)	List-II (Year)
A. Non-Cooperation Movement	1. 1942
B. Civil Disobedience Movement	2. 1937
C. Formation of Congress Ministries	3. 1930
D. Quit India Movement	4. 1920

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	4
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 3	4	1	2

25. Which of the following movements drew women out from the seclusion of home?
- Swadeshi Movement
 - Home Rule Movement
 - Non-Cooperation Movement
 - Civil Disobedience Movement
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

26. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Congress presidents)	List-II (Venues of session)
A. Dr. M. A. Ansari	1. Haripura
B. Purushottam Das Tandon	2. Kanpur
C. Sarojini Naidu	3. Madras
D. Subhashchandra Bose	4. Nasik

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	4	3
(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 4	1	3	2

27. Which of the following were the two Newspapers published by Annie Besant?

1. Commonwealth 2. New India
 3. New Hindu 4. The Aryans

Codes:

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

28. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Lady Catherine Mayo	1. Freedom at Midnight
B. Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre	2. Mother India
C. Ram Manohar Lohia	3. Discovery of India
D. Jawaharlal Nehru	4. Guilty Men of India's Partition

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Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	4	3
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 1	2	4	3
(d) 4	3	2	1

29. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Khilafat Movement did bring the Urban Muslims into the fold of the National Movement.

Reason (R): There was a predominant element of anti-imperialism in both the National and Khilafat Movements.

Codes:

- (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 a correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

30. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny.

Reason (R): There was massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas.

Codes:

- (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 a correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

31. Consider the following statements:

The government of India Act 1935 provided for
1. The provincial autonomy.

2. The establishment of Federal Court.

3. All India Federation at the centre.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

32. Consider the following statements:

- 1. In the First Round Table conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes.
- 2. In the Poona Act, special provisions for representation of the depressed people in the local bodies and civil services were made.
- 3. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the Third Round Table Conference.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

33. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): The Congress rejected the Cripps' proposals.

Reason (R): The Cripps Mission consisted solely of Whites.

Codes:

- (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 a correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

34. Consider the following statements:

Indian nationalists were bitterly disappointed at the closing stages of the First World War due to the reason that

- 1. Only few Indian princess participated in the Imperial Conference and Peace Conference.
- 2. The closing of the World War brought to India not peace but the sword.
- 3. Gandhi was prevented by the government from proceeding to Delhi in 1919.
- 4. The Rowlett Act was passed in 1919.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

35. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Assertion (A): According to the Wavell Plan, the number of Hindu and Muslim members in the Executive Council were to be equal.

Reason (R): Wavell thought that this arrangement would have avoided the partition of India.

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Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are individually 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.
36. Consider the following statements in regards to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact:
 1. According to the Pact, British Government accepted to release all the political prisoners.
 2. Irwin agreed on giving the right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops.
 3. British government allowed making of salt for personal consumption in coastal regions.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
37. Consider the following statements in regards to Swaraj Party:
 1. Swaraj Party was formed out of Congress to function as an independent political party.
 2. The Swarajist believed in participation of the council elections.
 3. Swarajist got the majority in November 1923 election due to which they were able to out vote the government in central assembly repeatedly.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
38. Consider the following statements in regard to the Indian Council Act, 1919:
 1. It introduced bicameral legislature.
 2. It separated provincial budgets from the central budget.
 3. It introduced the separate representation of chambers of commerce, universities and Zamindars.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

39. Consider the following statements regarding the revolt of the Royal Indian Navy in 1946:
 1. The revolt was launched to protest against racial discrimination and unpalatable food.
 2. Lord Wavell the concurrent viceroy of India condemned the response of the Indian Army towards the revolt.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
40. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:
Assertion (A): The Congress Ministries in all the provinces resigned in the year 1939.
Reason (R): The Congress did not accept the decision of the viceroy to declare war against Germany in the context of the Second World War.

Codes:

- (a) A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) A and R are individually 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.
41. Consider the following statements in regard to the parallel government emerged during the Quit India Movement.
 1. The first such government emerged in Satara.
 2. The government which emerged in Tamluk was known as 'Jatiya Sarkar'.
 3. The longest lasting and effective parallel government was in Satara.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
42. Consider the following statements regarding Non-Cooperation Movement:
 1. The Indian National Congress unanimously accepted the proposal of non-cooperation.
 2. Before launch of the movement, Gandhiji gave a notice to the viceroy about the movement.
 3. Lokmanya Tilak passed on the day the movement was launched.

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Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

43. Consider the following statements:

1. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1931, placed the Indian National Congress on an equal footing with the British Indian Government.
2. The participation of Muslims in the Civil Disobedience Movement was less than that of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

44. Which of the following statements in regard to the 3rd June Plan are correct?

1. The successor governments would be given dominion status.
2. There was a provision for the Boundary Commission to determine boundaries of the successor states as India and Pakistan.
3. It was mandatory for India and Pakistan to remain within the British Commonwealth.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

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

45. There are two statements one labelled as the Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The British sovereignty continued to exist in free India.

Reason (R): The British sovereign appointed the last Governor General of free India.

Examine these two statements carefully and select the answers by using the codes given below:

Codes:

- (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 a correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

ANSWER KEY

1.	(a)	8.	(b)	15.	(a)	22.	(b)	29.	(a)	36.	(b)	43.	(c)
2.	(b)	9.	(d)	16.	(d)	23.	(b)	30.	(a)	37.	(b)	44.	(a)
3.	(a)	10.	(a)	17.	(a)	24.	(b)	31.	(d)	38.	(a)	45.	(d)
4.	(a)	11.	(c)	18.	(a)	25.	(d)	32.	(c)	39.	(a)		
5.	(b)	12.	(c)	19.	(c)	26.	(c)	33.	(b)	40.	(a)		
6.	(a)	13.	(d)	20.	(a)	27.	(a)	34.	(c)	41.	(b)		
7.	(c)	14.	(c)	21.	(b)	28.	(a)	35.	(c)	42.	(b)		

Hints & Solutions

1. (a) "Champaran mein Mahatama Gandhi" is associated with Rajendra Prasad. "The springing Tiger" is associated with Hugh Toye. "Living an Era" is associated with D.P. Mishra and "India, from Curzon to Nehru and after" is associated with Durga Das.
2. (b) Rajendra Lahiri was hanged in Gonda Jail, Sukhdeo (associated with Rajguru and Bhagat Singh) was hanged in Lahore Jail, Roshan Singh was hanged

in Allahabad jail and Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged in Gorakhpur Jail. Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh and Ram Prasad Bismil were all associated with Kakori Kand.

3. (a) Baba Ram Chandra was associated with Awadh, Swami Sahajanand was associated with Bihar, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was associated with Gujarat and N.C. Ranga was associated with Andhra Pradesh.

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4. (a) Hunter Committee was appointed in October 1, 1919 for Jalianwala Bagh massacre and gave its report in March 1920. Home Rule Movement was started in Poona on 23rd April 1916 by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Jalianwala Bagh Massacre happened on 13 April 1919 and Rowlatt Act was passed in March 1919. It was anarchical and revolutionary crimes Act.
5. (b) Motilal Nehru was associated with "Independent Journal", Madan Mohan Malviya was associated with "Abhyuday", Annie Besant was associated with "New India" and Abul Kalam Azad was associated with "Al-Hilal".
6. (a) The correct chronological order of the events is:
Resignation of Congress Ministries 29 Oct 1939
Muslim Deliverance Day 22 Dec 1939
Individual Satyagraha 17 Oct 1940
Direct Action Day 16 Aug 1946
8. (b) Subhashchandra Bose addressed Swami Vivekanand as the Spiritual father of Indian Nationalism.
9. (d) Subhashchandra Bose had not participated in the Quit India Movement. He appeared in I.C.S. examination in 1920 and stood 4th in order of Merit. He was president of Indian National Congress in 1938 and 1939.
10. (a) The correct chronological order of the establishment of revolutionary institution is:
Ghadar Party 1913
Communist Party of India 1925
Hindustan Socialist Republican Association 1928
Congress Socialist Party 1934
11. (c) **(Person)** **(Organisation)**
V.S. Srinivas Shastri Indian National Liberation Federation
V.D. Savarkar Hindu Mahasabha
Ramaswam Naikar Justice Party
B.T. Ranadine Communist Party of India
12. (c) The correct chronological order of the events related to India's freedom struggle is:
Bomb-hurling at the Central legislative Assembly Hall in Delhi (8 Apr. 1929)
Martyrdom of Jatin Das (13 Sep. 1929)
Martyrdom of Bhagat Singh (23 March, 1931)
Karachi Session of Indian National Congress (March, 1931)
13. (d) The book 'Indian Struggle' was written by Subhashchandra Bose. It does not depict the comprehensive history of the peasant movement in India.
14. (c) The correct chronological orders of the events is:
Champaran Movement 1917
Amritsar Incident 1919
Moplah Revolt 1921
Chauri Chaura Incident 1922
15. (a) Both the given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
16. (d) The newspapers Sandhya, Yugantar and Kaal advocated revolutionary terrorism during the period of Indian freedom struggle.
17. (a) Abul Kalam Azad – Al-Hilal
Feroz Shah Mehta – Bombay Chronicle
Annie Besant – New India
Mahatma Gandhi – Young India
18. (a) Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali had started the Khilafat movement in 1919.
19. (c) The correct chronological order is:
The August Offer – 1940
The Cripps Mission Plan – 1942
The Wavell Plan – 1945
The Cabinet Mission Plan – 1946
20. (a) The both given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
21. (b) The correct chronological order of the events is:
Formation of an interim government – 1937.
Jinnah's wrecking of the Shimla Conference – 1945.
The arrival of the Cabinet Mission – 24 March, 1946.
Muslim League launches Direct Action – 16 Aug. 1946.
22. (b) **(Acts)** **(Based on)**
Indian Council Act 1909 – Morley-Minto Plan
Government of India Act 1919 – Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
Government of India Act 1935 – Simon Commission Report
Independence Act, 1947 – Mount Batten Plan
23. (b) Gandhi-Irwin Pact held on 5th March, 1931.
Execution of Bhagat Singh on 23 March, 1931 in Lahore Jail. Karachi Session of Indian National Congress held in March 1931.
The second Round table conference held on Sept. 1931.
24. (b) Non-Cooperation Movement started in 1920. Civil Disobedience Movement started in 1930. The formation of Congress ministries took place in 1937. The Quit India Movement began in 1942.
25. (d) Swadeshi Movement began in 1905. Home rule movement started in 1916. Non-cooperation movement started in 1920. The civil Disobedience movement started in 1930.
26. (c) Dr. M.A. Ansari became the President in Madras session. Purushottam Das Tandon became the President in Nasik session. Sarojini Naidu became the President in Kanpur session. Subhash Chandra Bose became the President in Haripura session.

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27. (a) The two newspapers published by Annie Besant were New India and Commonweal.
28. (a) 'Mother India' was written by Lady Catherine Mayo. Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre wrote the book 'Freedom at midnight'. Ram Manohar Lohia has written the book 'Guilty men of India's partition'. J.L. Nehru wrote the book 'Discovery of India'.
29. (a) Both the given statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
30. (a) The involvement of the peasants in Quit India movement made the struggle more fierce. This forced Linlithgow to describe the Quit India movement launched on 8th August 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny.
31. (d) The Government of India Act 1935 provided for the provincial autonomy, the establishment of federal court and all India Federation at the centre.
32. (c) In the first Round table conference Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes. The Indian National Congress did not take part in the third Round Table conference.
33. (b) The congress rejected the Cripps proposal because it proposed dominion status for India after the end of the world war-II and congress demanded complete independence. The Cripps Mission consisted of all whites.
34. (c) Statement 2 and 4 are correct, i.e. the closing of the World brought to India not peace but the sword and the Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.
35. (c) In October 1943 the British Government decided to replace Lord Linlithgow with Lord Wavell as the Viceroy of India. Right after assuming charge as Viceroy, Wavell's most important task was to present a formula for the solution of the Indian problem which was acceptable for both the Congress and the Muslim League.
36. (b) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and the then Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin on 5 March 1931 before the second Round Table Conference in London. The British Government agreed to
1. Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions
 2. Release all political prisoners, except those guilty of violence
 3. Permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops
 4. Restore confiscated properties of the satyagrahis
 5. Permit free collection or manufacture of salt by persons near the sea-coast
 6. Lift the ban over the congress.
37. (b) Both the Swarajists and the No-Changers were engaged in a fierce political struggle, but both were determined to avoid the disastrous experience of the 1907 split at Surat. On the advice of Gandhi, the two groups decided to remain in the Congress but to work in their separate ways. There was no basic difference between the two. Swarajist members were elected to the councils.
38. (a) Statements 1 and 2 are correct in accordance with the Indian Council Act, 1919. The separate representation of Chambers of Commerce, universities and Zamindars was introduced by the Indian Council Act, 1909.
39. (a) Lord Wavell, the concurrent viceroy of India, gave a clean chit to the Indian Army for its role during the revolt of RIN as it, on a whole, had been most commendably steady.
40. (a) In 1939 Indian nationalists were angry that British Governor-General of India, Lord Linlithgow, had without consultation with them brought India into the war. So the congress ministries in all the provinces resigned in the year 1939 and did not accept the decision of the viceroy to declare war against Germany.
41. (b) Although at the national level the ability to galvanize rebellion was limited, the movement is notable for regional success especially at Satara in Maharashtra, Talcher in Odisha, and Midnapore. In Tamluk and Contai subdivisions of Midnapore, the local populaces were successful in establishing parallel governments, which continued to function, until Gandhi personally requested the leaders to disband in 1944.
42. (b) The Indian National Congress unanimously accepted the proposal of non-cooperation. Before launch of the movement, Gandhiji gave a notice to the viceroy about the movement.
43. (c) The Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1931, placed the Indian National Congress on an equal footing with the British Indian Government. The participation of Muslims in the Civil Disobedience Movement was less than that of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
44. (a) Regarding the 3rd June plan. The successor governments would be given dominion status. There was a provision for the Boundary Commission to determine boundaries of the successor states as India and Pakistan.
45. (d) On 15th August 1947, when India got the freedom, it became sovereign country. So, British Sovereignty ceased to exist after that date. But on the request of India, British Sovereign appointed the last Governor General of Free India Lord Mountbatten.