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Text with Technology

History

Last Minute Suggestion
[500 Most Important Key Point]

1. **Pre-history / Pre-historic Age** – From the beginning of human civilization up to the pre-writing period of the written elements is called pre-historic age.

[In 1830CE French Archaeologist Poul Tournal first coined the French word 'Prehistorique' to introduce some things created by human civilization before ten thousand years ago, located in southern part of France]

In English language this term first used by Daniel Willson in 1851 CE]

2. **Proto-History** – Generally the term Proto-History indicates the period between pre-historical and historical period, when human civilization was learning to use the script but the text of the script could not be retrieved.

Proto historical Indian civilization was Harappan Civilization

3. Father of Indian Pre-History-Robert Bruce Foote

Father of Indian Archeology-Sir Alexander Cunningham

Father of Indian Modern History-Bishop William Stubbs

Father of Indian History –Megasthenes

4. **Cranial Capacity of early human** –

- i. Homo habilis-550-687 cm³ .
- ii. Homo ergaster 700-900 cm³ .
- iii. Homo erectus 600-1250 cm³ .
- iv. Homo heidelbergensis 1100-1400 CC³.
- v. Homo neanderthalensis 1200-1750 CC³.
- vi. Homo Sapiens-1400 cc³

5. The earliest example copper plate inscription in India was-Sohgaura copper plate inscription

6. The earliest example Sanskrit Inscription in India Junagadh or Girnar rock inscription of Rudradamana

7. Early Inscription in India	Belongs to which king
i. Hatigumpha inscription	2 nd century BC. Kharavela
ii. Besnagar Pillar inscription	Heliodorous
iii. Junagadh Rock Inscription	Rudradaman-1(150CE)
iv. Nasik Cave Inscription	Gautami Putra Satkarni
v. Rabatak Inscription	About Kanishka (Bactrian Language)
vi. Allahabad Pillar Inscription-	Samudragupta
vii. Aihole	Pulakesi-II (634CE)

8. How many inscription were inscribed on the Junagada rock ---There are three inscription has been found from Junagada/ Girnar. From which first one belongs to Ashoka, second one belongs to- Rudradaman-I and third one belongs to Skandagupta

9. How many lines were inscribed on Junagada Rock inscription of Rudradaman-I ? There were twenty lines were inscribed on Junagada Rock inscription of Rudradaman

10. The term which indicate the ancient tool tradition-

Mousterian

Acheulian

Oldowan

11. Who was Sankaracharya ?

Sankaracharya was a Great Hindu Philosopher.

He born at Kaladi in Malabar cost, in 788 CE and he passed away at Kedarnat Located on the Himalayas at the age of 32 only 820 C.E.

12. How many maths were established by Sankaracharya ?

• Sankaracharya is creadited with establishing four maths in the four different place in India. That is –

- i. Badrinath (Himalayas)
- ii. Dwaraka (Gujarat)
- iii. Puri(Orissa)
- iv. Sringeri (Karnataka)

13. The earliest evidence of man in India is found from –Narmada valley.(Narmada Man).
14. The earliest evidence of settled agriculture in the Indian sub-continent –comes from Mehrgarh. (Baluchistan)
15. The half life of carbon-14 indicate-5730 years.
16. Location of some ancient civilization/culture-
 - i. Balan Valley –Uttar Pradesh
 - ii. Soan Valley –M.P.
 - iii. Hiran Valley-Saurashtra.
17. **Narmada Man** – Narmada Man or Narmada human is the earliest homo-species of Indian sub-continent which belong to Homo erectus.
18. **Bhim betka** – There are some cave in Bhimbetka Located some 45 k.m. North East from Bhupal. The cave have some rock-paintings, dated back around 15000 years ago and belongs to Mesolithic age.
19. The Bhimbetka caves-painting were discovered in 1957-1958CE, by Dr. Vishnu Wakankar of Vikram University, Ujjain.
20. The Colours used in Bhimbetka – Mainly Red and white but also used Green and Yellow occasionally.
21. The subject of Bhimbetka cave painting – the subject of the painting was Hunting, Dancing, Elephant and Horse riding, Animal Fight, Honey Collection, Decoration of Bodies, Disguises, Masks, Many type of Animals.
22. The animal figures depicted in Bhimbetka Cave paintings –
 - i. Rhinoceros.
 - ii. Tiger
 - iii. Bison
 - iv. Elephants
 - v. Wild Boar
 - vi. Antelope
 - vii. Monkeys.
 - viii. Peacock
 - ix. Lizards.

- 23.** Microlithic tools length usually less than 1-5 C.M, and these tools were made on fine-grained stones.
- 24.** What was the other name of Ahar Culture? → Banas culture.
- 25.** Ahar or Banas Culture – This culture is located in southeast Rajasthan beside the Banas, Berach river and their tributaries.
- 26.** How many sites of Ahar or Banas culture have been properly excavated?
There are three sites which have been properly excavated which are Ahar in 1953-54, Gilund -1959-60, Balathal 1994-98.
[The most significant aspect of the Ahar Culture was its effective knowledge of copper metallurgy]
- 27.** The Megalithic burials are found from –
i. Dolmen
ii. Menhir
iii. Cairn etc.
- 28.** The Neolithic site of Gaski and Kajari located in Ladakh. From Kajari the remains of handmade red pottery were excavated.
- 29.** A 'horse burials' with red grey and black pot found from - Almora (Uttarakhand).
- 30.** Stage of Evolution from Mehrgarh to Harappan Civilization –The different stage of the indigenous evolution of the Indus Civilization can be represented by an explanation of four archaeological sites which have been excavated in recent years – The first stage represented by Mehrgarh, second by Amri, third by Kalibangan and the fourth by Lothal.
- 31.** The following culture were mostly found in the region –
N.B.P.W.-Northern Black Polished ware-Northern India, Afghanistan, Orissa and Andrapradesh.
The time period of this culture about 600-200 BC
Colour-usually Black but some time steel-grey, silvery or golden

32. O.C.W. - Full from-Ochre Colour Ware.

This cultural mostly distributed in upper Ganga Valley.

33. According to Moreland, the jama signified total land revenue assessment.

34. The three methods of land revenue assessment –batai, Khet-Batai and lang-batai were related to ghallabakshi.

35. The land grants made to the scholarly men were known of Madad –i-maash.

36. Todermal was brilliant revenue officer who first served under Sher Shah.

37. Organs of Government in Sultani Period:-

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| i. Diwan –i-Wizarat : - | Department of revenue and finance headed by the wazir. |
| ii. Diwan-i-Arz : - | Department of Military headed by Ariz-i-Mamalik. |
| iii. Diwan-i-Insha :- | Department of royal correspondence headed by Dabir-i-Insha. |
| iv. Diwan-i-Risalat :- | Department of religions affairs headed by chief Qazi. |
| v. Diwan-i-Qaza : - | Department of Justice headed by qazi ul-quzzat or chief Qazi. |
| vi. Diwan-i-Bandagan: - | Dept. Of slaves started by firoze Tughlaq. |
| vii. Diwan-i-Amirkohi: - | Department of agriculture started by Muhammad Tughlaq. |
| viii. Diwan-i-Mustkharaj : - | Department to look after and realize land revenue. Alauddin Khilji created it was to realize arrears from collectors. |
| ix. Diwan-i-Khairat : - | Department of Charity started by Firuz Shah Tughlaq. |
| x. Bar-i-Khas : - | Sultan received all his courtiers such as khams and Maliks. |
| xi. Bar-i-Am : - | The Sultan tried cases and received complaints from the people. |

38. Nuh-Siphir was written by Amir Khusrau. In this book he wrote about poetic description of Alauddin Khalji.

39. Books written by Amir Khasru – Miftah-ul-Futuh, Multa-ul-Anwar, Ayina-i-Sikandari, Harht Bihisht, Shirin Khasrau, Tughlaq-Nama, Nuh-Siphir, Khamsah, Laail-Majnu, Khazain-ul-Futuh.
40. Mughal architecture reveals a happy blend of Persian and Indian style.
41. Panch Mahal at Fathepur Sikri and Akbors own mausoleum at Sikandara suggested that Akbar were inspired by Buddhisht Architecture.
42. Marathi was one of the administrative languages in the Bahamani Kingdom.
43. Turks came to India they inherited the rich Arab Tradition of music which had been further developed in Iran and central Asia. They brought with them a number of new musical instruments such as Rabab and Sarangi and new musical modes and regulations.
44. Amir Khasrau who was given the title of 'Nayak' or 'Master' of both theory and practices of music. He introduced many Persi-Arabic airh (ragas) such as Aiman, Ghora, Sanam etc.
45. The process of integration in the field of music continued under Firuz-Tughlaq. The Indian classical work Ragadarpan was translated in to Persian during his reign.
46. Badur was himself a great scholar and a public works department (Shuhrat-i-Am) established by him, which also continued to exist under later Mughal emperors.
47. Shah Jahan had great fascination for study. He repaired an old institution called 'Dar-ul-Boqa' and found a new college at Delhi.
48. During Akbar's reign Mahabharata was translated in to Persian from Sanskrit by a group of scholars. The Persian version was called 'Razam Namah'.
49. Abdur Nabi was the Sadr-i-Sadur of the Mughal empire during the reign of Akbar.

50. Siyahiqalam, a new technique of painting became fashionable during the reigns of Shah Jahan.
51. Dara Shikoh, was disciple of Sufi Saint Miyan Mir.
52. Alauddin Khalji constructed a magnificent tank covering an area of nearly 70 acres, known as 'Hauz-i-Alai' or 'Hauz-i-Khas' near his newly constructed city of Siri in the Vicinity of the old city of Delhi.
53. Giasuddin Balban constructed the new city of Tghlaqabad east of the Qutub Minar area.
54. During the reign of Akbar, Tulsidas compose 'Ramacharit Manas'
55. Early Invasions of Babur on India : -
- i) 1518-19 Bajaura and Bhera
 - ii) 1519 Peshawar
 - iii) 1520 Bajaura, Bhera and Sialkot
 - iv) 1524 Lahore, Dipalpur and Sultanpur
56. Tuzuk-i-Baburi is a very important book in Turki language. Later Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana translated it in Persian
57. Foundation of regional state during later Mughals –
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------|
| i. Maratha Peshwaship | Balaji Viswanath | 1713 |
| ii. Bengal Nawababi | Murshid Quli Khan | 1717 |
| iii. Awadh | Saadat Khan Burhanul Mulk | 1722 |
| iv. Hyderabad Nizam | Nizam-ul-Mulk Asef-Jah | 1724 |
| v. Carnatic Nawabab | Saadutullah Khan | 1720 |
| vi. Mysore | Haider Ali | 1761 |
| vii. Panjab | Ranjit Singh | 1799 |
58. Titles of Chinquilich Khan –
- i. Khan-i-Dauran-Given by emperor Faruk Siyar
 - ii. Nizam-ul-Mulk-Viven by emperor Faruk Siyar
 - iii. Asaf Jah –Given by emperor Muhammad Shah in 1725CE

59. Ulhat was the name of this regional states capital?

- (i) Maratha Peshwas – Puna
- (ii) Bengal Nawabs – Murshidaba
- (iii) Carnatic - Arcot
- (iv) Punjab - Lahore

60. Flowing place occupied by Ranjit Singh : -

- i. Lahore -1799
- ii. Ludhiana -1806
- iii. Kangra-1809
- iv. Attock-1813
- v. Multan-1818
- vi. Kashmir-1819
- vii. Peshawar-1823.

And many other place like-Tonk, Kohat, Bannu etc.

61. Nawab of Awadh, Asaf –ud-Daula transferred his capital from Faizabad to Lucknow in 1775.

62. Kohinoor Diamond – Koh-i-noor is one of the largest cut diamonds in the world, weighting 105.6 carats (21.12 gram) now it is part of the British crown. In Persian the meaning of ‘Koh-i-Noor’ is “Mountain of Lights”

63. Kohinoor diamond may have been mined from 13ft deep gravel-clay pits of kollur mine on the banks of Krishna River in Golconda (AP). Probably it was belong to Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal

64. Seizure of koh-i-Noor –From Kakatiya dynasty Koh-i-Noor was acquired by Allauddin-Khaji. In 1526 Babur received the diamond

[In 1739CE Afsharid ruler of Persian, Nadirshah invade india carried away the Koh-i-Noor. After Nadir Shah was killed (1747) the dimond goes to his grandson from whom Nadir Shah’s cavalry general ahmad shah Durrani (Abdali) 1751 acquired it. Then it was inherited Shuja Shah Durrani who belong to Abdali’s dynasty. In 1813 Ranjit Singh took possession of Koh-i-Noor from Afgan ruler Shah Shuja].

- 65.** The maximum concentration of Harappan sites is located - [Plains of the Indus and its tributaries](#)
- 66.** Cloth Found from which site
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Impressions of cloth on sealing's | Mohen-jo-Daro. |
| ❖ Impressions of cloth on a trough | Lothal |
| ❖ Fragment of woven cloth | Harappa |
| ❖ Middle Town | Dholavira |
- 67.** Excavators discovered a third small mound which was distinct from the Harappan citadel and lower town. Which containing only remnants of fire alters: [Kalibangan](#)
- 68.** Burial Customs From which sites
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| i. Coffin Burial | Harappa. |
| ii. Double Burial | Lothal. |
| iii. Brick Chamber or cist | Kalibangan. |
| iv. Pot Burial | Surkotada. |
- 69.** Granaries and ware houses in Harappan civilization have been excavated from the following site – [Harappa, Mohen-Jodaro and Lothal.](#)
- 70.** Latest Harappan site discovered in India is – [Dholavira.](#)
- 71.** Largest Harappan site Located in India - [Rakhigiri \(Haryana\)](#)
- 72.** Which Scholar attempted to read the script as containing a pre-Indo-Aryan language of the Indo-European family - [S.R. Rao](#)
- 73.** Which scholar attempted to read the contents of the inscription in terms of analogies between Harappan and Sumerian signs - [Kinnier Wilson](#)
- 74.** Which scholar said that Harappan language was Dravidian and script relied upon Homophones – [Parpola](#)

75. The Religious iconography of the Harppan people consist –

- i. Seals
- ii. Sealing
- iii. Images
- iv. Statues
- v. Terracotta figurines
- vi. Amulets and Tablets.

76. The actual remains rhinoceros found from harappan site-Amri though it is frequently represented on the seals discovered from various Indus site

77. Animals Bones

Found from which site

Horse -

Surkotada

Camel -

Kalibangan

Rhinoceros -

Amri

78. The metals made its earliest appearance in India before any other places in the world – Silver

79. Nishat Garden was built by whom ?- Asaf Ali

80. Which title Babur assumed after the victory of the Battle of Khanwa ? - Ghazi

81. Which city famous as called ‘ Garden of Babur’ ? – Kabul

82. When did Babur make his first attempted to conquer to India ? - 1519

83. Paper on Journal during the modern period –

Journals

- i. Al-Hilal (1912)
- ii. Amrit Bazar Patrika (1868)
- iii. Bengal Gazette (1780)
- iv. Indian Mirror (1862)
- v. Sandhaya (1906)

Founders

- i. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- ii. Sisir Kumar Ghosh.
- iii. James Hicky.
- iv. Debendranath Tagore.
- v. Brambhobandhab Upadhyaya.

84. Ancient coins and their types –

Coins name

- i. Niska
- ii. Mana
- iii. Puran or Dharan
- iv. Subarna
- v. Pad

Type of coins

- i. Gold coin.
- ii. Gold Coin.
- iii. Silver Coin.
- iv. Gold Coin.
- v. Copper Coin.

85. Some important Inscription and his written –

Name of Inscription

- i. Elahabad
- ii. Nasik
- iii. Gunagarh Inscription
- iv. Ihole
- v. Deopara

Writer

- i. Harisen
- ii. Goutami Balashree.
- iii. Rudradamon.
- iv. Robikirti.
- v. Umapatidhar.

86. Buddhist Council

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| i. First | i. Rajgriha |
| ii. Second | ii. Vaishali |
| iii. Third | iii. Pataliputra |
| iv. Fourth | iv. Kashmir |

87. Ancient Named of \Rivers and their present name

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| i) Parushni | i)Ravi |
| ii) Saraswati | ii) Gahaggra- Hakra |
| iii) Sutudri | iii)Sutlej |
| iv) Vipasa | iv) Vyas |

88. The following Schaller patronises by which king ?

(Royel Phisisian)

- i. Javiaka
- ii. Koutilla
- iii. Charaka , Asmagosha
and Nagaraguna
- iv. Harisen

King

- Bimbisar
- Chandragupta Maurya Bindusar
- Kaniska
- Samudragupta

89. The following Schaller patronise by which king

<u>Schaller</u>	<u>King</u>
i) Patanjali	Pushya Mitra Sunga
ii) Varbi	Singha Bishniu (Pallava)
iii) Chanbardai	Prithviraj Chauhan
iv) Allasani Paddan	Krishnadev Roy

90. The Schaller patronises by Alauddin Khalji

- i) Amior Khusru
- ii) Amir Hasan
- iii) Barani
- iv) Mir Hasan Dahalibi

91. The Schaller patronises by Sultan Mahummad Bin Tughlaq

- i) Al Biruni
- ii) Utbi
- iii) Firdouse

92. Following Schaller patronises by which king.

<u>Schaller</u>	<u>King</u>
i) Banabhatta and Vartihari	Harsha Vardhan
ii) Gunadhya	Hala (Satbahana)
iii) Mahavircharya	Amoghabarsha
iv) Halayaudha	Krishna-III

93. Following Schaller Patronises by which

<u>King .</u>	<u>Schaller</u>
i) Somadeva	Prithviraj-II
ii) Hari bhadra suri	Dharmapala
iii) Vababhuti	Josh Barman (Kannauj Raj)
iv) Ravikartee	Pulakesin-II (Challukya Raj)

94. Following Schaller Patronises by Pala king Deva Pala

- i) Court Poet- Bramha Dutta
- ii) General- Joypala
- iii) Minster-Dharvapani
- iv) Minister Kedar Mishra

95. Following Schaller patronises by which king

Schaller

King

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| i) Raj Shekra | Mahi Pala |
| ii) Sandhakar Nandi | Ram pala |
| iii) Haladhar Mishra | Narsimha Dev |
| iv) Ramprasad Sen | Raj Krishna Chanra (Nadia) |

96. Following Schaller patronises by which king Schaller
King

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| i) Miraza Galib | Bahadur Saha Zafar |
| ii) Vatti | Dharsena-iv (Maitrak) |
| iii) Sri Harsa | JoyaChandra (Gahadvala) |
| iv) Umapatidhar | Bijaya Sen |

97. Name of singer patronised by Sahajahan

- i) Jagganath Pandit (Singer)
- ii) Abdul Hamid Lohari (Painter)

98. Following Scholars patronised by Laxman Sen

- i) Joy Deva.
- ii) Dhoyee.
- iii) Halayudh.
- iv) Sarana.
- v) Umapati Dhar.
- vi) Gobordhanacharya

99. Hasan Nizami was Patronised by Sultan Giyasuddin Balban.

100. Lingaraj Temple : -

- This temple is located in capital city of Odisha Bhubaneswar.
- Its height 180 ft.
- Dedicated to lord Shiva.
- In 11th centuries Lingaraj temple was built by Jajati Kishari.

101. Jagannath Temple of Puri this temple : -

- Is located in Orissa.
- Dedicated to lord Jagannath (A form of lord Maha Bishnu)
- This temple was built by Ananta Barman who belonged to Choda Ganga dynasty. The construction of this temple was completed in 1161 C.E.

102. Konarak Sun Temple : -

This temple is located about 35 km north-east from Puri and this temple attributed to Eastern Ganga dynasty Narasinghdeva-I and dedicated to Hindu sun God Surya. Construction of this temple was completed around 1250 C.E.

103. Parashura-meshvara temple : -

- This temple located in Bhubaneswar.
- And dedicated to Hindu God Shiva.
- It is considered to be the oldest temple of Bhubaneswar.
- Build in the early 8th centuries.
- And built by Shilodbhava dynasty. (Their capital city Komgoda)

104. What is the modern name of the following place : -

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| i. Vidarva | - | Berar, Bhusawal. (MH) |
| ii. Vidisha/Kakanova | - | Sanchi (M.P.) |
| iii. Vrigu Kachha | - | Broach (G.J) |
| iv. Aparanta | - | North of Kankan. (M.H.) |
| v. Champa | - | Bhagalpur (Bihar) |
| vi. Gobordhan | - | Nashik (M.H.) |
| vii. Karley | - | Puna (M.H.) |
| viii. Besangar | - | Bidhisha (M.P.) |
| ix. Pushkalabati | - | Chardash (Pak) |
| x. Takshala | - | Sirkap (Pak) |

105. Writer of the following books : -

- i. Military technology in Hoysala sculpture (Twelfth and thirteen century) - Jean Deloche
- iv. Gunpowder and Fire Arms warfare in Medieval India – Iqtidar Alam Khan
- v. Science and Civilization in China – Joseph Needham
- vi. Medieval Technology Exchange between India and Islamic world – Irfan Habib

106. Which Historian says about Aurobindo Ghosh, “He prepared the public mind for the Boycott Movement” - [Romesh Chandra Dutta](#)

107. About 1935 Indian Govt. Act who made this comment, “A machine with strong brakes but no engine.” - [Jahar Lal Nehru](#)

108. Translated in Persian: -

- i Mahabharat- Faizi and Badauni
- ii. Ramayan – Badayuni
- iii. Atharva Veda – Badauni, Haji Sarhindi
- iv. Leelavati – Faizi
- v. Raj Tarangini – Shah Muhammad Sahbadi
- Vi. Kaliya Daman – Abul Fazal
- Vii. Nal Damayant – Faizi
- viii. Yoga Upanishad – Dara Shikah
- Ix. Bhagvat Gita- Dara Shikah

109. Hindi Literature

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| i. Ramcharitmanas, Vinay Patrika | - | Tulsidas. |
| ii. Sur Sagar | - | Surdas. |
| iii. Prun Valika | - | Raskhan. |
| iv. Sunder Shringa | - | Sunder Kavi Rai. |
| v. Kavita Ratnakar | - | Senapati. |
| vi. Kavindra Kalpataru | - | Kavindra Acharya. |
| vii. Kavi Priya, Kalpataru , | | |
| Rasik Priya, Alankar Manjari, | | |
| Ram Chandrika | | Keshav das |

110. Shaikh Hamiduddin Naguri: - He was Khawaja Mauniuddin Chisti's young disciple who made Nagaur (Rajasthan) the chief Chistiya centre

111. Tuti-name:-

Tuti nama is a series of 52 Persian stories written in 14th century which literally means 'Tales of Parrot'. It was translated into Sanskrit named 'Suksaptati' in 17th century

112. Khawaja Baha-Ud Din Nahkaband was the founder of famous Sufi Silsila Naqshbandi. He also translated Rati-rahasya of Kokapandita into Persian

113. The Chistiyya's works in Delhi : -

The Chistiyya's Works in Delhi were organized by Khawaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki, to whom the emperor Iltutmish was deeply devoted. In his memory Kutub Minar was built by Kutub Uddin Ibek and finished by Iltutmish

114. Nizamuddin Auliya's other name was Hazarat Nizamuddin and Mehebob- E-Ilahi which means in Urdu 'Beloved of God'. He was most famous Sufi saint in Indian sub-continent. He was the only Sufi saint who witnessed seven Sultani king's reign

115. In 1606, Jahangir banished Shaikh Nizam to Mecca for his blessing on the rebel prince Khasraw

116. The real founder of Suhrawardi order in India was Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariyya, born at Kot Karor Lal Esan, near Multan around 1170

117. Iltutmish annexed of Multan in 1228. He appointed Bahauddin the 'Shaikhul-Islam'

118. Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani who was a zealous missionary of Kubrawiyya order and he encouraged his followers to demolish Hindu temples and converted the Hindus to Islam

119. Sultan Sikandar Lodi became a disciple of Mir Muhammad, son of Kubrawiyya Saint Sayyit Ali Hamdani and under the influence of his noble Saifuddin and Mir. He demolished many ancient temples in Kashmir

- 120.** Shattariyya Sufi Muhammad Ghauth was the author of two well known books Jawahir-i-Khamsa and Khalid-i-Makhazin. He also re-translated the Yogic-Bahr-ul-Hayat of Tansen
- 121.** In the reign of Shahajahan and Aurangzeb, Gujarat, Gwalior, Mandu and Burhanpur were the Principal Shattariyya Centres
- 122.** Shaikh Burhanuddin of Burhanpur refused to allow the orthodox prince Aurangazeb who was the viceroy of Deccan
- 123.** Qadiriyya Sufi Miyan Mir impressed Jahangir who presented Mir an antelope's skin to prey on
- 124.** From 1640, Dara Shikoh began to write Sufi treatises. He wrote Sakinat-Ul-awliya, which includes a detailed biography of Miyan Mir and his disciples. He also wrote Hasanat-ul-arifin, devoted to the ecstatic Sufi sayings
- 125.** Wahdat-al-wajud : - Dara Shikoh's most important contribution was the Persian translation of the Upanishads, titled Sirr-i-Akbar, which he said, contained subtle hints relating to the Wahdat-al-wajud doctrines
- 126.** Jahan Ara Begum, in her early career was interested in Chistiyya Sufism and wrote biography of Khavaja Muinuddin Chishti and some of his disciples
- 127.** Sahibiya : - Jahan Ara Begum completed her account of Mulla Shah, entitled it as Sahibiya in 1641
- 128.** In Naqshbandiyya order Khwaja Baqi Billah's disciple Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi disliked the dominance of rational and philosophical thinking at Akbar's court. During Akbar's reign he opposed the concept of pantheistic mysticism or the belief in the unity of Godhead, denouncing it as an Islamic. He also demanded re-imposition of Jizyah

129. Devoted Emperor

Name of Sufi Saint.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| i. Iltutmish - | Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki (Chisti Order). |
| ii. Sultan Sikandar (1389-1413)- | Mr Mahammad, Son of Mir Sayyid Ali |
| iii. Sultan Ghiyasuddin Shah - | Shah Abdullah(Shattariyya order) |
| (1469-1500) | |
| iv. Babur - | Khwaja Ubaidullah Ahrar |
| (Naqshbandiyya Order) | |

130. The great Bhakti Saint Ramanuja served for long as the head priest of Srirangam temple. He was the disciple of Yadav Prakasha who was Advaitavadin

131. Sufi Saint Abdul Karim-al-Jili was profoundly influenced by Hindu Vedanta

132. Data Ganj Baksh described as the founder of the Sufi cult in India and he wrote another Persian treatise on Sufism entitled Kashful Mahjub

133. Al Mashar :- Al Mashar was an Arab astronomer, who studied Sanskrit language and astronomy at Varanasi for a decade

134. Sunni Islam is separated in to four main schools of Jurisprudence, namely-Hanaffi, Naliki, Shafii and Harbali. Hanafiyya held supreme authority in India

135. Awarif-ul-Maarif: - It is important Sufi text book written by Shaikh Shihabuddin Suhrawardi, forms the basis of early Indian Sufi doctrines and practices

136. The Mongol invader Qutlugh Khwaja invaded India during the reign of Alauddin Khalji

137. Al Biruni, in his Kitabul Hind, had particularly appreciated the Indians for a very high degree of proficiency in construction of tanks and reservoirs at holy places

138. The first Indo-Muslim classic on political theory and art of governmental organization prepared under Iltutmish was known as Abadul Muluk.

139. The Das Muqami Rekhata describing ten stations of Sufisim were composed by Mansur Al Hallaj

140. The Central Asian Traveller Abdur Razzaq Samarqandi visited Calicut and Vijaynagar as the ambassador of Persian ruler Shah Rukh. He also went to Beijing as a diplomat of Emperor Shah Rukh between 1420-22

141. Tughlaq Architecture : -The Tughluqs did not generally use the costly red sand-stone in their buildings but the cheaper and more easily available grey stone

142. Books written by foreign Travellers

- i. 'History of the war' – Aristobulus
- ii. 'Natural History'- Pliny
- iii. 'Geography'- Ptolemy
- iv. 'Periplus of the Erithiean Sea' - Unknown Sailor
- v. 'Indica' - Megasthenese
- vi. 'Historica'- Herodotus

143. Book written by whom:

- i. 'Biography of Alexander'- Onesikitus
- ii. The Travels of Fahien'- Ha Hien
- iii. 'Record of the Western World -Hieun Tsang
- iv. Biography of Hieun Tsang -Huielly
- vii. History of Buddhism -Lama Tara Nath

144. During Sher Shah the following Officials related to –

- i. Diwan-i-Vizarat-looked after the tax system and economy and he maintained income and expenditure of the state
- ii. Diwan-i-Ariz -His duty was recruit the army, supply the food and look after education
- iii. Diwan-i-Rasalat-was to maintain correspondence with other states
- iv. Diwan-i-Insha – was to write emperor's orders and record of accounts

145. During Sultanate period the following term use to –

- i. Wazir – Prime Minister of Sultan
- ii. Diwan-i-wizarat-Department of the wazir
- iii. Mustafi-i-Momaliq- Chief Auditor of Accounts
- iv. Mushrif-i-Mumaliq-Accountant for income and expenditure of the provinces

146. Following terms of Sultanate period indicate which department:-

- i. Ariz-i-Mamaliq-Chief of Military Department
- ii. Dabir-i-Khas – Chairman of the correspondence department
- iii. Qazi-i-Mamaliq- Chief Justice
- iv. Mir-i-Imarat – The chief of the construction Department

147. During Sultanate what is the meaning of the term ‘Durbar-i-Azam’?

-The public Hall of Sultan was called ‘Durbar-i-Azam’

148. Information regarding Md. Bin-Tughlaq-

He has been called, an unfortunate Idealist

He planned to invade Khurasan and Iraq

He organised Diwan-i-Kohi (Department of Agriculture)

Due to shortage of money he issued token currency

149. Elphinstone was the first historian who believed that there were some signs of Madness in Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq. He was called mixture of opposite

150. Information regarding Feroz Shah Tughlaq – He abolished 24 taxes and following dictum of Quran levied only four taxes named Kharaj, Khums, Zakat or Zajiya .He established a new department of Charity at Delhi known as ‘Diwan-i-Khairat’. He was called Akbar of Sultani era. He established Firozabad and Hisar.He brought the two Asokan Pillars to Delhi from Meerut ant Topra

151. During the regime of Firoz-Shah-Tughlaq-famous historian ‘Barni were written two books-

- i. Fatwa-i-Jahandari.
- ii. Tarikh-i-Feroz Shahi’.
- iii. Feroz Shah wrote his autobiography entitled “Futuh-at-i-Feroz Shahi.”

152. Opinions of different scholars regarding the caste of Gupta

Name of scholars	Opinion
K.P.Jaiswal	Sudras
Romila Thapar, A.S.Altekars	Vaishyas
R.C.Majumdar, Gourisankar Ohja	Kshatriya
Hemchandra Roy Choudhary	Brahmin

153. Taxes in Gupta Period

Taxes	Types
i) Halivakar	i) Taxes on ploughing
ii) Pratya	ii) Toll tax
iii) Bali	iii) additional oppressive tax on people
iv) Bhaga	iv) King's share of produce
v) Kalpita/Upkilpata	v) sale and purchase tax
vi) Chat	vi) Security tax
vii) Bhatta	vii) Police tax
viii) Taradiya	vii) Tax on navigation
ix) Bedakbhog	ix) Irrigation tax

154. Invasion of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni during 1000-1027 C.E

- i. Hindu Shahi king Jaipal in 1000 C.E
- ii. Jaipal in Peshawar in 1001 C.E
- iii. Vijay Raj of Bhatinda in 1005 C.E
- iv. Dand Karmathi of Multan in 1006 C.E
- v. Sukhpal of Multan in 1007-1008 C.E
- vi. Hindu Shahi king Anandgapal in Behind 1008-09 C.E
- vii. Narayanpur(Alwar) in 1009 C.E
- viii. Sukhpal of Multan in 1010 C.E
- ix. Rajaram of Thaneshwar 1013-14 C.E
- x. Trilochanpal of Nandan in 1014 C.E
- xi. Sangram Lohar of Kashmir 1015-16 C.E
- xii. Pratihara Raj Rajyapal of Mathura and Kannauj in 1018-19 C.e
- xiii. Chandel Raj Vidyadhar and Trilochanpal in Kannauj 1019 C.E
- xiv. A Queen of Kashmir in 1021 C.E
- xv. Chandel of Gwalior and Kalinjar 1022 C.E
- xvi. Bhindev of Gujrat(Somnath Temple) in 1025-26 C.E
- xvii. Jats of the Sindh Province in 1027 C.E

155. Some important invasion of Mohammad Ghori on India

- i. In 1175 C.E Ghori invade Karmathi ruler of Multan and defeated him
- ii. In 1176 C.E Ghori invade Karmathi ruler of Uchh and defeated him
- iii. In 1178 C.E Ghori invade Chalukyas of Anhilbar of Gujrat(In this war Ghori defeated by Chalukyas's prince Bhindeva ii)
- iv. In 1179 C.E and 1181 C.E Ghori invade Malik Khusrue in Peshawar and Lahore and defeated him
- v. In 1182 C.E he defeated Sindh Raj and seized Deval Nagari
- vi. In 1189 C.E he invade Bhatinda
- vii. In 1194 C.E he defeated Jai Chandra of Kannauj
- viii. In 1196 C.E Ghori defeated Sulachchanpal of Gwalior and defeated him

156. Mongal invasions during Sultanate period

- i. 1221 C.E regime of Iltutmish - Chengiz Khan
- ii. 1241 C.E regime of Bahram Shah – Tair Bahadur
- iii. 1286 C.E regime of Balban – Taimur Long
- iv. 1292 C.E regime of Jalaluddin Khilji – Abdullah
- v. 1304 C.E regime of Allauddin Khilji – Alibeg
- vi. 1329 C.E regime of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq – Tarmashirin

157. Quwat-ul-islam- it is a Mosque located in Delhi which is regarded as the first monument of Delhi Sultanate build by Qutub-ud-din Aibak within four years between 1195-99 C.E

158. Monument built by Iltutmish

- i. He completed Qutub Minar
- ii. Hozi-i-hagashi
- iii. Atarkin Darwaja in Nagpur
- iv. Shamas Idgh

159. Some monuments located in Mandu (Madhya Pradesh)

- i. Omal Mavle Mosque
- ii. Dilawar Khan Mosque
- iii. Mughis Mosque
- iv. Lat Mosque
- v. Palace of Rani Roopmati
- vi. Jahaz Mahal
- vii. Hindola Mahal

160. Khandesh: In 388 Mallik Ahmed Raza Faruki founded Khandesh. The capital of this province was Brahanpur and its army headquarter was asir garh. In 1601C Mughal badsaha Akbar defeated the last ruler of Khandesh and occupies this province. Some ruler of Khandesh-

- i) Naisr Khan Faruki (1399-1438 AD)
- ii) Miran Aadil Khan Faruki (1438-41 AD)
- iii) Miran Mubarak Khan Faruki (1441-51 AD)
- iv) Raza Ali Khan (1576-97 AD)
- v) Bahadur Khan (1597-1600 AD)

161. which sulatan of Delhi divided Bengal: Sultan Gyasuddien Tughlaq divided Bengal into Lakhnawati(North Bengal), Sonar Gaon (East Bengal) and Sat Gaon (South Bengal)

162. Jaunpur: Jaunpur lacated at Eastern Uttar Pradesh. The Kingdom of Jaunpur was founded by Mallik Sarvar during Sultan Firoz Tughlaq. Jaunpur Kingdom also known as Sharqi Kingdom. Because the founder of this kingdom Mallik Sarvar assumed the title Sharqi. In 1505 Sikandar Lodi annexed the kingdom of Jaunpur. The famous ruler of Jaunpur was Mallik Muhammad Jaisi and famous Atala masque is the most enduring achievement of Sharqi architecture

163. Kashmir: In 1286 C.E Sinha Dev established the province Kashmir. Till the middle of 14th Century C.E Kashmir remained a Hindu Kingdom with vast majority Hindu population. Kashmir became a province of Mughal empire in 1586 under Akbar. Sikanader Shah 1389-1413 and Zain ulabedin (1420-1470) was two famous ruler of Kashmir. Sikander Shah assumed the title "But-Shikan" (Idol Breaker) and he also known as Aurangzeb of Kashmir, and Zainulabedin known as Akbar of Kashmir

164.

Foreign travellers who visited the Vijayagara Empire			
Traveller	Country	Ruler	Period
Nicolo de Conti	Italian	Dev Raya I	1420
Abdur Razzaq	Persian	Dev Raya II	1443
Dominigo Paes	Portuguese	Krishna Deva Rava	1520-22
Duarte Barbose	Portuguese	Krishna Deva Rava	
Fernao Nuniz	Portuguese	Achyutaraya	

165.

Breakup of Bahmani Empire into five kingdom				
5 Kingdoms	Founder	Year	Dynasty	Annexation(by)
Berar	Fataullah Imad Shah	1484	Imad Shahi	Nizam Shah(1574)
Bijapur	Yusuf Adil Shah	1489	Adil Shahi	Aurangzeb (1686)
Ahmadnagar	Malik Ahmad	1490	Nizam Shahi	Shahjahan(1633)
Golconda	Qutub Qutud Shah	1518	Qutub Shahi	Aurangzeb(1687)
Bidar	Amir Ali Barid	1526- 27	Barid Shahi	Bijapur (1610)

166. Bahmani Kingdom: Funded by Hasan Gangu in 1347. He assumed the title of “Ala-ud-din Bahmani Shah”. his capital was Gulbarga. The important rulers of this empire was Alauddin Bahmani Shah(1347-1358), he is also known “Hasan Gangu” and Tazuddin Firoz Shah (1397-1422), Ahmad Shah Wali (1422-35), he transferred his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar, He build famous Gol-Gombuj, So called “Whispering Gallery”

167. Bijapur: This Kingdom founded by Yusuf Adil Shah in 1489 C.E. He assumed the title “Jagadguru”, another famous ruler of this dynasty was Ibrahim II. Who also called Abala Baba and he wrote a book “Kitab-i-Nauras and he also founded a city of Naurasapur. Bijapur was annexed by Aurangzeb in 1686

168. Ahmednagar: In 1490 Mallik Ahmed established this Kingdom. Ahmednagar was annexed by Mughal in 1637 during the ruling period of Shahjahan

169. Golconda: Golconda kingdom was founded by Sultan Quli Qutub Shah in 1518. His shifted his capital Warngal to Golconda. Famous ruler of this kingdom Muhamed Quli(1580-1612) founded the famous city Hyaderabad and also build the Charminar. Muhamed Quli known as “Father of Hindavi”. Finally this kingdom was Aurangzeb in 1687

170. Asthadiggajas of Krishnadeva Raya:

- I) Peddan: who wrote Manucharitam
- II) Timma: who wrote Parijatapahara-Vam
- III) Madaya: who wrote Raja Shekarcharitam
- IV) Dhurjata: who wrote Kalahasti Mahatyam
- V) Surona: Who wrote Raghav Pandaviyam
- VI) Tenali Ramalingam: who wrote Ponduranga Mahatyam.
- VII) Ayyalaragu Ramarajat: who wrote Sakalamatasara Sangraha
- VIII) Rama Raja Bhusan



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171. Vedic term and its meanings:

Purohita	The Priest
Mahishi	The Queen
Yuvaraja	Crown Prince
Suta/Sarathi	The Royal herald/ The Charioteer
Senani	The General
Gramani	Head of the Village
Kshata	Gateman/Chamberlain
Sangrahitri	Treasure
Bhagadudha	Collector of Taxes
Palagala	Friend of King
Govikarta	Head of Forest Department

172. Some words mentioned in Rigveda:

Word	Times Mentioned
Om	1028
Brahmana	14
Kshatriya	09
Vaishya	01
Shudra	01
Ashva	215
Gau	176
Ganga	01
Samudra	01

173.

Word	Times Mentioned
Yamuna	03
Kulpa	01
Rajya	01
Vis	171
Jana	275

174. The ten Hindu Samskara (Out of Sixteen):

Garbhadan	The first coming together of the husband and wife for bringing about concept.
Pumsvan	Ceremony performed when the first signs of conception are seen and is to be performed when someone desires a male child.
Seemantonayan	A ceremony of parting of the hairs of the expectant mother to keep her spirits high and positive. Special music is arranged for her.
Jatakarma	After the birth of the child, the child is given a secret name, he is given taste of honey and ghee, mother starts the first breast-feeding after chanting of mantra.
Namakarwana	In this ceremony the child is given a formal name. Performed on the 11 th day.
Nishkramana	In this the formal darshan of sun and moon is done for the child.
Annaprashana	This ceremony is performed, when the child is given solid food(anna) for the first time.
Chudakarana	Chuda means the 'lock or tuft of hair' kept after the remaining part is shaved off.
Karnavedha	Done is 7 th or 8 th month. Piercing of the ears.
UpanayanVedrambha	The thread ceremony. The child is thereafter authorized to perform all rituals. Studies of Vedas begin with the Guru.

175. Name of the rivers referred to in the Rigveda:

Rigveda	Modern Name	Region
Sindhu	Indus	Punjab
Vitasta	Jhelam	Punjab
Asikani	Chenab	Punjab
Vipasa	Beas	Punjab
Parushni	Ravi	Punjab
Sutudri	Sutlej	Punjab
Saraswati	Saraswati	Rajasthan
Drishadvati	Ghaggar/Chittang	Rajasthan
Kubha	Kabul	Afghanistan
Suvastu	Swati	Afghanistan
Krumu	Kurram	Afghanistan
Gomal	Gomati	Afghanistan
Ganga	Ganga	Uttar Pradesh
Yamuna	Yamuna	Uttar Pradesh

175. Famous Ancient Monuments (Indian and Foreign):

Monument	Place
Sarnath	Varanasi
Ajanta-Ellora	Aurangabad
Dashavatar Mandir	Deogarh, Lalitpur
Bhitargaon's brick temple	Kanpur
Parvati Mandir	Nachan Kuthar
Shiva Mandir	Danda Plateau, Java
Angkorvat Mandir	Cambodia
Borabudoor	Java
Bogajkoi and Percipolus	Turkey
Vaishnam Mandir	Kano Mountain, Malaya

176. Kingdoms of the Later Vedic Period:

Kingdom	Location
Panchal	Bareilly, Badauan and Farrukhabad (U.P)
Kushinagar	Northern region of Uttar Pradesh
Kashi	Modern Varanasi
Koshal	Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh
Southern Madra	Near Amritsar
Uttara Madra	Kashmir
Eastern Madra	Near Kanfra
Kekaya	On the bank of Beash River last Gandhar Kingdom
Gandhar	Rawalpindi and Peshwar

177. Some important Literature and Author:

Important Literature Books	Writer
Amarkosha	Amar Simha
Chandra Vyakarana	Chandragomin
Panchatantra	Vishnu Sharma
Hitopadesha	Narayan Bhatta
Aryabhattachya	Aryabhattacha
Brihatsamhita	Varahmihira
Panchasidhantika	Varahmihira
Laghu and BrihatKataka	Varahmihira
Nitisastra	Khemandaka
Nitya Darpan	Ramchandra
Kavyalankara	Bamana

178.

Important Literature Books	Writer
Dashpadarsthashastra	Dignaga
Brahma Sidhanta	Brahmagupta
Charak Samhita	Charak
AstangaHridaya	Vagbhata
Shalya Shastra	Sushruta
Nayayavatar	Sudhasena
Ashwashastra	Shalihotra
Visuddinagga	Buddhaghosa
PranamSamuchchay	Ignaga
Nyayapranesh	Dingnath
Bhattikavya	Bhatti
Mitakshara	Vigyaneshwar
Setubandh	Pravarsen
Abhinav Bharti	Abhinav Gupta
Shringar Prakash	Bhoj

179. Originals home of the Aryans:

Asia	Theorists
Central Asia	Max Muller
Tibet	Dayananda Saraswati
Pamirs	Mayor
Steppes	Brandenstein
Turkistan	Hurz Feld
Bactria	J.C. Road

180.	Europe	Theorists
	German Plains	Prof. Penka Sheart
	Hungary	Giles
	Southern Russia	Nehring
	West Baltic	Mach
	Arctic Region	B.G. Tilak
	Russian Steppe	Prof. Belpy

181.	India	Theorists
	Central India	Rajbali Pandey
	Kashmir	L.D. Kala
	Sapta Sindhu	A.C. Das
	Himaalayan	Pt. Laxmidhar
	Foothills	Shastri

182. Vedic Aryan Tribes and their Region:

Vedic Aryan Tribes	Region
The Bharatas	Between Saraswati – Yamuna
The Purus	Saraswati
TheYadu and Turvasa	Southern Punjab
The Ganddharis	North-West of India
Matsyas and Chedis	Rajasthan and Malwa
The Srinjaya	Punjab
The Bhalanas	Bolan Pass
The Vaikarnas	Kashmir
The Krivi	The Sindhu Asikni
The Sivas	HydispehAcesine (chenab)

183. Non- Aryan Tribes and their Region:

Non-Aryan Tribes	Region
Sambara	
Kikatas	Saraswati-Yamuna
The Panis	Rase(SyrDariya)

184. Important Vedic Highest Position(Male) God's:

God's/Deities	Association with
Indra	War God
Agni	Fire God, Intermediate between God and Men.
Varuna	God of waters, clouds, oceans and rivers regulates sun, dawn, day and night, ritu (season)

185. Important Others(Male) God's:

God's/Deities	Association with
Sun/Surya	God of light
Savitri	God of light (Gayatri Mantra)
Pusan	Guarding roads, herdsman and stray cattle, light
Rudra	Strom, epidemics, disasters
Yama	Lord of the dead
Soma	Divine drink (milk+curd+barley)
Vayu	Wine God
Vishnu	Activities of the Sun
Dyaus	God of heaven
Pushan	God of marriage

186. Female Goddess:

Goddess	Association with
Ushah	The Goddess of Dawn
Prithvi	The Goddess of Earth
Aditi	Mother of Surya and other Gods
Ratri	The Spirit of the night
Aranyani	The Goddess of the Forest
Ila	The Goddess of Offering
Dishana	The Goddess of negotiation

187. Some Prasastis and Inscriptions in Gupta Period:

- 'Prasasti' means-'Eulogy of a King'.
- Generally 'Forth Two' inscriptions are available in the 'Gupta Period'.
- Mankuwar Buddhist Image Inscription describes Kumargupta-I as a mere maharaja.
- Mehrauli Prasasti inscription is found on an iron.



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188. The main works of Kalidas: Abhigyanasakuntalam, Meghadootam, Raghuvamsha, Malavikagnimitram, Ritasamhara, Kumarasambhava.**189. Some following inscriptions belong to Samudragupta:**

- Allahabad Pillar Inscription
- Nalanda Copper Plate
- Gaya Copper Plate
- Eran Pillar Inscription

190. Following Inscription of Gupta period in the nature of Prasasti:

- Allahabad Pillar Inscription
- Eran Pillar Inscription
- Mehrauli Pillar Inscription
- Junagarh Rock Edict
- Bhitari Pillar Inscription

191. Following puranas give information about genealogy of the Guptas:

- I. Vayu Puran
- II. Matsya Puran
- III. Visshnu Puran
- IV. Bhagavata Puran
- V. Skanda Puran
- VI. Brahmana Puran
- VII. Markandeya Puran



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192. The five pratyanta or border states was mentioned in the Allahabad Prasasti:

- I. Samtata
- II. Davaka
- III. Kamarupa
- IV. Nepala
- V. Karthipura

193. Some different land tenures of Gupta Period:

- a) **Nividharma:** Land endowment in perpetuity.
- b) **NividharmaAksayana:** A perpetual endowment which a recipient could not alienate but could make use of the income accruing from it eternal.
- c) **Aprada Dharma:** It means that a recipient has all rights to enjoy such a property but no right to make a further gift of the same and can only enjoy the interest and income from the endowed land, but not administrative rights.
- d) **Bhumichchhidanyaya:** This meant rights of ownership as are acquired by a man making barren land cultivable for the first time, and is free from liability to pay rent for it.

194. Important fact about Samudragupta from different inscription:

- I) Allahabad Pillar Inscription: This Inscription of Samudragupta gives us a detailed account of his conquests.
- II) The Eran Stone Inscription: This Inscription contains a record of his power and achievements.
- III) Nalada and Gaya Copper Plate: This copper plate of Samudragupta are the earliest records that throw light on the 'agrahara grants'.

195. Following Inscription of Chandragupta II give us a lot of information regarding the attitude of the state towards religion :

- I) Udayagiri Cave Inscription.
- II) Mathura Stone Inscription.
- III) Sanchi Stone Inscription.
- IV) Gadhwa Stone Inscription.
- V) Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription.

196. Following Inscriptions refers to Kumargupta I:

- I) Gadhwa Stone Inscription.
- II) Bilsad Stone Inscription.
- III) Mankuwar Stone Image Inscription.

197. Following Inscriptions refers to Skandagupta:

- a) Bhitari pillar Inscription: This inscription of Skandagupta tells us about his fight with the Pushyamitras and the Hunas.
- b) Bhitaar Stone Pillar Inscription
- c) Indore Copper place Inscription.

198. Various types of coins of Samudragupta :

- I) Tiger type.
- II) Lyrist type.
- III) Asvamedha type.
- IV) Standard type.
- V) Archer type.



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199. Gupta Emperor and their title :

Emperor	Title
Ghatotkacha	Maharaja
Chandragupta I (319 – 334 AD)	Maharajadhiraja
Samudragupta (335 – 380 AD)	Kaviraja, Param Bhagavat, Ashvamedha-Parakra-Vikram, Sarva-raj-Ochchetta.
Chandragupta II / Vikramaditya (380 – 414 AD)	Devagupta / Devraja / Devashri, ParamaBhagavata, Narusdra Chandra, Sinh Vikram.
Kumargupta I (415 – 455 AD)	Mahendraditya, Mahendra&Sinh, Ashvamedha Mahendrahe etc.
Skandagupta	Vikramaditya and Kramaditya, param Bhagavat, Sharkropama, devraja etc.

200. The title of Samudragupta inscribed on which inscription :

Titles	Inscription
Kaviraja	Prayaga Prasasti
Param Bhagavat	Nalanda Copper Plate
Ashvamedha-Parakrama	Coins
Vikram	Coins
Surva-raj-Ochchetta	Coins

201. The main titles of Kumargupta I inscribed on :

Titles	Inscription
Mahendraditya	Coins
MahendraSinha,	Coins
Ashvamedha Mahendrah	Coins

202. The main titles of Skandagupta inscribed on :

Titles	Inscription
Vikramaditya	Coins
Kramaditya	Coins
Param Bhagavat	Coins
Sharkropama	Kahaum Pillar Inscription.
Devraja	Arya ManiushriMulaKalpa.

203. Gupta Inscription :

Rules	Inscriptions	Their Character
Samudragupta	a.) Prayaga / Allahabad Stone Pillar.	Prasasti
	b.) Eran Stone Pillar.	Prasasti
	c.) Nalanda Copper Plate	Royal Character
Chandragupta II	Mehrauli Iron Pillar	Prasasti
Skandagupta	a.) Junagarh Rock	Prasasti
	b.) Bhitari Pillar	Prasasti
	c.) Indore Stone Pillar	Royal Character
Buddhagupta	Paharpur Copper Plate	Royal Character

204. Founder of the Autonomous State During the 18th Century :

State	Founder	Time
Hyderabad	Nizam-ul-Mulk	1724
Awadh	Saadat Khan	1722 – 24
Bharatpur	Churaman, Badan Singh	18 th Century
Karnataka	Saadatullah Khan	18 th Century

205. Founder of the Autonomous State during the 18th Century :

State	Founder	Time
Bengal	Murshid Kuli Khan	1719 – 20
Jaipur	Jai Singh	18 th Century
Mysore	Hyder Ali	18 th Century

206. The main causes of the Revolt of 1857 :

- I) Economic exploitation by the British.
- II) British land revenue policies and system of law and administration.
- III) British attitude of Supremacy towards Indians.
- IV) British policy of annexation of territories the annexation of awadh and the Doctrine of lapse created panic among the provincial Rulers.
- V) Dissatisfaction in the army due to poor status of the soldiers.
- VI) The introduction of rifles with Cartridges that had greased covers made of animal fat. This enraged both the Muslims and Hindus as their religious sentiments were hurt.

207. What significance of the 1857 revolt

The important element in the revolt lay in Hindu-Muslim unity. People exhibited patriotic sentiment without the touch of communal feeling. All rebels, irrespective of their religion, recognised Bahadur Shah as their emperor.



Though the revolt began as a mutiny of soldiers, it soon turned into a revolt against British rule in general.

208. During the nineteenth-twentieth Centuries the balance of trade went completely against India because:

- I) The demand for pepper, sugar and cinnamon had also fallen of considerably.
- II) Its principle foreign exchange earning industry namely cotton weaving was destroyed.
- III) There was a heavy recession in the prices of Indian products in the world market.

209. Important book of 1857 :

Books	Authors	Year
The first Indian war of Independence (1857 – 59)	Karl Marx	1859
Causes of Indian Revolt	Sayed Ahmed Khan	1873
The India war of Independence	V.D. Savarkar	1909
The Sepoy Mutiny and the rebellion of 1857	R.C. Majumdar	1957
Civil Rebellion in Indian Mutiny	S.B. Chowdhury	1957
Rebellion 1857 : A Symposium	P.C. Joshi	1957
1857	S.N. Sen	1957

210. The revolt of the 1857 brought about fundamental changes in the character of the British Administration some of these were :

- I) The Queen's proclamation.
- II) Pursuing the policy of divide and rule.
- III) Reorganisation of British army.
- IV) The government of India Act 1858 was passed etc.

211. Deoband Movement : It was established as a revivalist movement by Mohammad Qasim Nanautavi (1832 – 1880) and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (1828 – 1916).

212. Caste Movement and Organisations :

Movements and Organisations	Year	Place	Founder
Satya ShodhakSamaj	1873	Maharashtra	Jyotiba Phule
Aravippuram Movement	1888	Aravippuram, Kerala	Shri Narayan Guru
Shri Narayan Dharma	1902 – 03	Kerala	Shri Narayan Guru, Dr.Palpu and KamaranAsan
The Depressed Class mission Society	1906	Bombay	V.R. Shinde

213. **Caste Movement and Organisations :**

Movements and Organisations	Year	Place	Founder
Behujan Samaj	1910	Satara, Maharastra	Mukundrao Patil
Justice Movement	1915 – 16	Madras, Tamil Nadu	C.N. Muduliar, T.M. Nair
Depressed Class Welfare Institute	1924	Bombay	B.R. Ambedkar
Self-Respect Movement	1925	Madras, Tamil Nadu	E.V. Ramaswamy Naiker
Harijan Sevak Sangti	1932	Pune	Mahatma Gandhi

214. **Some Important Book and Author :**

Books	Authors
Iyar Danish	Abut Fazal
Humayan Namah	Gulbadan Begum
Badshah Nama	Abdul Hamid Lahari
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab	Khafi Khan

215. Mughal Governars and their territories :

Alivardi	Bengal
Saadat and Safdar Jung	Awadh
Martanda Verma	Kerala
Ranjit Singh	Punjab

216. Some Important fact of Raja Ram Mohan Roy :

Rammohan Roy is considered as the “ father of the Indian Renaissance ” pioneer of socio-religious and political reforms movements in modern India. In 1814, he founded the short-lived Atmiya-Sabha (Friendly Society) to propagate his doctrines of monotheistic Hinduism. He learned Hebrew and Greek in order to read the old (see Hebrew Bible) and New Testaments.

217. Some Peasant Movements and Leaders :

Peasant Movement	Leaders
Faqir	Manju Shah
PagalPanthis	Karam shah
Ramosis	Chittur Singh
Bihar Kisan Sabha	Swami SahajanandSaraswati

218. Name of the reform Movement and its protagonist :

Reform Movement	Protagonist
Satya Shodhak	JotiraoGovindrao Phule
Self Respect	E.V. RamaswamiNaickar
SarvaShodhakSamaj	Shahu Maharaj
Namdhari	Ram Singh

219. Some South Indian Dynasty and his Capital :

Dynasty	Capital
Chalukyas	Kalyani
Yadavas	Devagiri
Kakatiyas	Warangal
Hoyasalas	Dvarasamudra

220. Various Education Commissions :

Commissions	Year	Governor-General
Charles Wood Despatch	1854	Lord Dalhousie
Hunter Commission	1882	Lord Ripon
Raleigh Commission	1902	Lord Curzon
Sadler Commission	1917	Lord Chelmsford
Hartog commission	1929	Lord Irwin
Sargent Plan	1944	Lord Warell
Radha Krihnan	1948	Lord Mount Batten
Kothari	1964	-----

221. Some Important Newspaper During the Mordernperiod :

Newspaper	Founder
Leader	Modan Mohan Malviya

Young India	Mahatma Gandhi
Dawn	M.A. Jinnah
New India	Annic Besant

222. Main object and Aims of Congress :

- I) Promotion of friendship amongst the countrymen.
- II) Development of consolidation of feeling of national unity irrespective of Race, Cast, religion or provinces.
- III) Training and Organization of public opinion.
- IV) Consolidation of Sentiments of national unity.]

223. Some Indian Revolutionary Organizations in India :

Organization	Year	Place	Founder
Vyayam Mandala	1896 –97	Poona	Chapekar Brothers
Mitra Mela	1901	Nasik	Savarkar Brothers
Anushilan Samiti	1902	Poona	Pramathnath Mitra
Abhinava Bharata	1904	Poona	Vinayak Damodar Savarkar
Swadeshi Bandhav Samiti	1905	Warisal	Ashwini kr. Dutta

224. Some Indian Revolutionary Organizations in India :

Anushilan Samiti	1907	Dacca	Pulin Bihari Das
Bharat Mata Society	1907	Punjab	Ajit Singh, Sufi Ambaprasad
Hindusthan Republic Association / Army	1924	Kanpur	SachindranathSanyal
Bharat Naujawan Sabha	1926	Lohore	Bhagat singh
Hindusthan Socialist Republic Army	1928	Delhi	Chandra Shekhar Azad

225. Indian Revolutionary Organizations in Other Place :

Organization	Year	Place	Founder
India Home Rule society	1904	London	Shyamji Krishna Verma
Abhinava Bharat	1906	London	Vikram Damodar Savarkar
Indian Independence League	1907	California (USA)	Taraknath Das
Gadrar party	1913	San Fransico	Lala Haradayal
Indian Independence League	1914	Berlin (Germany)	Lala Haradayal and VirendranathChattop adhyaya

226. Portuguese Governors and his Achievements :

Francisco De Almeida	Blue-Water policy
Alfonso de Albuquerque	Encouraged his fellow countrymen to marry Indian women
Nino de cunha	Transferred Portuguese capital from Cochin to Goa.
Martin Alfonso de Souza	Famous Jesuit saint Francisco Xavier accompanied him to India.

227. Some Important Books and Their Authors :

Books	Authors
Bandi Jiban	Sachin Sanyal
Pather Dabi	Sarat Chandra Chatterji
The Socialist	S.A. Dange
Why I am an atheist	Bhagat Singh

228. Some Important Satyagrahas and their Year :

Satyagrahas	Year
Gandhi ka Bagh Satyagraha	1922 C.E.
Nagpur Flag Satyagraha	1923 C.E.
Vaikom Satyagraha	1924 C.E.
Bardoli Satyagraha	1928.

229. Literary Writers and Language of Their Writings

Kerala Varma	Malayalam
Bhai Vir Singh	Punjab
Subramanya Bharati	Tamil
Radhanath Ray	Oriya

230. Some important term and its Meaning :

Term	Meaning
Sar Khail	A junior military officer
Shab-Nawis	Written at night
Shifakhana	Hospital
Silahdar	An armed man
Baqqal	Grain traders
Balahar	The lowest grade of agricultural present
Tuma	A group of ten thousand soldiers

231. Opinions of Different Scholars Regarding the cast of Guptas :

Scholars	Opinion	Source
K.P. Jaiswal	Shudra	Kaumudi Mahotsaw
Romila Thaper, Altekars	Vaishyas	On the basis of the word Gupta
Majumdar, Gourishankar Ojha	Chhatriya	Tantrikamandak text and relation with licchvis
Hemchandra Roy Chaudhary	Brahmin	Poona Tamrapatras relation with wakatakas and kadamb.

232. Chandragupta II was a lover of art, education and literature. His Court was danned by the 'Navaratns' Who were-

- I) Kalidasa
- II) Varahamihir
- III) Shanku
- IV) Harisena
- V) Amarsimha
- VI) Vararuchi
- VII) Kahapanak
- VIII) Dhanvantari
- IX) Vetala Bhatta

233. Gupta Administrative Unit and their head :

Administrative Unit	Head
Bhukti / Bhoga (Province)	Uparika / Bhogapati
Vishaya (District)	Vishayapati / Ayukta
Vithika / Nagar (City)	Nagarpati / Purapala
Gram (Village)	Gramika

234. Famous Temple of Gupta Period :

- I) Tiger Temple
- II) Temples at Sanchi
- III) Shiva Temple at Deogrh
- IV) Parvati Temple at Nachana
- V) Bhitargaon Temple

235. Some Important Gupta Inscription and their character :

Inscriptions	Ruler	Character
Nalanda Copper Plate	Samudra Gupta	Royal Character
Mehrauli Iron Pillar	Chandra Gupta	Prasasti
Junagrah Rock	Skanda Gupta	Prasasti
Paharpur Copper Plate	Budha Gupta	Royal Character

236. Samudra Gupta's Conquest Over North Indian States :

Rudradeva	King of Aryavarta
Matila	Naga Dynasty
Naga Dutta	Naga Dynasty
Naga Sena	Padmavati
Ganapati nag	Naga Dynasty. Etc.

237. Samudra Gupta's Victory over South Indian States :

Mahendrda of Kosala, Mantaraj of aurala, Vyaghraraj of Mahakantara, Mahedragiri of Pishtapur, Swamidutta of Kottura etc.

238. Samudra Gupta's Victory Over South Indian States :

Vishnugopu of Kanchi, Nilaraj of Avamukta, Hastivarman of Vengi, Kuber of Devrashtra Dhananjaya of Kushthalapur etc.

239. Some Gupta king and their title :

Srigupta	Maharaja
Ghatotkach	Maharaja
Chandragupta I	Maharaja Dhiraj
Kumar Gupta	Mahendraditya

240. Titles Adopted by Gupta king Samudra Gupta :

Kaviraja, Prakraman Vikram, Param Bhagavat, Dharma PracharBandu etc.

241. Titles Adopted by Gupta king Chandraguta -II:

Vikramaditya, SakariDevagupta, Devraja, Narendra Chandra sinh Vikram, Param Bhagavata etc.

242. Some facts about the Vedic Upanishads:

- i) The Upanishad composed by the Vedic Brahmin Scholler between 800 B.C- 500 B.C.
- ii) In Sanskrit language 'Upa' and 'Nishad' meaning to sit down near someone (Guru) and attain secret knowledge.
- iii) Generally the Upanishads are called Vedanta because its came towards the end of Veda.
- iv) There are 108 Upanishad such as Kath, Ken, Mandukya, Brihदारanyka, Mundaka, Chhanhdogya, Taittiriya, Aitareya, Kaushitiki etc.
- v) The famous doctrine of Adwaitavad is ascertained in Upanishads.
- vi) The national statement 'Satyameva Jayate' has been taken from Mundaka Upanishads.
- vii) The most oldest Upanishad is Vrihadaranyaka.



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243. What is Vedangas:

- i) Generally the word 'Vedangas' means limbs of the Vedas.
- ii) There are 6 Vedangas, which composed around 600-200 B.C.
- iii) The group of Vedanga texts are known as Dharmasutra
- iv) The Vedangas are-
 - a) Shiksha: which is study of sounds and pronunciation or phonetics. The oldest text on phonetics Pratishakhya.
 - b) Kalpa: its literally means sacred rule or law to study Veda. It is divided into 'Srautasutras' and 'Smarthasutras' and the latter divided into 'Grihyasutras' and 'Dharmasutras'.
 - c) Vyakarna: it deals with vedic Grammar on this subject the most Authoritative work was the Ashtadhyayi of Panini (5th-6th Century B.C).
 - d) Nirukta: it deals with the etymological interpretations of Vedas. The most Authoritative exponent of this branch was Yaksha, who lived before Panini.
 - e) Jyotisha: it deals with the astronomical and astrological aspects of Veda. According to the tradition famous sage Bhrigu is said to be the first person who perfected the knowledge of Jyotisha.

Some earliest work on Jyotisha was- 1) Jyotishyavedanga (400 B.C), 2) Siddhanta
3) The treatise Aryabhatta known as Aryabhatiyam (600 C.E), 4) Panchasiddhantike of Varahamihir.
 - f) Chhanda: it deals with the analysis of the types of meter used in various vedic hymns. In this subject the earliest text was Chhandashastra of Pingalanaga.



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244. What is Smriti Shastra?

The Vedic Smriti Shastra means remembrance There are 6 smriti which is-

- i) Manusmriti- oldest smriti (Pre-Gupta Period)
- ii) Yajnavalka Smriti- Pre- Gupta Period
- iii) Narad Smriti- Gupta Period
- iv) Brishaspati Smriti- Gupta Period
- v) Katyayana Smriti- Gupta Period
- vi) Prashara Smriti- Gupta Period

245. Name of the chief commentators of Manusmriti was-

- i) Vishwarupa
- ii) Govindraj
- iii) Kulluk Bhatta
- iv) Medhatihi



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246. Name of the chief commentators of Yajnavalka and Narad Smriti-

- i) Vishwarupa
- ii) Vijnyaneshwar
- iii) Apararka

247. Who was the chief commentators of Parashara Smriti:

Madhav Acharya

248. What is Sutra or Kalpa Sutras?

Kalpa Sutras quite famous being, three parts-

- i) Shravta Sutra- it deals with the rituals and Yagna of Vedic Society
- ii) Griha Sutra- it deals with many Sanskaras and four Vedic Ashrams
- iii) Dharma Sutra- it deals with the social life.

249. The Puranas: The word 'Puranas' literary meaning 'the old'. There are 18 Purans. The oldest purana is the Matsya Purana.**250. Vedic Darshanas: There are 6 schools of Indian Philosophy known as Shada Darshanas:**

Darshanas	Basic text	Founder
Sankhya Darshanas	Sankhya Sutra	Kapil
Yoga Darshanas	Yoga Sutra	Patanjali
Naya Darshanas	Naya Sutra	Gautama
Vaisheshika Darshanas	Vaishesika Sutra	UluKa Kanada
Mimansa/ Purba Mimansa	Purva Mimaansa Sutra	Jaimini
Vedanta/ Uttar Mimansa	Brahamha Sutra/ Vedanta Sutra	Badarayana

251. The Upavedas: There are some Vedic text which derived partly from veda and partly associated with other vedas and delas with subjects such as music, art and craft, archery, medicine etc.

The Upavedas are following-

- i) Ayur Veda/Medicine-Upaveda of Rig Veda.
- ii) Dhanur Veda/ Archery- Part of Yajur Veda.
- iii) Gandharva Veda/Singing-part of Sama Veda.
- iv) Atharveda or Science of Wealth-Part of Atharva Veda

252. Sangam Literature and its Author-

Sangam Literature	Authors	Subjects/ Nature
Agattiyam	Agastya	A work on Grammar of letters
Tolkappiyam(tamil grammar)	Tolakapiyyar	A treatise on grammar & Poetry
Patinenkilakanakku (18 minor works)	Tolakapiyyar	A didactic work
Ettutogai (8 Anthologies)	Tolakapiyyar	Melkannkku combined form
Pattupattu	Tolakapiyyar	Melkannkku combined form
Kural (Muppai)	Tiruvalluvar	A treaties on polity ethics, social norms.

253. Sangam literature and its Authors-

Sangam Literature	Authors	Subjects/ Nature
Silappadikaram	Ilanga Adigal	A love story of Kovalan Madhavi
Manimekalai	Sittalai Sattanar	The adventures of Manimeklai
SivagaSindamani	Tiruttakadevar	A Sanskrit treatise
Bharatam	Perudevvar	The last epic
Pannirupadalam (Grammar)	12 disciples of Agastya	A Grammatical work of sangam literature
Kakkipadiniyam		A work on prosody

254. No more about literature:

Important Literature	Writer
Kuvalaymala	Vdyaodan Sovri
Kalpa Sutra	Bhadra Bahu
Nyaya Bhasya	Vatsyayana
Ritusamahar	Kalidas
MrichchaKtikam	Shudrak
Kiratarjunyam	Bharvi
Vikramovarshiyam	Kalidas

255. Autobiography of Great Indian emperors

- I. 'Futuh-e-Fisozshahi' – Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
- II. 'Baburnama' – Mirza seikh Zahiruddin Babur
- III. 'Tuzk-e-Jahangiri' – Jahangir

256. Autobiography of the following Indian Historical personalities

- I. 'Why I Am An Atheist' – Bhagetsingh – 1931
- II. 'Waiting For a visa' – Babasaheb Ambedkar – 1935-36
- III. 'Atmakatha' – Dr. Rajendra Prasad – 1946
- IV. 'An Autobiography' – Jawaharlal Nehru – 1936
- V. 'My Times:An Autobiography' – J. B. Kripalani – 2004
- VI. 'The Bandit Queen of India' – Phoolan Devi - 2006

257. Who wrote the following biographies –

- I. Indra Gandhi : An Intimate Biography – PupulJayakar – 1992
- II. JidduKrishnamurti : A Biography – PupulJayakar – 1998
- III. Jawaharlal Nehru : A Biography – Dr.Sarvepalli Gopal – 2004
- IV. Radhakrisnan : A Biography – Dr.Sarvepalli Gopal – 1992
- V. Allan Octavian Hume, C.B; father of Indian National-Congress, 1829 – 1912 – William Wedderburn – 1912

258. The British Committee of the Indian National Congress – (BCINC) – This Committee was
 founded by the Indian National Congress (I.N.C) in 1889 CE to raise awareness of Indian issues to the public in Britain.

The first chairman of this committee was William wedderburn and first secretary was William Digby.

259. The following books written by –

The Famine campaign in southern India vol-I, vol-II – William Digby
 'Prosperous British India : A Revelation from official Records' – William Digby – 1901
 'The Poverty Problem in India' – Prithwis Chandra ray – 1895
 'A History Hindu Chemistry from the Earliest Times to the Middle of Sixteenth Century' – Prafulla Chandra Ray – 1902

- 260. Champaran Satyagraha** – The first Satyagraha in Indian under the leadership of M.K.Gandhi was Champaran Satyagraha launched on 19 April 1917. This was a farmer's revolt in Bihar against the indigo crop production.

Leaders of Champaran Satyagraha – M.K.Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Brajkishore Prasad, Aqugrah Narayan sinha, Mazhar-ul-Haq and J.B.kripalani.

- 261. The Autobiography of M.K.Gandhi – “The Story of my Experiments with Truth”.**

- I. It was Originally published in Gujarati Language.
- II. This book was translated in English by Mahadev Desai in 1940 CE.
- III. This book was originally published in two volumes, the first in 1927 and second in 1929.
- IV. This autobiography covering his life from early-Childhood through to 1921 CE.
- V. It was published in his weekly journal ‘Navjivan’.

- 262. Who founded the prominent Institutions**

- I. Dev Samaj – Shri Narayan Aghnitori – 1887 – Lahore.
- II. Ramkrishna Mission – Swami Vivekanad – 1897 – Belur.
- III. Ramkrishna Math – Warangal 1887 and vellore – 1899.
- IV. VedSamaj – Gharalu Naidu.
- V. Women's Indian Association – Lady Sadashiv Aiyar.
- VI. Mohammedan Literacy Society – Abdul Latif.

- 263. The Prominent Historians of Annales School who belong first generation of this school.**

- I. Lucien Febvre 1878 – 1956
- II. Henri Hauser 1866 – 1946
- III. Marc Bloch 1886 – 1944

- 264. The second generation of Annales School led by –**

- I. Fernand Braudle 1902 – 1985
- II. Georges duby 1919 – 1996
- III. Piesre Goubert 1915 – 2012
- IV. Robert Mandrou 1921 – 1984
- V. ErneptLabrousse – 1895 – 1988

265. The third generation of Annales School led by –

Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie 1929 –

Philippe Aries 1914 – 1984

They stressed the history of mentalities –

266. Major books written by Annals historian Fernand Braudel –

I. 'The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean world in the Age of Philip –II'.

II. 'Civilization and capitalism, 15th – 18th century'.

III. 'On History' 1980

IV. The Identity of France 1988 – 1990.

267. Major books written by Marc

I. The Royal Touch 1929

II. Feudal Society 1939

III. The Historian's Craft

268. The book "Churchill Cripps, and India 1939-1945" – are written by –

- Historian R. J. Moore.

In his book Moore says about 'Cripps Mission', - "watershed in the history of the partition of India".

269. The head of 'Cripps Mission' Sir Stafford Cripps belong to which political party in Britain?

- Cripps belonged to left-wing Labour party of Britain.

He also a member of the British war cabinet headed by the prime minister Winston Churchill.

270. Literature during Pallava dynasty –

I. This dynasty was founded Bappadeva in the south of Krishna river.

II. The pallava rulers encouraged Sanskrit language instead of tamil language.

III. Kanchi the capital of pallava was the main centre of literacy activities.

IV. Bharvi was the court poet of Pallavas, who written 'Kirtarjunyam'.

V. Another two famous written was Dandin, Matri Datta.

VI. Pallava king Mahendravarman also written 'Mattavilasa Prahasan'.

271. Foundation of cholas rule in south India –

Cholas were feudatories of the Pallavas Vijayalaya 850 – 870 CE was the founder of Chola empire. Around 850 CE vijayalaya Capture Tanjore from Muttarayar. (an ally of the Pandya)

He founded the temple of Nishumbhasudini (Durga).

272. Title assumed by Cholas king –

Pasantaka – I – ‘Maduraikonda’

Rajaraja – I – ‘Mummudi chola’ (who wears three crowns)

Rajendra – I – ‘Gangaikondachol’

Rajadhiraja - ‘Vijayarajendra’

273. Some important was fought by the chola king –

I. Vallala was – 916 C.e – Parantaka – I us Krishna – ii (Raphtrakuta)

II. War of Tokkolam -940CE – Parantaka – I defeated by Rashtrakuta king Krishna – III

III. Battle of koppam- Rajadhiraja vs western chalukya king somesvare.

274. The Provincial unit of Chola kingdom

Mandalams - Provinces under vice roys

Valanadus - Divisions

Nadus- Districts

Kurrams - Villages.

275. Some important term used during cholas rule

I. Tankurrams – Autonomous administration for towns and townships.

II. Puravubaritinaik – kalam – The well organised department of land revenue.

III. Urnattam - Residential part of the village.

IV. Kummanachcheri – Astisans Quarters

V. Sudugadu - Burning Ground.

VI. Kaikkolas - were troops receiving regular pay from the treasury.

VII. Nattuppadai - The Militia men employed only for local defence.

276. Cholas Literature –

A drama – ‘Rajarajesvara Natakam’ and kavya ‘Rajarajavijayam’ were composed in chola regime which subject was Chola king Rajaraja –I.

‘Sibakasindamani’ by Tirutakkatevar and kamban’s Ramayana two important tamil classics of this period. During the reign of kulottunga –II, the poet sekkilar composed his famous ‘Periya Puranam’ which is also known as Tiruttondarpuranam.

277. Court poets of Chola kings.

Jayangondar – was court poet of kulottunga –I , he composed the ‘kalingattupparani’ about kalinga was.

Kuttan He was the court poet of vikrama Chola, kulottunga – II and Rajaraja –II. He composed – parani (Deals with vikrama Cholas kalings was), Pillaittamill (A poem deals with the childhood of kulottunga –II). Beside this he wrote an ula on each of three rulers (vikrama, kulottunga –II and Rajaraja –II).

278. Chola Temples

- I. Nishumbhasudini temple – Founded by vijayalaya – 850 CE
- II. Bsihadeesvara or Rajarajesvara temple – Built by Rajaraja –I in 1009 CE at Tanjore.
(Apart from being the tallest (216 feet) of all Indian temples of the medieval period.
- III. Temple Gangaikondacholapuram – founded by Rajendea – I.
- IV. The Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram – dedicated to Lord Shiva and built by Rajaraja – II.

279. Bhaskaracharya –

He was the son of Mahesvara (known as kavisvara) Bhaskaracharya’s father, Mahesvara wrote two works on astrology – Sekhasa and Laghutika.

Bhaskaracharya himself was a famous mathematicien and Astronomer of the neemerous works of Bhaskaracharya the most famous are ‘Siddhanta Siromani’ composed in 1150 CE , ‘Karanakutuhala’ the first being the best treatise on algebra to be found in Sanskrit literature.

His son Lakshmidhara and his grand sonchangadeva were the court astrologers of Jaitugi and simhana respectively.

Bhaskaracharya’s grand – nephew Anantadeva a protege of simhana.

280. Kalhana's Rajatarangini –

'Rajatarangini' literally Means "River of kings" written by Kalhana in 1148 CE. This text the entire history of Kashmir from the earliest time to the date of its composition. To composed this text he was inspired by model works such as Harshacharita Brihat-Samhita and local Rajakatha.

The text Rajatarangini divided into eight books and consisting of 7826 verses.

281. According to the bardic tales how the Rajputs were originated?

- According to the bardic tales some rajputas clan are 'fire-born' (Agni kula Theory), Originated from a sacrificial fire-pit at Mount Abu in southern Rajputana. This clans are I. Pratiharas (Pariharas) II. The Chalukyas (solankis) III. Paramasap (Pawasp) IV. The Chahamanas – (chauhans)

282. In the southern group the principal clans are –

- 
- I. Chandels
 - II. Kalachuris or Haihayas
 - III. Gaharwals

283. The Following temples of the Nagara style are located at khajusaho (Rajasthan) –

- I. Kandariya Mahadeva temples.
- II. Devi Jagadamba temple.
- III. Duladeo temple
- IV. Parsvanatha temple

284. Capital of some regional states in early medieval India.

- I. Patas – Pataliputra
- II. Pratiharas – Kanauj
- III. Rashtrakutas – Ellora
- IV. Cholas – Tanjore
- V. Senas – Vijayapura

285. The followings dynasty rules in which part of India

- I. Pariharas – Souther
- II. Rajasthan
- III. Paramaras – Malwa
- IV. Solankis – Kathiawar
- V. Tomars – Haryana
- VI. Chandellas – Bundelkhand
- VII. Gahadvalas – western up
- VIII. Karkotakas – Kashmir
- IX. Kalachuris – Central M.P

286. Delhi Durbar – Delhi Dusbar means “court of Delhi”, it was held three times in 1877, 1903 and 1911 CE.

The Durbar of 1877 was the culmination of transfer of control of british India from the East India Company to the Crown.

The Durbar of 1903 was held to celebrate the succession of king and queen of India , Edward – VII and Alexandra.

During the viceroy - ship of Lord Hordinge the third Durbar of Delhi was held in 1911 CE to Commemorate the cosonation of George – V and Mary of Teck.

In this Durbar George – V announced –

- I. Cancellation of Bengal Partition.
- II. The capital of India was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.
- III. Bihar and Orissa two were made new provencep.

287. The Durbar of Delhi held under the viceroyship of –

Durbar of 1877 – East of Lytgon.

Durbar of 1903 – Lord Curzon.

Durbar of 1911 – Lord Hardinge.

288. How many British king or queen were emperor or empress of India?

There are six British king or queen were ruled colonial India. They are

- I. Victoria
- II. Edward
- III. George – V
- IV. Edward
- V. George

The national anthem of British India was “God Save the king/Queen”.

289. Ghadar Party – The Indian revolutionary leader Lala Hardayal founded the Gadhar Party on 1st November 1913 CE , in San-Francisco city of United States Amirica Lala Hasdayal founded this party with the Co-operation of sohansinghBhakna , Santokh Singh, Sant Baba wasakha Singh Dadehar, Baba Jawala Singh.

290. The muslim founded members of Ghadar Party

- I. Abdul Hafiz Mohamed Barakatullah
- II. Sulaman Choudhary
- III. Aamir Choudhary

The two Bengali members were Tarak Nath das and Rashbehari Bose.

291. The president of Ghadar Party was – Sohan Singh Bhakna.

The weekly paper of this party was. ‘The Ghadar’ Which carried the caption on the masthead : ‘Angrezi Raj ka Dushman’.

This party was fainally dissolved in 1948 CE.

292. Indian Home rule movement 1916 – 1918

Balgangadhar Tilak founded the first home rule league in 28th April, 1916 at Belgaum in poona. Annie Besant launched the Home Rule Leage in September 1916 at Madras.

Many prominent leaders joined the league like Md. Ali Jinnah , Joseph Baptista , G.S. Kharpada , sir S. subramanyaIyer.

In 1920 Home Rule League Changed its name to Swarajyasabha.

293. Lord Sinha and his achievements –

Satyendra Prasanna Sinha a prominent Lawyer and Statesman in British India.

He was the first Indian to be appointed as Advocate – Genral of Bengal in 1905.

He also become the first Indian to enter the viceroy's Executive council in 1909. And was knighted in the New year Honours on 1st January 1915.

Sinha was elected president of the Indian National congress in 1915.

294. Foundation of East India Company –

British East India Company - 1799

Dutch East India Company – 1602

Danish East India Company – 1616

French East India Company – 1664

Swedish East India Company – 1731 June – 14

Portuguese East India Company – 1826 August

295. Who founded the French East India Company –

Jean – Baptiste Colbert (Headquarters – Paris) who was the Minister of Finances under king Louis – xiv.

296. The Headquarters of European East India Company –

British East India Company – London

Danish East India Company – Tranquebar , 1620-/Srirampur

Portuguese East India Company -Ribeira – Palace (Lisbon)

French East India Company – Paris

Dutch East India Company – Amsterdam

297. The resolution on fundamental rights and National Economics policy were passed in Which sessions of the Indian National Congress?

- Karachi session in 1931 – later known as Karachi Resolution.

298. Organization established by B.R.Ambedkar –

- I. Bahishkarni Sabha – 1924
- II. Samata Samik Dal (SSD) – 1924 , September – 24
- III. Republican Party of India – 1956 , October – 3
- IV. Scheduled castes Federation – 1942
- V. Buddhist Society of India – 1955 May – 4

299. Books written by Jyotirao Phule

- I. Gulamgiri – 1873
- II. Shetkaryacha Asud – 1881
- III. Slavesy

He established the Satyashodhak Samaj on 24 September 1873. And he also established the first girls school in August 1848.

300. Who is regarded as the first female teacher of India?

- Savitribai Phule. And she also regarded as the mother of Indian feminism.

301. Who was popularly known as the “father of revolutionary thought in India”?

- Bipin Chandra Pal (1858-1932). In the beginning of his career he was a journalist , and he started a weekly Paridarshak.

In later period he became the assistant editor of ‘Bengali public opinion’ and ‘The Tribune’. To propagate his brand of nationalism he started another journalistic venture, “New India” in 1901.

He was joint editor of “Bande Mataram” Patrika started in 1906. In 1907 he was imprisoned by British Government.

302. Titles adopted by Gupta king Skandgupta _____

‘Vikramaditya’ , ‘Kramaditya’ , ‘Devraja’ , ‘Param Bhagvat’ , ‘Shakropama’ etc.

303. The inscription mentions various types of land _____

- I. Kshetra (Land under cultivation)
- II. Khila (Uncultivable land)
- III. Aprahata (Forest land)

IV. Gopata Sarah (pasture land)

304. Important officials at the central Level in the Gupta period _____

- I. Mahabaladhikrita – Commander-in-chief.
- II. Mahadanadnayak – Chief Justice.
- III. Dandapashika – Head of the police Department.
- IV. Bhandagaradhikareta – Head of the Royal Treasury.
- V. Mahapaksha – Patalik- Head of the Account Department.

305. Important officials at the Central Level in the gupta period _____

Mahashwapati – Controller of cavalry.
 Vinaysthitisansathapak – Head of the Education Department.
 Mahanarpati – Head of fool Soldiers (infantry).
 Sarvadyaksha – Inspector for the all central Department.

306. Chif ports in the gukpta period _____

Tamralipti , Sopara , Barygoza , Kalyani , Sindhu , Gujarat etc.

307. Some Important taxes in the Gupta period

- I. Kalpita (Sales tax and purchase tax)
- II. Halivakar (Tax on ploughing)
- III. Bedakbhog (irrigation tax)
- IV. Bhoga (General tribute)
- V. Bhatta (police tax)

308. Important examples of the Gupta paintings are found on the wall frescas of _____

Ajanta Caves, Bagh Caves , The Sittannavasal temple , Rock cut chambers at Sigiriya.

309. Gupta Stupas are found at _____

- I. Dhamakh stupa (Sarnath)
- II. Jarasindha ka Baithak (Rajgir)
- III. Ratnagira (Orissa)
- IV. Mipurkhan in Sindh

310. Some Important literary works during the Gupta period

- I. Sankhyakarik (Philosophy) – Ishwar krishna
- II. Vyasa Bhasya (Philosophy) – Acharya vyasa
- III. Amarakosha (grammar) – Amar Simha.
- IV. Chhandravyakarana (Grammar) – Chandragomin.

311. The Sculpture art of the Gupta period _____**1. Mathura Schools of Sculpture -**

Continued the tradition of kushan-Gandhara art. Its developed the classic national sculpture.

2. Banaras School of sculpture -

Free from foreign influenec. And material used is chunar sandstone. Some metal images of Guptas – Buddha's image at Nalanda.

312. Some important Mauryan officials _____

- I. Sannidhata – Incharge of treasury.
- II. Samhartar – collector general of revenue.
- III. Antapala – Governor of frontier.
- IV. Durgapala – Governor of the fort
- V. Dandapal – Chief of police.
- VI. Antarvamshika – Incharge of Harem.

313. The Mauryan empire was probably divided into 5 provinces _____

- I. Uttarpath (Northern province)
- II. Pakshinapath (Southern province)
- III. Prachya (Eastern province)
- IV. Avantipath (Westrn province)
- V. Central province (Capital at Pataliputra)

314. Different opinions of causes for decline of Mauryas _____**Scholars Causes**

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Romila Thapar | - | Highly centralised administrtion. |
| 2. H. C. Raychaudhuri | - | Pacific policy of Ashoka. |
| 3. H. P. Sastri | - | Brahmanical reaction. |
| 4. D. D. Kousambi | - | The partition of Mauryan Empire. |

315. The human settlement of a village described by kautilya _____

- I. Vasta (Area covered by residential houses)
- II. Devagriha (Temples)
- III. Chaitya (Sacred trees)
- IV. Smasana (Cremation ground)
- V. Sattra (Alm houses)

316. Scholars of Bahmani kingdom _____

- I. Khwaja Band daraz Gesui Daraz Miral-ul-Ashiqin.
- II. Mohammad Nusrat : Gulshani Ishaq.
- III. Shah Miran : Khush nama.
- IV. Wajabi : Qutub Musthi.

317. Some important Terms and its Meaning _____

- I. Haqqi-i-Shurb-watertak.
- II. Qismat – Agrarian cesses.
- III. Taqavi – Loans to peasants.
- IV. Uslub – Regulations.

318. Vijay nagar Dynasties and its ruler _____Dynasty Founder Period

Sangama	-	Harihar and Bukka	-	1336 – 1485.
Saluva	-	Saluva Narsimha	-	1485 – 1505.
Tulava	-	Veer Narsimha	-	1505 – 1570.
Aravida	-	Tirumala	-	1570 – 1650.

319. Krishnadeva Raya's court adorned by the following Asthadiggajas _____

- I. Peddana – who wrote manucharitam and Harikathasaransamu.
- II. Timma – who wrote Parijata pahara-vam.
- III. Madaya – who wrote Raja Shekarcharitam.
- IV. Dhurjate – who wrote kalahasti Mahatyam
- V. Surona – who wrote Raghav Pandaviyam.
- VI. Tenali Ramalingam – who wrote ponduranga Mahatyam.
- VII. Ayyalaraju Ramabhdra – who wrote Sakalamatasara Sangraha.
- VIII. Rama Raja Bhushan.

320. Which of the king have left inscriptionns mentioning the sdarsana Lake?

Rudradaman , Skandagupta.

321. Which of the inscriptions belong to samudragupta?

Allahabad pillar Inscription , Nalanda Copper plate, Gaya copper plate etc.

322. Leading feudtories of Harsha and their Regions _____

- I. Bhaskaravarman – Kamarupa.
- II. Dhruvabhatta – Valabhi.
- III. Purnavarman – Magadha.
- IV. Vdita – Jalandhara.

323. Foreign travelers who visited the vijaynagar Empire _____

TravelerCountryRuter Period

Nicalo de Conti	-	Italian	-	Dev Raya I	-	1420
Abdur Razzad	-	Persian	-	Dev Raya II	-	1443
Dominigo paes	-	Portuguese	-	Krishna Dev Ray	-	1520-22
Duarte Barbosa	-	Portuguese	-	Krishna Dev Ray	-	-----
Fernao Nuniz	-	Portuguese	-	Achyutaraya	-	-----

324. Some imporantnt inscriptions and its important features _____

- I. Paharpur copper plate Inscription – Exclusive state ownership of land.
- II. Nalanda copper plate Inscription – Earliest records that throw light on the agrahara grants.
- III. Poona palte Inscription – Some Land survey evidence.
- IV. Fran Inscription – frist evidance of sati.

325. Important posts in vijayanagar Administration with their work _____

OfficerWork

- I. Nayak -He was provincial Governor.
- II. Dandnayak - He was chief of Army depth.
- III. Pufigar - They were soldiers with jagir.
- IV. Pradhani - They were important officers.
- V. Awernayak - A class of fcudal Lords who helped the king with army.

326. Some important posts in Vijayanagar Administration with their work _____Officers Work

Rayasam	-	Secretary
Karanikam	-	Watchman of village.
Talar	-	Home Minister
Money Pradhanan	-	Accounts officer
Sena leoua	-	Village Accountant.

327. Types of Gupta temples and their examples _____

- I. Flat roofed square temple – Parvati and Shiva temples at Nachna kuthara and Bhumara respectively.
- II. Square temple with a storey or vimana – Deogarh and Bhilargoan temples.
- III. Square temple with Shikhara or towers – Kapoleswara temple at Aihole.
- IV. Rectangular temple – Temple Number xvii at Sanchi.
- V. Circular temple – Maniyar math.

328. Some important scholars and their literature _____

- I. Rajashekar - Sanskrit Literature.
- II. Manikyanandin – Jaina Literature.
- III. Kamban – Kannada Literature.
- IV. Pampa – Tamil Literature.

329. Break up of Bahmani Empire into kingdoms _____KinmgdomfounderyearDynastyAmmexation

- I. Berar - Futaullah Imad shah - 1484 C.E - Imad Shahi - NizamShah.
- II. Bijapur - Yusuf Adil shah - 1489 C.E - Adil shahi - Aurangzeb
- III. Ahmadnagar - Malik Ahmad - 1490 C.E - Nizam Shahi - Shahjahan
- IV. Golconda - Quli Qutub Shah - 1518 - Qutube Shahi - Aurangzeb
- V. Bidar - Amir Ali Barid - 1526-27 - Barid Shahi - Bijapur

330. Some important Monastries and their locations _____

- I. Vikramsila – Bihar.
- II. Valabhi – Gujraj.
- III. Somapura – Bengal.
- IV. Chudamani Vihara – Negapatam.

331. Arrivals of European Companies _____Company Years of Arrival

I.	Portuguese East India Company	-	1498
II.	British East India Company	-	1600
III.	Dutch East India Company	-	1602
IV.	Danish East India Company	-	1616
V.	French East India Company	-	1664
VI.	Swedish East India Company	-	1731

332. Some important Modern political organization and year of establishment _____

- I. Indian Association – 1876.
- II. Mahajan Sabha – 1884.
- III. The Bombay Association – 1852.
- IV. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha – 1867

333. Nationalist women and their activities _____

- I. Sarojini Naidu – Led salt satyagraha at Dharsana.
- II. Vsha Mehta – Operated secret radio during Quit India Movement.
- III. Aruna Asaf Ali – A leader of the underground Movement.
- IV. Dr. Lakshmi Swaminathan – Joined Azad Hind Fauz.

334. Some important Revolutionary Events _____Name of the Events Year Place Accused

- i) Murder of Rand and Amherst - 1897 - Poona - Chapekar Brothers
(Plague Commissioners). Damodar and Balkrishna.
- ii) Attempt to murder to - 1908 - Muzaffarpur - Khudiram Bose and
Kingsford. prafulla Chaki.
- iii) Murder of Jackson - 1909 - Nasik - Anant Karkare
(District Magistrate).
- iv) Murder of Curzon Wyllie. - 1909 - London - Modan Lal
Dhingra.
- v) Attempt to murder Haridinge. - 1912 - Delhi - Ras Bihari Bose and
Basanta Kumar

335. Some important revolutionary Events _____Name of the Events Year Place Accused

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------------------|---|------|---|------------|---|--------------|
| I. | Murder of Saunders | - | 1928 | - | Lahore | - | Bhagat singh |
| II. | Chittagong Armoury Dacoity | - | 1930 | - | Chittagong | - | Surya sen |
| III. | Murder of Michael O Dwyer | - | 1940 | - | London | - | Udhan singh |

336. Some important Revolutionary Case _____Name of the case Year place Accused

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|------|---|--------|---|-------------------------------------|
| i) Maniktala and Alipur Bomb | - | 1908 | - | Alipur | - | Arobindo Ghosh |
| Conspiracy case. | | | | | | |
| ii) Kakori Train Dacoity case | - | 1925 | - | Kakori | - | Ramprasad Bismil and Ashafaqulla |
| iii) Assembly Bomb case | - | 1929 | - | Delhi | - | Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar dutta. |

337. Officer of the Satavahanas _____Amatya Functioned as Governors , treasurers

- | | | | |
|------|--------------|---|------------------------|
| I. | Rajukas | - | Mgistrates and Judges. |
| II. | Pratiharas | - | Mentioned first time. |
| III. | Bhoja | - | Mentioned first time. |
| IV. | Mahasenapati | - | Commander. |
| V. | Gramika | - | Village Officers. |
| VI. | Heranikas | - | Treasurer. |

338. Know more about Literature _____

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Important Literature | Written |
| i) Charudutta | Bhasa |
| ii) Pratigya yaugan Dharayana | Bhasa |
| iii) Prayag prasasti | Harisen |
| iv) Padartha Dharma | Sangraha |
| v) Vyasa Bhasya | Acharya Vyasa |

339. Brahmanas belongs to which Veda _____

- I. Aitareya and Kaushitiki / Sankhyan – Rig veda.
- II. Shatapatha and Taittiriya – yajur Veda.
- III. Panchavinsha / Tandy Mahabrahman , Chhandogya , Jaiminiya , Shadvinsh – Sama Veda.
- IV. Gopath Brahmanas – Atharva Veda.

340. The oldest and largest Brahmanas is Satpathbrahmanas.

341. The term 'Malai Mandalan' refers to which Indian Coast?
-In South Indian historical text 'Malai Mandalan' refers to the Malabar Coast (which is new the coast of kerala and prt of Karnataka)

342. The fish-eied Godds of a South Indian dynasty is refers to which Goddes?
-The fish-eied Goddes is identified as Devi Minakshi. Who belongs to the pandyas of Madurai.
Devi Minakshi is an incarnation of north Indian Goddes Parvati.

343. Which combodian ruler saint a chariot to Rajaraja Chola?
- In 1012 C.E combodian ruler Surya Varman-I saint a chariot as a present to Rajaraja Chola.

344. The following temple dedicated to which God?

Temple	Devoted God	Location
Nanadeshi Vinnagar Temple	Lord Vishnu	Borobudar in Sumatra
Ranganatha Temple	Lord Vishnu	Srirangam
Vithova Temple	Lord Vishnu	Pandharpur
Jagnnath Temple	Lord Vishnu	Puri

345. Titles of following Chol Rulers-

Ruler name	Title
Rajaraja-I	Raja Kesari
Rajendra-I	Pandit Chola
Kulottunga-I	Sungam Tavirtta
Parantaka-I	Madurai Kondo
Vijaya Rajendra	Raja Dhiraj

346. Some South Indian terms and its meanings during the early Medieval period-
- Sthala Mahatmyas- Legends recording the local origin of God.
 - Hiranya -Graba- The religious ceremony of passing's one's body through a golden cow.
 - Mlechcha Bhoja- Wheat.
 - Idangai and valangai- Socials divisions.
 - Nana Deshi- Merchants indulge in international trade.
 - Pattanam- Port city.
347. Who built the famous Angkorvats Temple?
- The famous Combodian ruler Surya Varman-II built the famous Angkorvat Bishnu Temple in Combodia.

348. Name of the founder of the following dynasty-

Dynasty	Founder
Yadavas	Bhillama
Kakatiyas	Beta Raja
Eastern Ganges	Ananta Barman
Senas	Vijaya Sena
Palas	Gopala(750-770)
Partihars	Batasa Raja
Rastrakut	Danti Durga (753)

349. The following Foreign Traveller came to the court of which king-

- Sulaman- Gurjara-partihara raj Bhoja.
- Al-masudi- Rastrakuta raj Indra-III
- Markopolo – Kakatiya dynasty Rudrama Devi

350. The rulers of Solanki of Gujrat were related to construction of famous Dilwara Temple at Mount Abu-
- Vimala
 - Tej Pal
 - Sidha Raja

351. "Raziya was endowed with all qualities beffling a iing but she was not born of the right sex"- who says this line?
- Minhaj-Uddin-Siraj

352. The following tax war permitted by the Shariat-

Permitted tax	Non-permitted Tax
Agriculture Tax	Marriage Tax
Tax on Non-muslims(Zizya)	
Commercial Tax	

Some fact true about Zizya-

- It was a tax on non muslims
- It never yielded any substantial revenue
- Brahimns were generally exempted from it.
- In Indian Kutud-Uddin-Aibak imposes Zizya on non muslims frist time which was called Kharaj-o-Zizya

353. Which dynasty marked the end of Turkish nobility from positions of power?
- The Lodi dynasty

354. The main centre where the remains of Gandhar art have been found –
Sahaj-kidheri, Zolalabad, Peshawar, Tarlila, Barmaram, Begram.
Main portions of this art were the Kushans and the Shaks.

355. Names of Philosopher kings and Janapadas-

Philosopher King	Janapadas
Janaka	Videha
Pravahana Jaivali	Panchala
Ajatasatru	Kashi
Asvapati	Kekaya

356. Some important scholars and original homeland of the Aryans-

Central Asia	Maxmuller
Tibet	Dayanand Swaraswati
Sapta-Sindhu region	Ganganath Jha
Arctic region	Bal Gangadhar Tilak

357. Some Craftsmen and types of Profession-

Craftsmen	Types of Profession
Takshan	Carpenter
Vapta	Barber
Karmara	Blacksmith
Hiranyakara	Goldsmith

358. Some important Archaeological remains and found from which site-

Archaeological remains	Site
Iron Plough Shares	Jakhara
Iron axe	Noh
Bellows	Suneri
Multiple Ovens	Ahichchatra

359. Some important characters and its related objects-

Characters	Related objects
Gautama Buddha	Dharmachakra-Pravartana mudra
Jina	Katyotsarga Pose
Vishnu	Garudadhvaja
Bodhisatva Maitreya	Flask and objects

360. Some important Mahajanapadas and their rulers-

Mahajanapadas	Ruler
Avanti	Chanda Pradyota
Kosala	Prasenjit
Magadha	Bimbisara
Gandhara	Pukkusati

361. Some important tribes and their Republics-

Tribes	Republics
Sakyas	Kapalivasta
Kalamas	Kesaputta
Moriyas	Pippalivahana
Mallas	Pava

362. Some important Archeological remains and found from which sites-

Rock elephant	Dhauli
Quadripartite Lion	Sarnath
Sunga-Kanva bas reliefs	Bharhut
The majestic gate way	Sanchi

363. The following formed the basis of the material culture in the Maurya period-

- i) Intensive use of iron
- ii) Abundance of punch marked coins
- iii) Plenty of NBPW
- iv) Use of burnt bricks
- v) Use of ring wells

364. Some important Mauryan Art and their places

Mauryan Art	Places
Elephant	Dhauli in Orissa
Yaksa	Parkham near Mathura
Yaksi	Besnagar in MP
Chauri-bearer	Didarganj in Bihar

365. Some important site and their location-

Edicts Sites	Location
Kalsi	Uttar Pradesh
Sopara	Maharashtra
Manshere	Pakistan
Shahbazgarhi	Afghanistan

366. Names of the territories and their capital –

Names of the territories	Their capital
Uttarapatha	Takshashila
Avantiratha	Ujjayini
Prasil	Pataliputra
Kalinga	Tosali

367. Kings who presented gifts to their contemporaries and its Gifts-

Sandrocottus	500 elephants
Seleucus	A large portions of Ariana
Ambhi	80 talents of stamped silver
Antiochus-I	Sweet wine and dried figs

368. Types of spies and Nature of their work-

Types of spies	Nature of their work
Gudhapurush	Secret emissaries
Samsthah	Stationary Spies
Sancharah	Wandering Spies
Rupajivah	Courtesans

369. Important sources and information about Chandragupta Maurya-

- i) Greek Source- He was born in a humble family.
- ii) Jain Source- He was the son of a village headman's daughter.
- iii) Buddhist Source- He was the son of a kshatriya.
- iv) Brahmanical Source- He was a Sudra.

370. Some important terms and their explanations-

Terms	Explanations
Bhaga	The King's Share
Dramma	A coin
Nivartana	A unit area of land
Vishti	Forced labour

371. Name of the Authors and their works-

Authors	Works
Kulasekhara Alvar	Perumal Tirumoli
Cheraman Perumal Nayanar	Adiyala
Chekkilar	Periya Puranam
Ottakutar	Kalingattuparani

372. Pratishthana an important trading center was on the river- Godavari

373. Which of the dynasty issued the highest number of copper coins- Rushana

374. The terms 'Ma' and 'Veli' is Sangam era denote- Measures of land

375. Which of the following places are known for sun temple-

- i) Mandasor
- ii) Mulasthana
- iii) Konark
- iv) Modhera

376. Some important ports and their locations-

Ports	Location
Barygaza	At the mouth of the Narmada river
Muziris	Malabar coast
Sopara	Present day Mumbai
Suvarnabhumi	The eastern coast of India

377. Some important definaation and its term definition-

Definition	Term
Sthala	High and dryland
Kedara	Cultivated land
Krshta	High and dry land
Tondai	Creeper

378. Who built the famous Kailashanath Temple at Kanchi Puram- Rajasimha

379. Which of the Pallava rulers is known as Vichitra Chitta (curious -minded)- Mahendra Varman-I

380. Some important kings and their Titles-

Kings	Titles
Pulakesin-I	Vallabheshvara
Pulakesin-II	Satyashraya
Simhavishnu	Avanisimha
Narasimhavarman	Vatapikondan

381. Some important Author and their Books-

Author	Book
E.H. Carr	What is History
Marc Bloch	Historian Craft
W.H. Walsh	An introduction to the philosophy of History
Herbert Butterfield	Whig interpretation of History

382. Leading Feudatories of Harsha and its Regions-

Leading Feudatories of Harsha	Regions
Bhaskaravarman	Kamarupa
Dhruvabhatta	Valabhi
Purnavarman	Magadha
Vdita	Jalan Dhara

383. Some important inscriptions and their important features-

- i) Major Rock edict 13: this inscription gives Ashoka's account of the war against Kalinga, eight years after his Abhisheka and his consequent feeling of profound remorse.
- ii) Rock edict 12: The king expected people to exercise restraint in criticising other sects in praising their own.
- iii) Rock edicts 2: Ashoka refers to having made provisions for medical treatment, planting beneficial medicinal herbs, roots and fruits and the digging of wells.
- iv) Rock edict 4: Ashoka claims to attach greatest value to the king being a maintainer of Dharma, active teacher, proclaimer and propagator of Dharma.

384. Which of the following Orissa type Nagara Style temples are found at Bhubanesvar?

- i) Lingaraja Temple.
- ii) Muktesvara Temple
- iii) Parasuramesvara Temple

385. The following temples of the Nagara style are located at Khajuraho?

- i) Duladeo Temple
- ii) Parsvanath Temple
- iii) Devi Jagadamba Temple
- iv) Kandariya Mahadeva Temple

386. Important cities of Delhi and its founder –

City	Founder
Qila-Rai-Pithara	Qutub-Uddin Aibak
Tughluqabad	Ghiyas Uddin Tughluk
Siri	Alauddin Khalji
Jahan Panah	Muhammad Bin Tughlud

“Storio Dor Mogor” right been called the mirror of seventeenth century India was written by – Nicolao Manucci.

387. Who stated that “although only a tenth of the (muslim)population of Delhi reached Deogir (Daulatabad) yet they were able to turn the city into a fertile and prosperous land?
-Ibn Battuta.

388. Some important Monument and who built its (Ruler)-

Monument	Ruler
Jama Masjid (Char Minar)	Shahjahan
Hira Masjid	Abdullah Qutu Shah
Moti Masjid	Ali Adil Shah
Gol Gumbaz	Mohammad Quil Qutub Shah

389. Some important Jain terms and its meaning-

Jain Terms	Meaning
Bhadrak	Digamber temple managers
Kshullak	Initial stage of initiation of a Digambar Jain ascetic
Shravak	Lay Jain follower
Yati	Shvetambar monk who follows the vows minutely

390. Which one of the following Governor Generals earned the epithet of ‘clemency’?
- Lord Canning

391. The earliest of the Jain Kalpasutra Paintings belongs to which regions- Mlwa and Gujarat.

392. Some important Nationalist Women and Their activities-

Nationalist Women	Activities
Sarojini Naidu	Led salt Satyagraha at Dharsana
Usha Mehta	Operated secret radio during quit India Movement
Aruna Asaf Ali	A leader of the underground movement
Dr. Lakshmi Swaminathan	Joined Azad Hind Fauz

393. State's annexed by the British and which year-

Satara	1848 C.E
Nagpur	1853 C.E
Jhansi	1854 C.E
Sambalpur	1849 C.E

394. Some important Science Institutes and founded in which year-

Science Institutes	Found in which year
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	1911 C.E
Thomason College of Civil Engineeringm Roorke	1847 C.E
Bose Research Institute, Calcutta	1917 C.E
The Harcourt Butter Technological Institute, Kanpur	1921 C.E

395. Some important books and Marathi Translator

Translation	Marathi Tranlator
Arabian Nights	Krishna Sastri Chilunkar
Robinson Crusore	Rajiv Sastri Godbole
Lomb's Tales	Sakharam P. Pandet
Othello	Mahadeo Sastri Kolhalkar

396. Modern political organization and year of establishment-

Indian Association	1876
Mahajan Sabha	1884
The Bombay Association	1852
Poona Sarvajanic Sabha	1867

397. Which system was declared illegal in India by the India Act V of 1843?
-Slavery

398. When was states Reorganization Commission appointed by prime Minister Nehru- 1953

399. Under which constitutional reforms the Diarchy was introduced at provincial level?
Montengue – Chelmsform Reforms(1919)

400. Some important Traveller came to the court of which Mughals Samrat-

Traveller	Mughal Samrat
Ralph Fitch	Akbar
Bernier	Aurangzeb
Sidi Att Reis	Humayun
Thomas Roe	Jahangir

401. In which year was Indian National Social Conference Session separated from the session of Indian national Congress?
-1895

402. Some important Text and their subjects?

Text	Subjects
Brihajjataka	Astrology
Dasarupaka	Dramaturgy
Lilavati	Mathematics
Manasara	Architecture

403. The theory of 'General will' was propounded by – Rousseau

404. In which year did swami Shraddhanand start Gurukul Kangri at Hardwar?
1902

405. Who was elected the first president of the All India Trade Union Congress, October 31, 1920? -
Lala Lajpat Rai

406. Some important terms and its meaning-

Terms	Meaning
Bitikchi	Military scribe or Secretary
Mir Adl	Chief Justice
Ulus	Tribe
Wadia nawis	Court Chronicler

407. Some important Association and their places-

Association	Place
Rahnumai Mazdayan	Bombay
Dar-ul-Ullom	Deoband
Nadwa-ul-Ulema	Lucknow
Mohammadan Educational Conference	Aligarh

408. Some important commission and their chairman-

Commission	Chairman
Famine Commission 1899	Anthony MacDonnell
Railway Commission 1901	Thomas Robertson
Irrigation Commission 1901	Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff
Universities Commission 1902	Thomas Taleigh

409. Some important Book and its Author

Book	Author
The Archaeology of India	D.P. Agarwal
Man Makes Himself	V. Gadrn Child
Excavations of Mehrgarh	J.F. Jarrige
The roots of Ancient India	Walter Fearservice

410. Some important Book and its Author-

Book	Author
Trading Encounters	Sherin Ratnagar
The earliest civilization of South Asia	B.B.Lal
India:An Archaeological History	Delip Chakraborty
The origin of Mankind	Rechard Liki

411. Some important Book and its Author-

Book	Author
An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology	Amalanand Ghosh
Early India	Romila Thaper
A cultural History of India	A.L.Basam
The Vedic age	R.C. Majumder

412. Gurjara Pratihara dynasty –

Gurjara – Pratihara dynasty was a great imperial power northern India early Medieval period. The ruled between Mid-8th to the 11th Century. According to some modern scholars the pratihara's an castor served as a "Minister of defense" in the Resthtrakuta Court that's why the came to be known as Pratihara.

413. Chorological sequence of Pretihara rulers –

- i) Nagabhatta 730 – 760 ii) Kakustha 760 -780
- iii) Vatsaraja 780 – 800 iv) Nagabhatta – ii – 800 – 833
- v) Ramabhadra 833 – 836 vi) Mihir Bhoja/ 836 – 885
- vii) Mahendrapala – I – 885 – 910 viii) Bhoja – ii – 910 – 913
- ix) Mahipala – I – 913 – 944 x) Mehendrapala – ii – 944 - 948

414. Chorological sequence of important Reshtrakuta rulers –

Rashtrakuta dynasty were founded by Dantidurga in 753 CE.

- i) Dntidurga – 753 – 756 CE ii) Krishna – I – 756 – 774 CE
- iii) Govinda – ii – 774 – 780 CE iv) Dhruva – 780 – 793 CE
- v) Govinda – iii – 793 – 814 CE vi) Amoghavarsha – 814 – 878 CE
- vii) Krishna – ii – 878 – 914 CE viii) Indra – iii – 914 – 929 CE
- ix) Amoghavarsha – ii – 929 – 930 CE x) Govinda iv – 930 – 936 CE

415. Capital of the following dynasty

- i) Rashtrakuta – Manyakheta and Ellora
- ii) Gurjara – Pratihara – Kamnauj
- iii) Pala Empire – Bikrampur , Patliputrtta , Gauda
- v) Early Chalukyas – 'Badami'

416. According to Dharmasastras how many Marriage forms are practice in ancient India –
Most of Dharmasastras Mention eight forms of Marriage.
The first four approved forms are Brahma , Prajapatya , Daiva and Arsa.
417. *The four unapproved forms of Marriage are –*
i) *Asura vivaha – Marriage by purchase.*
ii) *Paisacha Vivaha – The bride was abducted in an unfair manner.*
iii) *Rakshasa Vivaha – Marriage by capture.*
iv) *Gandharva Vivaha – Love Marriage.*
418. The following list is four emergence of mixed and lowest castes according to Manu.
- | <u>Father</u> | <u>Mother</u> | <u>Castes formed</u> |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| i) Brahmin | Vaishya | Ambastha |
| ii) Brahmin | Sudra | Nisada |
| iii) Kshatriya | Sudra | Ugra |
| iv) Kshatriya | Brahmin | Suta |
| v) Vaishya | Brahmin | Vaideha |
| vi) Vaishya | Kshatriya | Magadha |
| vii) Sudra | Vaishya | Ayogava |
| viii) Sudra | Kshatriya | Kshatri |
| ix) Sudra | Brahmin | Chandala. |
- and many other sub division.
419. Temple style of India
According to vastu sastra text the major temple style in India are –
i) Nagara style – North Indian leading temple style.
ii) Dravida style – South Indian style.
iii) Vesar style – Mixed style. It is also known as Chalukyan or Deccan style.
420. Forms of Hindustani Classical Music –
There are ten main forms of style of singing and Compositions in Hindustani classical Music.
These are
i) Dhrupad ii) Dhamar iii) Hori iv) Khayal v) Tappa vi) Chaturang vii) Ragasagar viii) Tarana ix) sargam x) Thumari
421. Shastriya Sangeet 0-
There are five major styles or geetis of shastriya Sangeet Which is
i) Shuddha ii) Bhinna iii) Ghodi iv) Sadharani v) Vesura
This can be found in “Sangeet Ratnakara” written by sarangadeva in 13th century as.
(Among this only one still surviving in its original form which is “Sadhasani Geeti”).
422. The following sources refers the no of mixed castes.
i) Vasistha – 10 ii) Baudhayana – 15
iii) Gautama – 18 iv) Manu – 60
v) Brahmaparivarta – puran - 100
423. The varna system is Characterised by –
i) Status of birth. ii) A hierarchical ordering of social units.
iii) Rules of endogamy iv) Ritual purity.

424. Some ancient Indian term and its meaning –
 i) Paulkasa – sweeper
 ii) Karavara – Leather worker.
 iii) Nisada – Hunter
 iv) Kaivargta - Fishermen
425. The last six samaskara (sacrament) of later vedic age –
 11th – upanayana - (Holy thread ceremony)
 12th - vedarambha - (First study of the vedas)
 13th – kesanta – (cutting of the hair)
 14th – Samavartana – (Graduation)
 15th – Vivaha - (Marriage)
 16th – Antyesti (Funeral)
426. Which are the Prenatal samskaras
 The first three samskaras are prenatal samskaras , which is
 i) Garbhadhana (conception) ii) Pumsavana (engendering a male issue) iii) Simantonnayana (parting the hair)
427. What was the meaning of following term –
 i) Arakuta – A variety of brass
 ii) Aprahata – Forest land
 iii) Gavyuti – Measure of distance
 iv) Kusida – Intesest
 v) puga – A group of Merchants.
428. The following terms denote land measurements of different sizes –
 i) Nivartana ii) Hala iii) Pataka iv) Adhavaka v) Dronavapa vi) Kulyavapa. (Last three are prevalent in eastern India).
429. Choronological order of Lawmakers in ancient India?
 i) Manu ii) Yajnavalkya iii) Narada iv) Medhatithi
430. The agrarian tax of Gupta period and later Gupta period
 i) kara ii) Bhaga iii) Halivakara iv) Hiranya v) uparikara vi) udrange vii) Dhanya viii) Bhoga.
431. Nature of the following taxes in Gupta and latter Gupta periods
 i) Bhoga – customasy share of production ii) Bhoga – peridiocal supplies of production iii) Kara – pesiodical tax on villagers iv) Hiranya – kings share of crops paid in cash v) udranga – police tax/w ater tax vi) up arikara – may be extra tax
 vii) Dhanya – General land tax
432. The fiscal units of northern India 400CE to 700CE –
 The general fiscal unit which are refessed in most inscriptions from northan India are i) Bhukti ii) Visaya iii) Ahasa iv) Grama
 The regionals fiscal units were – i) Mandala ii) Vithi iii) Petha iv) patta
 v) Sthali vi) Bhoga

433. Nature of the following fiscal unit –
 i) Grama – smallest territorial unit stood for village.
 ii) vithi – Larger unit after the grama , (mainly popular in eastern India)
 iii) Visaya – Larger unit then vitha which indicated by the inscriptions of eastern India.
 iv) Bhukti – probably the bhukti was the largest fiscal unit during the Pala rulers in eastern India.
 v) Mandala – It has been used synonymously in the sense of a district.
 vi) Ahara – was a territorial unit of the Vakata and Kalachuri kingdom.
 vii) Pathaka and Bhoga – seem to be next larger units after grama in Gujarat and northern Maharashtra.
 viii) Petha – Larger unit than a village in Mauryan inscription.
 ix) Sthali – Larger division than petha in Mauryan records.
434. The maximum number of inscriptions belongs to which Gupta ruler!
 - Kumaragupta – I. There are 14 inscriptions belong to Kumaragupta – I, five are official copper plates and rest nine are private records.
435. Gupta stone and copper plate edicts – 42 inscriptions related to the period of the imperial Guptas are known, out of which 27 are engraved in stones.
 Out of all inscriptions 22 are private endowments, 1 is official grant, 4 are prasastis (two belong to Samudragupta and two belong to Skandagupta), 1 is on an iron column prasasti of Chandragupta – II and others all copper plates.
436. The numbers of inscriptions belong to Gupta rulers.
 i) Samudragupta – 4 ii) Chandragupta – II – 6
 iii) Kumaragupta – I -14 iv) Skandagupta – 5
 v) Buddhagupta – 7
 One inscription belongs to each of the following Gupta rulers
 vi) Purugupta vii) Narasinghagupta viii) Kumaragupta – II ix) Vishnugupta
 x) Vainyagupta xi) Bhanugupta.
437. Taxila university –
 Around 800BC there was an educational centre at Takshashila or Taxila, a town located in modern Pakistan. According to Ramayana, King Bharata founded the city in the name of his son Taksha.
 Students from Babylonia, Greece, Syria, Arabia, China, Phoenicia came to study there. 68 different streams of knowledge were on the syllabus and 10,500 students were there.
 The minimum age of entrance was 16 years.
 The renowned masters were Kautilya, Panini, Jivaka, Vishnu Sharma.
 The Huns finally destroyed the institution in 450 CE.
438. What was 'Saravasti' and 'Bhottavasti'?
 Saravasti – Forced labour from central India.
 Bhottavasti – A special kind of forced labour imposed on peasants from the border Tibet.
 The first reference to forced labour about this the earliest epigraphic reference was Junagarh Inscription of Rudradaman – I
439. Different terms which indicate the 'tanks' in early India –
 i) Dirghula ii) Tadada iii) Vapi

440. The relatives of pusyabhuti king – Harshavardhana
 i) Mother – yasoda ii) Father – Prabhakara vardhana
 iii) Brother – Rajyavardhana iv) Sister – Rajyasri
 v) Brother in Law – Grahavarman (varman Dynasty)
441. The temples which located in Aihole –
 i) Ladhikhan temple ii) Hucimaligudi
 iii) Durga temple iv) Jaina temple of Meguti
442. Titles of the following Pallava kings –
 i) Simhavishnu – Avanisimha
 ii) Narasimhavarman – i – vatapikonda , Mahamalla.
 iii) Narasimhavarman – ii – Rajasimha , Agampriya , sankarabhakta.
 iv) Mahendravarman – I – Gunabhara , Chettahakari , Mattavilase , Chitrakarapuli.
443. Pallava king Narasimhavarman – i –
 i) His reign was – 630 – 668 CE.
 ii) Probably he was the gretest palleva ruler and became supprime in the whole of south India.
 iii) He was a devotee of God Shiva. The great Nayan saints like Appar , Siruthondar and Tirugnanasambandar lived during his reign.
 iv) He defeated and killed the chalukyan king pulakeshin – II in 642 CE. He also captured the chalukyan capital vatapi.
 v) He sent a naval expedition to Ceylon (known from kasakudi copper plates) and help the ceylon's prince Manavarma.
 vi) Chineese traveller Hiuen Tsang visited his capital Kanchipuram during his reign in 640 CE.
444. Ins criptions about Harshavardhana –
 i) Madhuban copper – Genealogy of Harsha's family.
 ii) Sonpat Inscription – Chorology of Harsha's reign.
 iii) Banskara Inscription – Signatures of Harsha.
 iv) Nausasi copper plate – Harsha's victory over valabhi.
445. Chinese travellers , who came to India , in correct Chronological order –
 i) Fahien ii) Hiuen Tsang iii) wang Hiuen Tse iv) Itsing
446. The Bhakti saint belong to Maharashtra Dharma –
 Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra called Maharashtra Dharma –
 i) Jnanadeva – (13th century) He was the founder of the Bhakti Movment in Maharashtra. He wrote commentary on the Bhagavad Giita , named 'Jnanesvari' for which he earned the title 'Jnanesvara'.
 ii) Namadeva (14th century) – He opposed idol – worship , priestly domination and caste system.
 iii) Eknatha – (16th century) - He opposed caste system and make sympathy to lower castes. He composed many abhangas (Lyrical poems).
 iv) Tukaram (17th century) – He was contemporary of Sivaji and responsive=ble for creating a background fof Maratha nationalism. He was against all social distinctions.
 v) Samarth Ramdas – (17th century) – He influenced Sivaji to overthrow Mughal rule. He wrote Dasabodha.

447. The following Bhakti saint of south India belongs to which period
 i) Ramanuja 11th century
 ii) Madhavacharya 13th century
 iii) Nimbarka – 13th and 14th century
 iv) Vallabhacharya – 15th and 16th century.
448. Hindi literature and poet –
 The Hindi language originated between the 7th and 10th Centuries. There are three stages of Hindi language literature which are –
 i) First stage/Adhikala 1206 – 1318 CE – Major poet of this stage were Narapati Nalha and Amir Khusrau.
 ii) Second stage/Bhakti kala – 1318 – 1643 CE – Major poet were Kabir Nanak, Dadu, Tulsidas, Surdas, Mirabai
 iii) Third stage – Riti kala – 1643 – 1850 CE – Important poet were Keshavadasa, Chintamani, Mati Rama, Bihari.
449. The arrival periods of following foreign travellers in medieval India are –
 i) Ibn – Battutah – 1333 – 34 ii) Nicolo-de conti – 1420
 iii) Abdur Razzak – 1443 iv) Afanasy Nikitin – 1469 – 70
 v) Duarte Barbose – 1516 vi) Domingo Paes – 1520
 vii) Nuniz – 1535 viii) Anthony Monserrate – 1578
 ix) Ralph Fisch – 1585 x) Marco polo - 1288
450. During Medieval period in south India the following term used to indicate
 i) Kaikkolars – weavers
 ii) Kambalattars – originally Shepherds later armed retainers
 iii) Vipravinodins – Entertainers
 iv) Dombaras – Acrobats
 v) Virapanchalas – Blacksmiths Goldsmith
 vi) Maravas – Fisherman
451. “I am neither in kaba nor in kailas ---
 ---- God is the breath of all breath” who says this – Kabir.
452. Names of the text written by Tulsidas –
 i) Gitawali ii) Kavitaawali iii) Vinaya iv) Ramcharit Manas
453. In Vijayanagar empire the following term indicate –
 i) Kandachara – Military department.
 ii) Kuttigari – Lease system of cultivation.
 iii) Asthavana – Land revenue system.
 iv) Senabova/sanbhoga – village Accountant.
454. In Vijayanagar the following term used to indicate
 i) Kaivinaikuddi – Hired labour.
 ii) Varam – The system of sharing of agricultural income between landlord and tenant.
 iii) Sthanikas – Those Charged with the management of temples.
 iv) Kava/Gar – A police officer.

455. The land settlement system of the following states empire
 i) Delhi sultanate – Iqta ii) Mughals – Jagir
 iii) vijaynagar – Amaram iv) Marathe – Mokasa
456. Location of tomb of Mughal Badsaha
 i) Babur – Kabul ii) Humayun – Delhi
 iii) Akbas – Sikandra iv) Jahagir – Lahore
 v) Shahajahan – Agra vi) Aurangzeb – Aurangabad.
457. Meanings of the term during Mughal period
 i) Ptta – revenue title deed. ii) Qabuliyat – Revenue acceptance deed
 iii) Mohur – Mughal Gold coin iv) Shahrukh – Mughal silver coin
458. The war of succession after sahajahan
 i) War of Bahadurpur – Feb 1685 – Between Dara and Shah Shuja
 ii) war of Dharmat – April 1685 – Between dara and Aurangzeb Murad
 iii) War of Samugarh – May 1685 – Between dara and Aurangzeb Murad
 iv) war of Khajua – Dec 1685 – Between Aurangzeb and shah Shuja
 v) War of Deoria – Mar 1659 – Between Aurangzeb and Dara.
459. Revolts during Aurangzeb's reign
- | Revolt | year | Leaders name |
|--------------|------|-----------------------------|
| i) Jat | 1669 | Gokula , Rajaram , Churaman |
| ii) Bundela | 1671 | Champat Rani , Chatrasal |
| iii) satnami | 1673 | Satnami Sect |
| iv) Sikh | 1675 | Guru Teg Bhadur |
| v) Rathos | 1678 | Durgadas |
460. Important years of Aurangzeb religious policy –
 i) 1659 – Forbade inscription of kalama on the coins. Celebration of Nauroj Festival.
 ii) 1663 – Prohibition of sati custom.
 iii) 1668 – Ban on Hindu Festival
 iv) 1669 – Ban of Jhasokha Darshan and forbade music in the court.
 v) 1670 – Ban of Tuladan
 vi) 1679 – Re – imposed of Jaziya.
461. Categories of Mansabadars during Mughals rules –
 Mansabdar were three categories which was
 i) Mansabadars ii) Amirs iii) Amir – i – umda.
 According to pay mode they were two types – Naqdi and Jagirdar.
462. The Sufis terms and its meaning –
 i) Tasawwuf – Sufism ii) Shaikh/pir/Murshid – spiritual Teacher
 iii) Murid – Disciple iv) Khalifah – successor
 v) Khanqah – The Hospice vi) same – Musical recital
 vii) Raksa – Dance viii) Fana – self annihilation
 ix) Ziyarat – pilgrimage to the tombs of suhfi saints.

463. Tuzuk – I – Baburi – Babur wrote his autobiography
“Tuzuk – I – Baburi” in Turki language. It was translated in Persian name Baburnama by Abdur Rahim Khanekhana and in English by Madam Bevrige.
464. Who was the four sons of Babur –
i) Humayun ii) Kamran iii) Hindal iv) Askari
465. Important years of Akbar –
i) 1562 – First time , He visited Ajmer
ii) 1562 – Ban on forcible conversion of war prisoners into slave
iii) 1563 – Abolition of Pilgrimage tax iv) *Abolition of Jaziya – 1564*
v) *Foundation of Fatehpur sikri – 1571*
vi) 1574 – introduced Mansabadari system
vii) 1575 – Ibadatkhana was built.
466. Important years of Akbar’s reign –
i) 1579 – Proclamation of ‘Mazhar’ (written by Faizi)
ii) 1580 – Introduced Dahsala Bandobast
iii) 1582 – Introduced ‘Din-i-Ilahi’
iv) 1584 – Introduced Ilahi samvat
v) 1587 – Introduced Ilahi Gaz (yard).
467. Important conquests by Akbar and its years
- | Year | Province/Fart | From whom |
|--------------|---------------|--|
| i) 1560 – 62 | Malwa | Baz Bahadur |
| ii) 1561 | Chnar | Afgan |
| iii) 1562 | Merata | Jaimal |
| iv) 1564 | Gondwana | Rani Durgabati (Regent of Bir Narayan) |
| v) 1568 | Chittor | Rana uday singh |
| vi) 1569 | Ranthombor | Surjan Hada |
| vii) 1569 | Kalinjar | Ramchandra |
| viii) 1570 | Marwar | Chandrasena , Kalyanmal Raj Singh |
468. Important Conquests by Akbar after 1570 CE
- | Year | Province | From |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| i) 1572 | Gujrat | Bahadur Shah |
| ii) 1574 - 76 | Bengal – Bihar | Daud khan Karrani |
| iii) 1576 | Haldighati | Ranapratap |
| iv) 1581 | Kabul | Mirza Hakim |
| v) 1585 -86 | Kashmir | yusuf Khan and yakab |
| vi) 1590 – 91 | Sindh | Jani Beg Mirza |
| vii) 1590 – 92 | Orissa | Kutul and Nisar Khan |
| viii) 1591 | Khandesh | Ali khan |
| ix) 1595 | Baluchistan | yusufzai Tribes |
| x) 1595 | Kandhar | Muzaffar Husain Mirza |
| xi) 1597 – 1600 | Ahmadnagar | Chand BiBi |
| xii) Asirgarh 1601 | Asirgarh | Miran Bahaduskhan |

469. Navaratna or Nine Jewels of Akbar courts
i) Abul Fazal ii) Faizi iii) Birbal iv) Todarmal v) Bhagwan das vi) Man singh vii) Tansen viii) Abdur Rahim Khanekhana ix) Mulla Do pyaja.
470. The titles given by Akbar to who
i) Jagat Guru – Harivijay suri ii) Zari kalam – Mohammad Husain
iii) Sirin kalam – Abdus samad iv) Raj kavi – Faizi
v) Kavi Priya - Birbal
471. Who given the and to whom –
i) Nadis-ul-Asra – to ustad Mansur – by Jahangir
ii) Nadir-uz-zaman – to Abdul Hassan – by Jahangir
iii) Guna Samudra – Lal Khan – by Sahajahan
iv) Raj kavi - Kalim - by Sahajahan
v) Mahakaviray - Sundardas - by Sahajahan
472. Who was the famous court painters of Jahingir –
i) Abdul Hassan ii) ustad Mansur iii) Bishandas
473. The following books written by –
i) “The Provincial Government of the Mughals – P Saran (1526 – 1685)”
ii) India at the Death of Akbar – W H Moreland
iii) The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb – M. Athas Ali
iv) The Central Structure of the Mughal empire – Ibn Hasan
474. Books written by Historian W.H. Moreland
i) From Akbar to Aurangzeb – 1923
ii) The Agrarian system of Moslem India : A Historical Essay with Appendices – 1929
iii) Relations of Golkunda in the early seventeenth century – 1931
iv) The Agriculture of the united provences : An Introduction for the uhse of Landholders and officials – 1904
v) The Revenue Administration of the united Provinces – 1911
vi) Jahingir’s India
475. Books of Burton stein –
i) A history of India – 1998
ii) The new Cambbbridge History of India : vijayanagara – 1989
iii) Peasant state and Society of Meddieval south India – 1994
iv) The Segmentry State in south Indian History - 1971
476. Books of Jhon F. Richarts –
i) The Mughal Empire part – I
ii) History of Beaver Country – 2008
iii) The unending Fson tier : An Environmental History of the Early Modern world.
477. The book “The Invisible city’ : Monetary , Adminisstrative and popular infrastructures in Asia and Europe” 1500 – 1900.
Written by – Frank Perlin
478. Books written by Douglas E. Streusand –
i) Islamic gunpowder Empires : Ottomans , safavids and Mughals.
ii) the Formation of the Mughal Empire – 1999

479. Books written by Vincent Arthur Smith (1848 – 1920)
 i) Asoka , the Buddhist Emperor of India – 1901
 ii) The Jain Stupa and other antiquities of Mathura – 1901
 iii) The Early History of India from 600 BC mto the Muhammeden Conquest – 1904
 iv) Akbar the Great Mogul 1542 – 1605 CE – 1917
 v) The oxford History of India : from the earliest times to the end of 1911 – 1919
 and many other books written by him.
480. Books written by sir William Wilson hunter 1840 – 1900 –
 i) Annals of Rural Bengal – 1868
 ii) The Indian Musalmans : Are they Bound in ----- 1871
 iii) Orissa or The vicissitudes of an Indian province under native and British rule – 1872
 iv) A Statistical Account of Bengal (1875-1879) (vol-20)
 v) A statistical Account of Assam 1879 (vol-2)
 vi) A Brief History of the Indian Peoples – 1880
 vii) The Imperial gazetteer of Indai 1908 -1908
 viii) Bombay 1885-1890 : A study in India Administration – 1892
 ix) The Marquess of Dalhousie – 1894
481. In Ninetenth Century some important books written about Indian History by –
 i) Historical Sketches of the south of India (1801-18114) – by Mark wilks
 ii) History of the Maraths – James Grant Duff (1826)
 iii) Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan or the central and western Rajpoot states of India – James Tod – (1829)
 iv) The History of India – Mountstuart Elphinstone – (1841)
 v) The History of the British power in India – Edward Thornton (1841 – 45)
 vi) History of ,India as told by Its own Historian – Hennry Miers Elliot (1867-77)
482. In 20th century the following books written by –
 i) Early History of India – 1904 and oxford History of India 1919 – V. A. smith
 ii) History of British India to the End of the East India company 1921 – E. P. Roberts
 iii) Cambridge History of India 1929 – H. H. Dodwed
 iv) Constitutional History of India – 1936 – Arthur Berriedale Keith
483. Books on Economic History of India and Bengal –
 i) Poverty and un-British rule in India – 1901 – Dadavai Nowraji
 ii) Economic History of India vol-i-1902 vol-ii-1904- Ramesh Chandra Dutta
 iii) Trade and Finance in Bengal Presidency – 1956 – Amalesh Tripathi
 iv) Economic History of Bengal (1956-70) – N. K . Sinha
 v) The Indian Middle class – 1961 – B. B. Mishra
 vi) Rule of Poparty for Bengal 1982 – Ranajit Guha
 vii) grouth of Commrcial Agriculture in Bengal – 1964 – B. B. Choudhwri
 viii) The Permanent settlement in Benngal – 1979 – Sirajul Islam.
484. Who called wahabi movement as a holy war !
 - Saiyid Ahamad berelvi

485. Who was the leader of this following movement
 i) The Namdhari movement – Baba ram singh
 ii) The Ahmadiyah Movement – Mirza Ghulam Ahmed
 iii) Satya Mahima Dharma – Mukund das
 iv) Rahnumai Mazdeyapan Sabha – Nauroji Furdunji
486. Most important mutinies which broke out before 1857 CE
 i) Sepoys muting in Bengal in 1764
 ii) Vellore Muting – 1806
 iii) Muting of the 47th Native Infantry Unit in 1824
 iv) The revolt of the Grenadier company in Assam in 1825.
 v) The muting of an Indian regiment at Sholapur in 1838.
487. Leaders of Indian revolt of 1957
 i) Delhi – Bahadur Shah – II and Bakht Khan
 ii) Kanpur – Nana Sahib , Tantiya Tope
 iii) Lucknow – Begum Hazart Mahal
 iv) Jhansi – Rani Laxmi Bai
 v) Allahabad – Liyaqat Ali
 vi) Jagdishpur – Knuwar Singh as Amar singh.
488. Who suppress the revolt of 1857 in following place –
 i) Delhi – John Nicholson ii) Kanpur – Colin Campbell
 iii) Lucknow – Colin Cambell iv) Jhansi – Hug Rose
 v) Allahabad – Colonel Neil vi) Jagdishpur – William Taylor and Vincet Eyre.
489. The Cultures, tradition introduced by Sikh Gurus
 i) Gurmukhi script (written form of Punjabi) – Gusu Angod
 ii) Mall Akhara (ceater of Physical spiritual excise) – Guru Angod
 iii) Anand Karia (marriage ceremony for the Sikhs) – Amar das
 iv) Abolished Sati and Paradah among Sikhs – Amar das
 v) Founded the city Amritsar – Ram das
 vi) Lawan (Four stanza hymn for marriage) – composed by Ram Das
490. Amritsar Golden Temple –
 Fourth Guru of Sikh Community Guru Ram Das founded the city of Amritsar and started the construction of the famous Golden Temple at Amritsar (Harmandir Sahib the holy city of the Sikhs).
 Next Guru Arjun Dev completed the construction of Sri Darbar Sahib also known as Golden Temple in Amrihtsar.
491. Sikh Gurus and related facts
 i) Complijtion of ‘Adi Granth’(The Scriptures of the Shiks) – Guru Arjun Dev.
 ii) Writings of the Sukhmani Sahib – Guru Arjun Dev.
 iii) Principle of Misi-Pisi were established by – Guru Hargobind.
 iv) Erection of Sri Akal Takhat Sahib – Guru Hargobind
492. Which Sikh Guru regarded as a “soldier Saint”
 - Guru Hargobind known as a “soldier saint”, - He organised a small army.

493. The youngest Sikh Guru –
Guru har Krishna was installed as Guru at the age of Five (5). He was the youngest Sikh Guru.
The local muslim population was much impressed to him and nicknamed him 'Blapir' (child prophet).
494. Guru Gobind Singh – His Guru Sikh – 1675 – 1708 CE
He Created the Khalsa (The pure once) in 1699 CE.
He wrote his famous letters (zafarnama) to Badsaha Aurangzeb.
He commanded "Let all bow before my successor, Guru Granth. The word is the Guru now."
495. Karlmarkas about British colonial economy – In his theory Great philosopher Karlmarks shows the exploitation of India etnomoni during British colonial period – in three phases which is –
i) Marcantilist phases 1751 – 1813 CE
ii) Free Trade Industrial or Capitalism 1833 – 1858 CE
iii) Finance capitalism 1858 onwards.
496. Important treatys during early British period
i) Treaty of Surat – 1775 ii) Treaty of Barguan – 1779
iii) Treaty of Salbai – 1782 iv) Treaty of Mangalore – 1784
v) Treaty of Purundar – 1776 vi) Treaty of srirangapatnam – 1792
497. According to Government of India Act – 1858, some new provinces created for legislative purpose – which were
i) Bengal – 1862 ii) North West Frontier Provinces – 1886
iii) Punjab – 1897 iv) Burma - 1897
498. In 1862 Lord Canning nominated three Indian to the coluncial they were –
i) Raja of Benaras ii) Maharaja of Patiala iii) Sir Dinkar Reo
499. According to Indian press Act. 1910 which language were added as new vernacular language and literature –
i) Assamese ii) Bengali iii) Hindi iv) Kannade v) Gujrati vi) Konkani
vii) Malayalam viii) Kashmiri ix) Marathi.
500. Indian States entered into subsidiary alliances
i)Hydrabad – 1798 ii) Mysore – 1799
iii) Tamjore – 1799 iv) Awadh – 1801
v) Maratha Peshwa – 1802 vi) Maratha Sindhia – 1803
vii) Martha Gaikoward - 1803