

1. Mohenjo-Daro in present day Sindh Pakistan, literally means
 - A. Mound of living
 - B. Gift of Nile
 - C. Prototype of Shiva
 - D. Mound of the dead
2. Vedic society was divided into four *varnas*, third *varna* in this hierarchy was
 - A. Kshatriya
 - B. Vaisya
 - C. Sudra
 - D. Brahman
3. The most important divinity of Early Vedic period to which about 250 hymns in Rig Veda are devoted was
 - A. Agni
 - B. Soma
 - C. Varuna
 - D. Indra
4. First *Trithankara* of Jainism was
 - A. Gautama Buddha
 - B. Mahavira
 - C. Rishabhadeve
 - D. Arjun
5. Buddha left his home and became a mendicant at the age of
 - A. 29
 - B. 35
 - C. 21
 - D. 18
6. In the age of Buddha, the number of *Mahajanapadas* was
 - A. 26
 - B. 21
 - C. 22
 - D. 16
7. Capital of Avanti, Magadha's most serious rival *mahajanapada* was at
 - A. Patliputra
 - B. Kosambi
 - C. Ujjain
 - D. Rajgraha
8. Alexander invaded India in
 - A. 320 BCE
 - B. 326 BCE
 - C. 300 BCE
 - D. 31 BCE
9. *Arthshastra*, an important source regarding Mauryan period is believed to be the work of
 - A. Banabhata
 - B. Valmiki
 - C. Kautilya
 - D. Nagarjuna
10. Conquest of Kalinga is mentioned in which of the following Major Rock Edicts (MRE)
 - A. 3rd MRE
 - B. 13th MRE
 - C. 2nd MRE
 - D. 10th MRE
11. Gandhara School of Art that was developed in the form of sculpture is the fusion of
 - A. Greco-Roman style
 - B. Indian style
 - C. Both a and b
 - D. Only a
12. *Charakasamhita* was an Indian work on
 - A. Warfare
 - B. Governance
 - C. Law
 - D. Medicinal herbs and plants
13. Which of the following trade routes passed through Central Asia?
 - A. Uttarapatha
 - B. Dakshinapatha
 - C. Silk Route
 - D. Grand Trunk Road
14. Gold coins issued by Guptas were called
 - A. Rupee
 - B. Nishka
 - C. Dinara
 - D. Paisa
15. Hsuan Tsang, the famous Chinese Buddhist pilgrim visited India during the reign of
 - A. Samudragupta
 - B. Kalasoka
 - C. Harshavardhana
 - D. Bimbisara
16. Shankara, a philosopher of India propounded which of the following Indian schools of Philosophy
 - A. Vedanta
 - B. Samkhya
 - C. Yoga
 - D. Nyaya
17. According to *Agnikula* legend of 11th century, which of the following sages created four Rajput clans
 - A. Kashyapa
 - B. Nagasena
 - C. Vashishtha
 - D. Dronacharya

18. Mahmud of Ghazniraided Somnath temple in
A. 1030 B. 998
C. 1000 D. 1025
19. Muhammad Ghori was defeated by Prithviraj in the first battle of Tarain in the year:
A. 1192 B. 1191
C. 1190 D. 1193
20. In 1210 CE, which Delhi Sultan died after a fall from horse while playing *chaugan*
A. Iltutmish
B. Balban
C. QutubuddinAibak
D. Nasiruddin Muhammad
21. Market Control policy of AllaudinKhilji was under the strict control of a high officer called
A. Barid B. Katib
C. Muqti D. Shahna-e- Mandi
22. Chisti Sufi Silsila was introduced in India in 1236 CE by
A. Mir Syed Ali Hamdani
B. MuinudinChisti
C. Bakhtiyar Kaki
D. NizamudinAuliya
23. First Battle of Panipat was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi in
A. May 1526 B. April 1526
C. January 1526 D. June 1526
24. In Battle of Chausa (26 June 1539), Humayun was defeated by
A. RanaSanga B. Daulat Khan Lodhi
C. Sher Shah D. Hindal
25. *Tarikh-i- Shershahi*, a historical work describing the administrative reforms of Sher Shah was written by
A. Faizi B. Abu'lFazl
C. Abbas Khan Sarwani D. Shams SirajAfif
26. Loans advanced to needy peasants for seeds, implements and animals during Akbar's reign were called
A. Batai B. Kankut
C. Inam D. Taccavi
27. *BulandDarwaza* was built by Akbar to commemorate the victory of
A. Berar B. Gujarat
C. Bedar D. None of these
28. In Mansabdari System, word *Mansab* stands for
A. Relation B. Rank
C. Jurisdiction D. Tax
29. Name used for NurJahan on the coins struck during the reign of Jahangir was
A. Malika B. Badshah Begum
C. Mumtaz D. None of these
30. TajMahal, the famous Mughal monument was built by Shah Jahan as a mausoleum for
A. Mumtaz Mahal B. JodhaBhai
C. Nurjahan D. JagatGosain
31. Which of the following Mughal Emperors was also known as *ZindaPir*
A. Akbar B. Aurangzeb
C. Jahangir D. Shah Alam
32. Real name of Birbal, one of the famous courtiers of Akbar, was
A. Raghunath Rao B. Malik Ambar
C. Mahesh Das D. Ratan Singh
33. *Ibadatkhanabuilt* by Akbar was a place for
A. Worship
B. Religious discussions
C. Warfare training
D. None of these
34. Akbar abolished *Jizya*, it was re-imposed in 1679 by
A. Shah Jahan B. Aurangzeb
C. Bahadur Shah D. Farukhsiya

35. Sir Thomas Roe got the *farman* for establishing an English factory at Surat in 1618 from
A. Jahangir B. Farukhsiyar
C. Shah Alam D. Bahadur Shah
36. Guardian of Shivaji who died in 1647 was
A. Raghunath Rao
B. DadajiKondadeo
C. Bhagwan Das
D. Todar Mal
37. Siraj-ud-daula was defeated by English East India Company in the Battle of Plassey fought in
A. 1857 B. 1800
C. 1757 D. 1764
38. "Revolt of 1857 was a planned war of national independence" is the view of
A. R.C Majumdar B. R.S Sharma
C. V.D Savarkar D. J.L Nehru
39. Policy of Subsidiary Alliance as an instrument of expansion was developed fully by which of the following:
A. Lord Rippon
B. Lord Wellesley
C. Lord Hardinge
D. Lord Gough
40. First Indian state which became the victim of Doctrine of Lapse implemented by Dalhousie was
A. Travancore B. Jhansi
C. Satara D. Sambhalpur
41. "Drain of Wealth" was highlighted first by
A. Swami Vivekananda
B. V.D Savarkar
C. DayaramSahini
D. Dada BhaiNaoroji
42. *Tuhfat-ul-Muwahidin* (A gift to monotheists) was written by
A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
B. DayanandSaraswati
C. Keshab Chandra Sen
D. Swami Vivekananda
43. For the moral upliftment of young Muslims, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published a journal, its name was
A. Mirat-ul-Uroos
B. Aadab-e-Harb
C. Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaque
D. Murooj-uz-Zahab
44. Practice of *Sati* was outlawed by William Bentinck in
A. 1857 B. 1829
C. 1845 D. 1846
45. The first phase of Indian National Congress from 1885-1905 is generally known as
A. Militant phase
B. Extremist phase
C. Moderate phase
D. None of these
46. Lord Curzon issued an order dividing the province of Bengal on
A. 20 April 1907 B. 20 July 1905
C. 20 March 1904 D. 20 August 1908
47. Swadeshi and Boycott movement was launched in response to
A. Jalianwala Bagh massacre
B. Deindustrialization
C. Partition of Bengal
D. Widows Remarriage Act
48. M.K Gandhi was born at Porbandar Gujrat on
A. 2 October 1869 B. 4 October 1870
C. 2 October 1857 D. 2 October 1880
49. Civil Disobedience Movement was started by M.K Gandhi with his famous Dandi March on
A. 14 April 1930 B. 12 March 1930
C. 4 April 1939 D. 14 August 1932
50. "Do or Die" slogan was given by M.K Gandhi during
A. Kheda Satyagraha
B. Bardoli Satyagraha
C. Quit India Movement
D. Civil Disobedience Movement