



# Indus valley civilization

## 1. The Social System of the Harappans was:

- (A) Fairly egalitarian (B) Slave-Labour based  
(C) Colour Varna based (D) Caste based

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 1999]

**Exp:** i) The Social System of Harappan was fairly egalitarian (equality and equal rights).  
ii) No signs of slave tradition or Varna system have been found.

## 2. Which statement on the Harappan Civilization is correct?

- (A) Horse sacrifice was known to them.  
(B) Cow was sacred to them.  
(C) 'Pashupati' was venerated by them.  
(D) The culture was generally static.

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 1999]

**Exp:** Harappan's people worshiped Pashupati (Modern Shiva).

## 3. Out of the following remains excavated in Indus Valley, which one indicates the commercial and economic development?

- (A) The Pottery (B) Seals  
(C) The boats (D) The houses

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CPO SI 2003]

**Exp:** More than 2000 seals were excavated from Harappan sites. These seals were made of soapstone, terracotta and copper. Harappan seals also found in Mesopotamia.

## 4. The earliest city discovered in India was

- (A) Harappa (B) Punjab  
(C) Mohenjo Daro (D) Sindh

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CPO SI 2003]

**Exp:** i) Harappa is an important site of Indus valley Civilization.  
ii) It is situated at the present day Sahiwal district of Punjab, Pakistan.  
iii) The first Harappan sites were discovered by Dr. D.R. Sahni and Dr. R.D. Banarjee in 1921.

## 5. Which among the following has not been found in the excavation of Harappan sites?

- (A) Drains and well (B) Fort  
(C) Reservoirs (D) Temple with Shikhar

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2003]

**Exp:** No temples have been excavated from the sites of Harappan Civilization. They used to worship 'Mother and Pashupati Maharaj. Yoni and Lingam worship culture was also prevalent in Harappa.

## 6. The Harappan Civilization was discovered in the year:

- (A) 1935 (B) 1942 (C) 1921 (D) 1922

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2004]

**Exp:** First Harappan civilization was discovered in 1921.

## 7. The organic relationship between the ancient culture of the Indus Valley and Hinduism of today is proved by the worship of

- (A) Pashupati, Indra and the Mother Goddess  
(B) Stones, trees and animals  
(C) Vishnu and Lakshmi (D) Siva and Sakti

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax)]

**Exp:** Like Harappan Civilization we worshiped stones, trees and animals in modern Hinduism in various form.

## 8. Which was the only Indus site with an artificial brick dockyard?

- (A) Lothal (B) Kalibangan  
(C) Harappa (D) Mohenjo Daro

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp:** Lothal was the port city of Indus Valley Civilization. It was located at Saragwala, Gujarat.

A massive dockyard was found at Lothal which is supposed to be the earliest dock in the history of the world.

## 9. Which of the following domesticated animals was absent in the terracottas of the Indus civilization?

- (A) Buffalo (B) Sheep  
(C) Cow (D) Pig

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2005]

**Exp:** The terracotta figurines excavated at Harappan site had images of oxen, buffaloes, pigs, goat, sheep and humped bull. Cow was famous in vedic culture.

## 10. Which was the only Indus city without a citadel?

- (A) Kalibangan (B) Harappa  
(C) Mohenjodaro (D) Chanhudaro

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2005]

**Exp:** Chanhudaro was the only Indus city without a citadel.

## 11. The essential feature of the Indus Valley Civilization was

- (A) worship of forces of nature  
(B) organised city life  
(C) pastoral farming (D) caste society

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2007]

**Exp:** The Indus valley civilization had advanced urban culture, proper town planning and wide roads cutting each other at 90°.

**12. The people of the Indus Valley Civilization usually built their houses of**

- (A) Burnt bricks (B) Stone  
(C) Wood (D) All of the above

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2008]  
[SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp:** Indus Valley civilization had urban culture. The house were made of burnt bricks.

**13. The first metal used by man was**

- (A) Aluminium (B) Copper  
(C) Iron (D) Silver

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Investigator 2010]

**Exp :** The first metal used by man was Copper.

**14. The striking feature of the Indus Valley Civilization was**

- (A) Urban Civilization (B) Agrarian Civilization  
(C) Mesolithic Civilization  
(D) Paleolithic Civilization

**Ans. (A)** [FCI Assistant 2012]

**Exp:** Explained above (Q.no. 11)

**15. Which of the following scholars, who was the first to discover the traces of the Harappan Civilization?**

- (A) Sir Johan Marshall (B) R.D. Banerjee  
(C) A. Cunningham (D) Daya Ram Sahani

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** In 1875, the first Indus Valley seal was studied and published by Alexander Cunningham. He was the Director General of Archeological Survey of North India.

**16. Kalibangan is situated in-**

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Sindh  
(C) Rajasthan (D) Gujarat

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999, 2002]

**Exp :** Kalibangan is a Harappan site. It is situated on the bank of river Ghaggar at district Hanumangarh (Rajasthan).

**17. Who amongst the following is associated with the study of the Harappan Civilization?**

- (A) Charles Mason (B) Cunningham  
(C) M. Wheeler (D) M.S. Vats

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Madho Swarup Vats was an Indian Archaeologist. He supervised the excavations at Mohenjodaro from 1924. He wrote a book "Being an Account of Archaeological Excavations at Harappa" Carried out between the years 1920-21 and 1933-34.

**18. The Harappans were the earliest people to produce-**

- (A) Seals (B) Bronze implements  
(C) Cotton (D) Barely

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** The Indus valley civilization is considered the birthplace of cotton. The Harappans were the first to produce and spin cotton. Yarns of spin – cotton were excavated at Mohenjodaro.

**19. Which of the following materials was mainly used in the manufacturing of Harappan seals?**

- (A) Terracotta (B) Bronze  
(C) Copper (D) Iron

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp:** Most of the Harappan seals were made up of terracotta on which inscriptions and animals engraved on them.

**20. The language from which the term 'India' is derived is-**

- (A) English (B) Greek  
(C) Persian (D) Arabic

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

**Exp :** The term 'India' was derived from word 'Indus' of old Persian Language.

**21. Harappa is situated on the bank of the river:**

- (A) Ganga (B) Ravi  
(C) Yamuna (D) Sindhu

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Steno. Grade C and D 2010]

**Exp :** Harappa is the most important site of Indus Valley civilization situated in Punjab, Pakistan on the banks of former course of River Ravi.

**22. The Great Bath of Indus Valley Civilization is found at-**

- (A) Harappa (B) Mohenjodaro  
(C) Ropar (D) Kalibangan

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp:** The Great Bath of Indus Valley civilization is found at Mohenjodaro.

**23. Which was the backbone of Indus Economy?**

- (A) Agriculture (B) Trade  
(C) Wheel Made (D) Carpentry

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp:** The Indus economy was based on Agriculture and Agricultural Surplus.

**24. Name the oldest civilization**

- (A) Indus Valley civilization  
(B) Mesopotamian civilization  
(C) Egyptian civilization  
(D) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp:** The order of Civilization is:- Mesopotamian Civilization, Egyptian civilization, Indus Valley civilization, Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

**25. One of the following Indus Valley sites is in Pakistan-**

- (A) Lothal (B) Kalibangan  
(C) Alamgirpur (D) Harappa

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGI 2015]

<b>Exp:</b>	Lothal	-	Gujrat
	Kalibangan	-	Rajasthan
	Alamgirpur	-	Uttar Pradesh
	Harappa	-	Pakistan

**26. The people of the Indus valley civilization worshipped**

- (A) Vishnu (B) Pashupati  
(C) Indra (D) Brahma

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

**Exp:** The people of Indus Valley worshipped Pashupati Shiva also called Protoshiva.

**27. Match the following**

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| A. Mohenjodaro | 1. Statue of a priest |
| B. Harappa     | 2. Port               |
| C. Kalibangan  | 3. Plough marks       |
| D. Lothal      | 4. The Great Bath     |

(A) A - 4, B - 1, C - 3, D - 2

(B) A - 3, B - 2, C - 4, D - 1

(C) A - 2, B - 3, C - 1, D - 4

(D) A - 1, B - 4, C - 2, D - 3

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

<b>Exp:</b> Mohenjodaro	-	The Great Bath
Harappa	-	Statue of a Priest
Kalibangan	-	Plough marks
Lothal	-	Port (Dockyard)

**28. How were the streets of cities in Indus Valley Civilization?**

- (A) Wide and Straight (B) Narrow and Unhygienic  
(C) Slippery (D) Narrow and Curved.

**Ans. (A)** [SSC FCI 2012]

**Exp:** Indus Valley civilization had system of wide roads running straight from north to south and east to west cutting each other at 90°

**29. The Ruins of Harappa and Mohanjodaro were found on which of the following river bank?**

- (A) Ravi (B) Indus  
(C) Beas (D) a and b both

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Stenographer (grade (D) Exam 2010]

**Exp:** Mohenjodaro was located the west of Indus river in Sindh, Pakistan. City of Harappan was located near the Ravi river, in Punjab, Pakistan.

**30. Which is the script of Indus Valley Civilization?**

- (A) Tamil (B) Kharshthi  
(C) Unknown (D) Brahmi

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2013]

**Exp:** Seals found during excavation of Indus Valley civilization had symbolic (pictographic) script which has not been deciphered yet.

**31. Which was the only city of the Indus without fortification?**

- (A) Kalibangan (B) Harappa  
(C) Mohanjodaro (D) Chanhudaro

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2005]

**Exp:** Citadels or fortified upper towns were part of town planning of Indus Valley civilization. Chanhudaro was the only city without citadel.

**32. Which was the biggest building in Mohanjodaro?**

- (A) Great Bath (B) Granary  
(C) Huge Hall (D) Two Story Building

**Ans. (B)**

[SSC FCI 2012]

**Exp:** The Great Granary of Mohenjodaro was the largest building of the town. It was 45.71 m high and 15.25 m wide.

**33. The Great bath was found at -**

- (A) Harappa (B) Lothal  
(C) Chanhudaro (D) Mohanjodaro

**Ans. (D)**

[SSC CHSL 2015]

**Exp:** The 'Great Bath' was found at Mohenjodaro. It was public water tank used for religious purposes. It had a set of staircase on two sides that lead down into the tank. There was also a changing room along the bath.

**34. Whose statue was an important creation of the people of Indus Valley Civilization?**

- (A) Natraj (B) Dancing Girl  
(C) Buddha (D) Narasimha

**Ans. (B)**

[SSC CHSL, 2006]

**Exp:** A nude bronze statue of a 'dancing girl' was found at Mohenjodaro. The Girl was in dancing position and was wearing a no. of bangles in her both hands.

**35. The worship of Mother goddess was related-**

- (A) With the Aryan Civilization  
(B) With the Mediterranean Civilization  
(C) With the Indus Valley Civilization  
(D) With the Vedic Civilization

**Ans. (C)**

[SSC FCI 2012]

**Exp:** A large no. of Mother Goddess terracotta figurines have been excavated from Mohenjodaro are evident of the fact that the Mother Goddess was the chief deity of the people of Indus Valley civilization.

**36. What was the strength of Indus economy?**

- (A) Agriculture (B) Business  
(C) Pottery (D) Crockery

**Ans. (A)**

SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp:** Agriculture was the main strength of Indus economy. They produced wheat, barley, dates sesame etc. Indus people were first to grow cotton in the world. The fertile soil due to inundation of Indus river and the wooden ploughshare and stone sickle used for Ploughing and harvesting helped growth of agriculture in Indus civilization.

**37. Which of the following has not been found in the excavation in Terracotta of Indus Valley sites?**

- (A) Buffalo (B) Sheep (C) Cow (D) Pig

**Ans. (C)**

[SSC CGL 2015]

**Exp:** Cow was related to vedic culture not from Indus Valley civilization.

**38. The people of the Indus Valley civilization worshipped\_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Vishnu (B) Pashupati  
(C) Indra (D) Brahma

**Ans: (B)**

[SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp:** Pashupati Mahadeva was the chief male deity of people of Indus valley civilization. The Pashupati seal found at Mohanjodaro has an image of Pashupati Mahadeva with three face, two horns, sitting on a low throne. He is surrounded by a tiger, a rhino, a buffalo and an elephant, with two deers near his feet.



# Vedic Age

1. The home of Gargi, Maitrey and Kapila was at

- (A) Vidisha (B) Ujjain  
(C) Pataliputra (D) Mithila

Ans. (D) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 1997]

Exp: Gargi, Maitrey and Kapila all were great philosophers of Vedic Age. They all belonged to Mithila (present-Bihar).

2. Which of the following Vedas provides information about the civilization of the Early Vedic Age?

- (A) Rig-veda (B) Yajur-veda  
(C) Atharva-veda (D) Sama-veda

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 1999]

Exp: Rigveda is the oldest of four Vedas. It is a collection of thousands of hymns (mantras).

3. The most important text of vedic mathematics is:

- (A) Satapatha Brahman (B) Atharva Veda  
(C) Sulva Sutras  
(D) Chhandogya Upanishad

Ans. (C)

Exp: The sulva Sutras are the part of Shrauta sutras. It contains geometry related to the altar construction. Major sulva sutras are: Baudhyana, Manava, Apastamba and Katyayana.

4. Which of the following Craftsmanship was not practised by the Aryans?

- (A) Pottery (B) Jewellery  
(C) Carpentry (D) Blacksmith

Ans. (D) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

Exp: Iron metal was not known to Aryans who belonged to Vedic Age. The people of post - Vedic age used Iron.

5. The words "Satyameva Jayate" in the State Emblem of India were taken from-

- (A) Upanishads (B) Sama Veda  
(C) Rig Veda (D) Ramayana

Ans. (A) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

Exp: The words "Satyameva Jayate" were taken from Mundka - Upanishad.

6. Who is hailed as the "God of Medicine" by the practitioners of Ayurveda?

- (A) Susruta (B) Chyavana  
(C) Dhanwantari (D) Charaka

Ans. (C) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2005]

Exp:

1. Dhanwantari was believed as the incarnation of Lord Vishnu.
2. He was the physician of the Vedic Gods.
3. He wrote 'Dhanvantari Nighantu'-the oldest medical glossaries in the world.
4. He is also known as God of Medicine.

7. The word 'Veda' means-

- (A) Knowledge (B) Wisdom  
(C) Skill (D) Power

Ans. (A) [SSC Tax Asst. (IncomeTax) 2007]

Exp: Veda means "knowledge".

These were composed by Aryans in Vedic Age.

There are four Vedas-Rigveda, Atharvaveda, Yajurveda and Samaveda.

8. Which metal was first used by the Vedic people?

- (A) Silver (B) Gold  
(C) Iron (D) Copper

Ans. (D) [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax) 2007]

Exp: Copper was first metal used by the vedic people.

9. The caste system of India was created for:

- (A) Immobility of labour  
(B) Recognition of the dignity of labour  
(C) Economic uplift  
(D) Occupational division of labour

Ans. (D) [FCI Assistant 2012]

Exp: The cast system in vedic period was occupational division of labour but in post vedic on the behalf of the birth.

10. The origins of Indian music could be traced to

- (A) Rigvedic Samhita (B) Yajurvedic Samhita  
(C) Samavedic Samhita (D) Atharvavedic Samhita

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

Exp: The Samaveda (Song knowledge) is a collection (samhita) of hymns taken from sakala sakha of Rigveda. These verses were sung by Udgatar priests at sacrifices. The Indian Classical music has one of its root in Samveda.

11. The crop which was not known to Vedic people is

- (A) Barley (B) Wheat  
(C) Rice (D) Tobacco

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]



**Exp:** Wheat, Barley and Rice were the major food grains consumed of Vedic People.

**12. The staple food of the Vedic Aryans was**

- (A) Barley and rice (B) Milk and its products  
(C) Rice and pulses (D) Vegetables and fruits

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

**Exp:** The staple food of the vedic Aryans was milk and its products

**13. The tax which the kings used to collect from the people in the Vedic period was called –**

- (A) Bali (B) Vidatha  
(C) Varman (D) Kara

**Ans. (A)** [SSC DEO 2008]

**Exp:** In Vedic age the king used to collect Bali from the people which is an offering made to king or God. It was voluntarily paid in Rig-Vedic Period but later it was made compulsory.

**14. Which one of the following stages of the life of man in Aryan Society, in ascending order of age, is correct?**

- (A) Brahmacharya – Grihashta–Vanaprastha – Sanyasa  
(B) Grihashta–Brahmacharya–Vanaprastha–Sanyasa  
(C) Brahmacharya–Vanaprastha–Sanyasa–Grihashta  
(D) Grihashta–Sanyasa–Vanaprastha–Brahmacharya

**Ans. (A)** [SSC DEO 2009]

**Exp:** Ashram system of Vedic period were the four stages of life. The four Ashramas are :

- (i) Brahmacharya (Student life)  
(ii) Grihashta (family life)  
(iii) Vanaprastha (Retired life)  
(iv) Sanyasa (life of renunciation)

**15. The Rig-Vedic Aryans were a pastoral people is born out by the fact that-**

- (A) There are many references to the cow in the Rig-Veda  
(B) Most of the wars were fought for the sake of cows.  
(C) Gifts made to priests were usually cows  
(D) All of the above

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL 2010]

**Exp:** The economy of Rig. Vedic Aryan was dependent on pastoralism and agriculture. Cattle was as the measure of wealth. The wealthy man was called Gomat. They used the term 'Aghanya' for cow which means not to be killed.

**16. The Aryans succeeded in their conflicts with the pre-Aryans because**

- (A) They used elephants on a large scale  
(B) They were taller and stronger  
(C) They were from an advanced urban culture  
(D) They used chariots driven by horses

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL 2010]

**Exp:** The success of Aryans over pre- Aryans can be attributed to the fact that the former had more advanced Bronze and Iron tools, ox-carts and horse carts with light spoked wheels.

**17. Who among the following was the pioneer of Yoga?**

- (A) Patanjali (B) Banabhatta  
(C) Atreya (D) Vrudukanta

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CISF Cont. GD 2011]

**Exp:** Patanjali was pioneer of yoga. He wrote 'Yoga sutras' collection of 196 sutras which are the foundational texts of Raja Yoga.

**18. Who among the following was not a physician?**

- (A) Sushruta (B) Charaka  
(C) Charvaka (D) Dhanvantari

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp:** Charvaka (originally known as Lokayata was an ancient school of philosophy and Indian materialism it rejected the notion karma, moksha and the authority of the vedas.

**19. The first grammarian of the Sanskrit language was**

- (A) Kalhana (B) Maitreyi  
(C) Kalidasa (D) Panini

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL 2012]

**Exp:** Panini was the first grammarian of the Sanskrit language. He wrote ASHTADHYAYI.

**20. Which one of the following Vedas contains sacrificial formulae?**

- (A) Sama Veda (B) Rig Veda  
(C) Yajur Veda (D) Atharva Veda

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2012]

**Exp:** The Yajur Veda is a ritual veda. Yajur Veda means knowledge of sacrifice of sacrificial texts and formulas.

**21. Subject matter which Manu Smriti deals with is related to :**

- (A) Economics (B) Politics  
(C) Law (D) Arts

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2012]

**Exp:** Manusmriti (Manav Dharmasastra) was an ancient Indian legal text. It is the most important Hindu Law Book. It was used to lay foundation of Hindu Law and first prudence of ancient Indian scanty.

**22. Name the temple in Combodia where scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharatha are depicted-**

- (A) Borobudur (B) Kailashnath  
(C) Angkor Wat (D) Brihadeshwara

**Ans. (C)** [SSC FCI Asst. 2012]

**Exp:** The Angkor Wat temple (Combodia) have scenes from Ramayana and Mahabharata. It is UNESCO world of heritage site. Primary deity of this temple is Vishnu.

**23. The term 'Upanishad' Literally implies-**

- (A) Knowledge (B) Wisdom  
(C) Sitting near (D) Recitation

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & 2014]

**Exp:** The term 'Upanishad' means to sit near. It is used in context of disciples sitting near their guru.

**24. The Sage who is said to have Aryanised South India, was-**

- (A) Yagnavalkya (B) Vashistha  
(C) Agastya (D) Vishwamitra

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & 2014]

**Exp:** Agastya was the first to write grammar of Tamil language. He spread the Aryan culture and literature in South India.

**25. The origin of Indian music can be traced to which of the following Vedic Samhitas?**

- (A) Rigveda (B) Samaveda  
(C) Yajurveda (D) Atharvaveda

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & 2014]

**Exp:** The origin of Indian music can be traced to Samaveda.

**26. The Earliest Settlements of Aryan tribes were at**

- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bengal  
(C) Sapta Sindhu (D) Delhi

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** The earliest settlements of Aryan tribes were at 'Sapta-Sindhu' (land of seven, sacred).

**27. Who compiled the tales of "The Panchatantra"?**

- (A) Valmiki (B) Veda Vyasa  
(C) Vishnu Sharma (D) Tulsidas

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp:** "The Panchatantra" was written by Vishnu Sharma.

**28. The first to invade India were the-**

- (A) Aryans (B) Greeks  
(C) Persians (D) Arabs

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp:** Aryans are believed to first invade India, during the time of Indus valley civilization.

**29. Find the odd one:**

- (A) Samveda (B) Yajurveda  
(C) Vishnu Purana (D) Rigveda

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015)

**Exp:** The four Vedas are Rigveda, Samaveda, Atharva veda and Yajur Veda. Vishnupurana - is one of the eighteen puranas written by sage Veda Vyasa.

**30. The Veda which deals with the rituals is known as-**

- (A) Rigveda (B) Yajurveda  
(C) Samaveda (D) Atharvaveda

**Ans.(B)** [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

**Exp :** Yajurveda deals with the rituals.

**31. From where the famous 'Gayatri Mantra' has been taken?**

- (A) Yajurveda (B) Atharva Veda  
(C) Rig Veda (D) Sama Veda

**Ans.(C)** [SSC CHSL 2012]

**Exp :** 'Gayatri Mantra' is taken from 3rd mandal of Rig Veda, it also known as Savitri mantra (dedicated to Savitr, the Sun deity)

**32. Recognize the medicinal trio of ancient India from the following options-**

- (A) Charaka, Sushruta, and Bharata  
(B) Charak, Sushruta and Patanjali  
(C) Charak, Sushruta, and Banabhatta  
(D) Charak, Vatsyayana, and Banabhatta.

**Ans. (B)** [SSC C.P.O 2012]

**Exp :** The great medical trio of ancient India is Charak Sushruta and Patanjali.

**33. The Upanishads are the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Great Epics (B) Story Books  
(C) Source of Hindu Philosophy  
(D) Law Books

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** Upanishads are collection of text, of spiritual and philosophical learning of Hinduism, written in Sanskrit language. These are also known as 'Vedanta'. There are 108 Upanishads, out of which 11 are predominant, these are called 'Mokhya Upanishads'.

**34. Who was the eldest brother among the Pandavas?**

- (A) Yudhishtira (B) Bhima  
(C) Sahadeva (D) Nakula

**Ans: (A)**

**Exp:** Yudhishtira was the eldest brother among the Pandavas (Yudhishtira, Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula and Sahadeva).



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# Rise of Magadha



1. Which area of India was known as Avantika in ancient times?

- (A) Avadh (B) Ruhelkhand  
(C) Bundelkhand (D) Malwa

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 1997]

**Exp:** • Avanti was one of the 16 Mahajanapadas.  
• It was located at present day Malwa.  
• It was divided into two parts by Vindhya  
• Northern Part with its capital Ujjaini  
• Southern part with its capital Mahismati

2. The 'Ajivikas' were-

- (A) Sect contemporary to the Buddha  
(B) Breakaway branch of the Buddhists  
(C) Sect founded by Charvaka  
(D) Sect founded by Shankaracharya

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax) 2004]

**Exp:** • The Ajivika were the Indian sect of naked wandering ascetics who were heterodox Hindus.  
• They belonged to Mahajanapadas period.  
• They became prominent during reign of Mauryan emperor Bindusara.

3. Which ruler murdered his father, Bimbisara to ascend the throne?

- (A) Ashoka (B) Ajatshatru  
(C) Kanishka (D) Simukha

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp:** Bimbisara was the first ruler of Haryanka dynasty of the Magadha (Capital-Rajgriha). His son Ajatshatru imprisoned him and killed him to ascend the throne.

4. Alexander and the army of Porus camped on the opposite bank of which river?

- (A) Ravi (B) Jhelum  
(C) Sutlej (D) Chenab

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

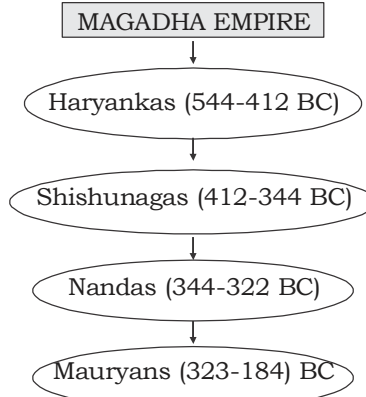
**Exp:** The Battle of Hydaspes was fought between Alexander the Great and Porus of the Paurvan Kingdom in 326 BC on the banks of river Hydaspes (now known as Jhelum).

5. Arrange the following Magadhan dynasties in chronological order:

- I. Nandas II. Shishu nagas  
III. Mauryas IV. Haryankas  
(A) IV, II, III and I (B) II, I, IV and III  
(C) IV, II, I and III (D) III, I, IV and II

**Ans. (C)** [SSC MTS 2011]

**Exp:**



6. King Kharvela was the greatest ruler of the Chedi Dynasty of

- (A) Cholamandalam (B) Kalinga  
(C) Kannauj (D) Purushpur

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2013]

**Exp:** King Kharvela was the great ruler of the Chedi dynasty of Kalinga. Hatimumpu inscription tells about King Kharvela

7. Name the kingdom which first used elephants in wars-

- (A) Kosala (B) Magadha  
(C) Champa (D) Avanti

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & ASI 2015]

**Exp:** Magadha was the first kingdom to use elephants in war.

8. Whose army did Alexander the Greek ruler confront on the banks of the river Jhelum?

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya  
(B) Ambi  
(C) Dhanananda (D) Porus

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015]

**Exp:** Explained above (Q.no. 4)

9. Name of Republic which was a confederacy to tribes in the 6th century B.C.-

- (A) Gandhara (B) Vajji  
(C) Koushal (D) Avanti

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015]

**Exp:** Vajji (Vrijji) was one of the sixteen Mahajanapadas. It was the earliest democracy in India. It was a confederacy of the Licchavis, the Jnatrekkas, the Videhas and the others.

10. Which one of the following scholar, challenged Invincible Yajnavalkya for debate?

- (A) Ghosha (B) Apala  
(C) Maitreyi (D) Gargi

Ans. (D) [SSC CHSL Exam, 2014]

Exp: Gargi Vachaknavi sage Yajnavalkya for debate at Rajasuya Yagya held by king Janaka.

11. Which of the following ruler was responsible for the rise of Magadha?

- (A) Bindusara (B) Ajatshatru  
(C) Bimbisara (D) Vasudeva

Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL 2008]

Exp: King Bimbisara of Haryanka dynasty was responsible for the rise of Magadha the most powerful Mahajanapada during (6th and 4th century B.C). His

matrimonial alliances with different princely family led to the expansion of the Magadha Empire.

12. Which dynasty ruled over 'Magadha' after Mauryan Dynasty?

- (A) Satavahan (B) Shunga  
(C) Nanda (D) Kanva

Ans. (B) [SSC CHSL 2013]

Exp: Pushyamitra Shunga was the founder of Shunga dynasty.

13. Nalanda Mahavira site is in

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Assam  
(C) Bihar (D) Gujarat

Ans. (C)

Exp: Nalanda Mahavira is situated in Bihar (98 kms from Patna). It is a part of UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2016.



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## Jainism &amp; Buddhism

1. The first Tirthankara of the Jains was:

- (A) Arishtanemi (B) Parshvanath  
(C) Ajitanath (D) Rishabha

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 1999]

**Exp:** i) Tirthankaras are Jain spiritual Gurus.  
ii) Rishabhanatha is 1<sup>st</sup> out of 24 Jain Tirthankaras.  
iii) His other names are Adinatha, Adishvara, Yugadideva, Prathamaraaja and Nebhya.  
iv) Parshvanatha was 23rd Tirthankara.  
v) Vardhmana Mahavira was the last (24th) Tirthankara.

2. With which of the following is the classic "Jivaka Chintamani" in Tamil associated?

- (A) Jainism (B) Buddhism  
(C) Hinduism (D) Christianity

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2002]

**Exp:** Jivaka Chintamani is a Jain epic poem of Sangam Literature written by Jain saint Tiruttakkatevar. It is about the life of prince Jivaka and is also known as 'Mana Nool' (Book of marriages).

3. Where did Lord Buddha breathe his last?

- (A) Raajgir (B) Bodh Gaya  
(C) Sarnath (D) Kushinagar

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2002]

**Exp:** (i) Buddha breathed his last at Kushinagar (UP) near the Hiranyavati river.  
(ii) He attained 'Parinirvana' Final Nirvan after he fell ill of food poisoning.

4. Gandhara school of art came into existence in

- (A) Hinayana sect (B) Mahayana sect  
(C) Vaishnava sect (D) Shaiva sect

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO 2003]

**Exp:** (i) Mahayana sect believes in idols worship of Buddha and Bodhisattvas.  
(ii) Gandhara school of Art was established during Kushan era.  
(iii) It was the first to sculpturally represent the Buddha in human form as 'Man-God'.

5. Who, according to the Budhists, is believed to be the next incarnation of Gautam Buddha?

- (A) Atreya (B) Maitreya  
(C) Nagarjuna (D) Kalki

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO SI 2003]

**Exp :** According to the Buddhist scripture Maitreya is considered 'future Buddha'. He is a Budhisatva, In Amitabha Sutra and Lotus Sutra he referred as 'Ajita'.

6. Which among the following 'MATH' is related with Buddhism?

- (A) Dakhma (B) Chaitya  
(C) Khangah (D) Angeri

Ans. (B) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2003]

**Exp :** Chaitya is a Buddhist worship hall with stupa at its one end. Rock-cut Karla caves in Maharashtra are the largest Chaitya-griha in India.

7. Which among the following is the sacred book of the Buddhists?

- (A) Upanishad (B) Vedas  
(C) Tripitaka (D) Jatakas

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2005]

**Exp:** Tripitaka is the sacred book of Buddhists. Three Pitakas are Vinaya Pitaka (discipline from monks) Sutta Pitaka (basket of discourse) Abhidhamma pitaka (Basket of special doctrine).

8. Ashoka called the Third Buddhist Council at-

- (A) Pataliputra (B) Magadha  
(C) Kalinga (D) Sarnath

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2005]

**Exp :** The third Buddhist Council was held at Patliputra in 250 BC. It was convened by Mauryan King Ashoka.

Trick to remember four Buddhist Councils:- RA VA PA KA

Rajgriha	-	Ajatshatru
Vaishali	-	Kalashoka
Pataliputra	-	Ashoka
Kashmir	-	Kanishka

9. The tutor of Alexander, the Great was

- (A) Darius (B) Cyrus  
(C) Socrates (D) Aristotle

Ans. (D) [SSC CGL 2005]

**Exp :** Greek Philosopher Aristotle was the tutor of Alexander the Great. King Philip II of Macedon (father of Alexander) invited Aristotle to teach Alexander.

10. Who propounded the 'Eight-Fold Path' for the end of misery of mankind?

- (A) Mahavir  
(B) Gautam Buddha  
(C) Adi Shankaracharya  
(D) Kabir

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2005]

**Exp:** Buddha gave the Eight fold path to end the misery of life

These Are

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Right View        | (b) Right Resolve |
| (c) Right Speech      | (d) Right Conduct |
| (e) Right Livelihood  | (f) Right effort  |
| (g) Right Mindfulness | (h) Right Samadhi |

This eight-fold path leads to 'Nirvana'.

**11. Buddhism made an important impact by allowing two sections of society into its fold. They were**

- (A) Merchants and Priests  
(B) Moneylenders and Slaves  
(C) Warriors and Traders  
(D) Women and Sudras

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CPO SI 2006]

**Exp:** Buddha considered the caste system unjust. He asserted that morality and deed should be determined the cast of a person instead of birth.

**12. 'Buddha' means-**

- (A) The Enlightened one (B) The Religious Preacher  
(C) The Genius (D) The Powerful

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2006, CGL 2014]

**Exp:** The term 'Buddha' means 'The enlightened one' i.e. the one who has attained 'Bodhi' (wisdom). **Siddhartha Gautama** the founder of Buddhism was later known as Gautam Buddha.

**13. Name the clan Buddha belonged to-**

- (A) Gnathrika (B) Maurya  
(C) Shakya (D) Kuru

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2008]

**Exp:** Buddha was born in Lumbini, Nepal who was the leader of Shakya clan.

**14. Which of the following is not one of the animals carved on the Sarnath Pillar?**

- (A) Humped Bull (B) Deer  
(C) Elephant (D) Horse

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Investigator 2010]

**Exp:** Sarnath Pillar was built by Ashoka to mark the site of Buddha's first sermon. It was adopted as the National Emblem of India. On the top there are four lions which rest on a drum carved with four animals a horse (west), an Ox (east), an elephant (south) and a lion (north) on the base of a lotus flower.

**15. Mention the place where Buddha attained enlightenment-**

- (A) Sarnath (B) Bodh Gaya  
(C) Kapilavastu (D) Rajgriha

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2011]

**Exp:** Buddha attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya (Bihar) the Bank of River Niranjana.

**16. Which one of the following was the last Buddhist text produced In India?**

- (A) Divya Vandana (B) Dohakosa  
(C) Vjachedika (D) Vamsathapakasini

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CPO SI 2011]

**Exp:** Vamsathapakasini was the last Buddhist text produced in India it has given the account of origin of the Mauryas.

**17. Identify the Buddhist Literature from the following:**

- (A) Tripitakas (B) Upanishads  
(C) Angas (D) Aranyakas

**Ans. (A)** [FCI Assistant 2012]

**Exp:** Explained above (Q.no. 7)

**18. The early Buddhist scriptures were composed in:**

- (A) Prakrit texts (B) Pali texts  
(C) Sanskrit texts (D) Pictographical texts

**Ans. (B)** [FCI Assistant 2012]

**Exp:** The early Buddhist scriptures were composed in Pali texts.

**19. Gautama Buddha was born at**

- (A) Kusinagar (B) Sarnath  
(C) Bodha Gaya (D) Lumbini

**Ans. (D)** [FCI Assistant 2012]

**Exp:** Gautama Buddha was born in Lumbini, Nepal to king Suddhodana (the leader of Shakya clan) and Mahamaya (Princess of Kolia republic).

**20. Who was the mother of Mahavira?**

- (A) Yasoda (B) Anojja  
(C) Trishala (D) Devanandi

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp:** Mahavira was born in Kundgram near Vaishali (Bihar) at 599B.C His father was Siddhartha (head of Jnathrika Kshatriya clan) and Trishala (Sister of Chetaka the king of Vaishali).

**21. The paintings of Ajanta depict the stories of**

- (A) Ramayana (B) Mahabharata  
(C) Jataka (D) Panchatantra

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999, CHSL 2011]

**Exp:** Jataka is related to the birth of Buddha.

**22. Lord Mahavira died at**

- (A) Saravana Belagola (B) Lumbini Garden  
(C) Kalugumalai (D) Pavapuri

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp:** Lord Mahavira died at Pavapuri at 527 B.C

**23. Which language was mostly used for the propogation of Buddhism?**

- (A) Sanskrit (B) Prakrit  
(C) Pali (D) Sauraseni

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp:** Prakrit was mostly used for propagation of Buddhism.

**24. Buddha gave his first religious message at-**

- (A) Rajagriha (B) Pataliputra  
(C) Gaya (D) Sarnath

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000, DEO 2008]

**Exp:** Buddha gave his first sermon to five monks at Sarnath (deer park) and this incident is called Dhammachakkapavattana Sutta.

**25. Mahavira was born in a Kshatriya clan by the name of-**

- (A) Shakya (B) Janatrika  
(C) Mallas (D) Lichhavis

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp:** Mahavira was born in 6th century BC to Siddhartaha (he was a Kshatriya from Ikshvaku dynasty he was chief of the Janatrika clan under Vaishali) and Trishala (sister of Chetaka- the king of Vaishali).

**26. The Third Buddhist Council was patronised by-**

- (A) Kanishka (B) Ashoka  
(C) Mahakashyap Upali (D) Sabakarni

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp:** Explained above (Q.No - 8)

**27. In which language were the Buddhist-texts 'Pitakas' composed?**

- (A) Sanskrit (B) Ardhamagadhi  
(C) Pali (D) Prakrit

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp:** Tripitakas (three baskets) are the Sacred scriptures of Buddhist. These are written in Pali language. The three tripitakas are Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka.

**28. Buddhism in Nepal was introduced during the reign of-**

- (A) Samudragupta (B) Ashoka  
(C) Chandragupta (D) Harshavardhana

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp:** The Mauryan Emperor Ashoka put up a pillar at Lumbini Nepal, birth place of Buddha.

**29. Which ruler founded the famous Vikramshila University for the Buddhists?**

- (A) Mahipala (B) Devapala  
(C) Gopala (D) Dharampala

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp:** The Vikramashila University was a great Buddhism learning centre it was founded by the Pala king Dharamapala in the late 8th century. Tantrism was one of the important branch of learning. Its remains are located at Antichak in Bhagalpur district of Bihar.

**30. During whose reign did the Gandhara School of Art blossom?**

- (A) Harsha (B) Ashok  
(C) Kanishka (D) Chandragupta II

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

**Exp:** Gandhara School of Art blossom in the reign of Kanishka

**31. Vaishakha Poornima has a great significance because it was on this day-**

- (A) Buddha was born  
(B) Buddha got enlightened

- (C) Buddha died  
(D) All of the above

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

**Exp:** Vaishakha poornima is the full moon day in the month of Vaishakha (May). It is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary. Enlightenment and Mahaparinirvana (Death anniversary) of Gautama Buddha.

**32. Which of the following are beliefs of Buddhism?**

- (A) The world is full of sorrows.  
(B) People suffer on account of desires.  
(C) If desires are conquered, nirvana will be attained.  
(D) The existence of God and Soul must be recognised.  
(A) A, B, C and D (B) B and C  
(C) A, B and C (D) B, C and D

**Ans. (C)** [SSC MTS 2011]

**Exp:** The four Noble Truths of Buddhism are:

- The world is full of sorrows.
- Desire is root cause of sorrow.
- If desire is conquered all sorrows can be removed.
- Desire can be removed by following the eight-fold path.

**33. Which of the following is not the "Tri Ratna" of Jainism?**

- (A) Right faith (B) Right knowledge  
(C) Right view (D) Right conduct

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CISF Cont. GD 2011]

**Exp:** Tri Ratna (Three Gems) of Jainism are:

- (A) Samyak Shraddha (Right Faith)
- (B) Samyak Jann (Right Knowledge)
- (C) Samyak Karma (Right conduct)

**34. 'Prince of Pilgrims' was the name attributed to**

- (A) Fa-Hien (B) Hiuen - tsang  
(C) I-tsing (D) Megasthenes

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp:** The Chinese traveller and Buddhist monk Hiuen Tsang is called the 'Prince of pilgrims'. He came India in the reign of Harshavardhan.

**35. The Jaina literature is known as-**

- (A) Tripitakas (B) Epics  
(C) Aryasutras (D) Angas

**Ans. (D)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp:** The Jain literature is known as Angas.

**36. Where was the first Buddhist Council held?**

- (A) Vaishali (B) Kashmir  
(C) Rajagriha (D) Pataliputra

**Ans. (C)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp:** The first Buddhist Council held at Rajagriha.

**37. Which of the following ruler was a contemporary of Buddha?**

- (A) Udayin (B) Bimbisara  
(C) Ajatshatru (D) Mahapadma Nanda

**Ans. (B)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp :** Bimbisara the founder of Haryanka dynasty of Magadha empire was the contemporary of lord Buddha. Buddha was born in 563 BC. Bimbisara was born in 558 BC.

**38. What is 'Milind panho'?**

- (A) A Buddhist place
- (B) One of the names of Buddha
- (C) A Buddhist Specimen of Art
- (D) Buddhist text

**Ans. (D)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp :** Milind Panho is an ancient Buddhist text. It is a record of dialogue between Buddhist monk Nagasena and the Indo-Greek king Menander (Milind in Pali).

**39. Which one of the following is not a sect of Buddhism?**

- (A) Mahayana
- (B) Hinayana
- (C) Digambar
- (D) Theravad

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2013]

**Exp :** Mahayana, Hinayana, Theravad are the parts of Buddhism.

**40. Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha together are known as-**

- (A) Triratna
- (B) Trivarga
- (C) Trisarga
- (D) Trimurti

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2013]

**Exp :** Buddha Dhamma and Sangha together are known as Triratna.

**41. Mahavira's first disciple was-**

- (A) Bhadrabahu
- (B) Sthulabhadra
- (C) Charvaka
- (D) Jamali

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Constable GD 2013]

**Exp :** Jamali son-in-law of Mahavira was his first disciple.

**42. Vardhman Mahavira is also known as**

- (A) Jina
- (B) Great teacher
- (C) Great preacher
- (D) Jain

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Vardhamana Mahavira is Called 'Jina' which means great conqueror, the one who has conquered the inner enemies (anger, greed, passion, ego, hate).

The word Jain is derived from 'Jina' which means follower of Jina.

**43. Which one of the following is not included in the 'Eight Fold Path' of Buddhism?**

- (A) Right Speech
- (B) Right Effort
- (C) Right Desire
- (D) Right Conduct

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Constable GD 2013]

**Exp :** The Noble eight-fold path of Buddhism are

- (i) Right View
- (ii) Right Resolve
- (iii) Right Speech
- (iv) Right Conduct
- (v) Right livelihood
- (vi) Right effort
- (vii) Right mindfulness
- (viii) Right Samadhi

**44. The Buddhist monk who spread Buddhism in Tibet was-**

- (A) Nagarjuna
- (B) Ananda
- (C) Asanga
- (D) Padmasambhava

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2013]

**Exp :** Padmasambhava also known as Guru Rimpoche the Indian Buddhist monk spread the Buddhism in Tibet. He even helped in the construction of first Buddhist monastery in Tibet.

**45. The site of birth (nativity) of Gautam Buddha is marked by:**

- (A) a monastery
- (B) a "Rummindei Pillar" of Ashok Maurya
- (C) a statue
- (D) a Peepal Tree

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** Mauryan Emperor Ashoka inscribed "Rummindei Pillar" during his pilgrimage to Lumbini (Birth place of Gautama Buddha). Rummindei Pillar inscription tells about Ashoka's visit to Lumbini and exemption of Lumbini from tax.

**46. Chinese travellers visited India primarily because-**

- (A) They were interested in Buddhism
- (B) They were invited by ten Indian kings
- (C) They were interested to study Indian culture
- (D) They were interested to stay in India

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & 2014]

**Exp :** Chinese travellers visited India because they were interested in Buddhism.

**47. Which of the Kushana ruler patronised Buddhism?**

- (A) Ashoka
- (B) Vikramaditya
- (C) Kanishka
- (D) Kautilya

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015]

**Exp :** Kanishka was the great patron of Buddhism.

**48. A collective term used by the Jains for their sacred books is-**

- (A) Prabandhas
- (B) Angas
- (C) Nibandhas
- (D) Chartis

**Ans.(B)** [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

**Exp :** Angas (also known as Agams) are 45 sacred texts of Jainism based on the discourse of the Thirthankara.

**49. In which of the following mudra did Gautam Buddha delivered his first sermon at Saranath?**

- (A) Abhaya Mudra
- (B) Dhyana Mudra
- (C) Dharmchakra Mudra
- (D) Bhumisparasa Mudra

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CPO SI, ASI 2016]

**Exp :** Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon at Sarnath in 'Dharmchakra mudra'. This mudra is called the "Gesture of Teaching".

**50. With which religion is Kaivalya associated?**

- (A) Buddhism
- (B) Jainism
- (C) Hinduism
- (D) Sikhism

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

**Exp :** 'Kaivalya' (detachment) is the- Jain 'concept of salvation'. It is the liberation from rebirth.



**51. To which Ganarajya Gautam Buddha belonged?**

- (A) Shibi (B) Shakya  
(C) Saurasena (D) Shabara

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

**Exp :** Gautam Buddha was belong to Shakya Ganrajya.

**52. In Buddhism, 'Bull' is related to what incident of Buddha's life?**

- (A) Birth (B) Mahabhimiskramana  
(C) Enlightenment (D) Mahaparinirvana

**Ans. (A)** [SSC tax asst. 2006]

**Exp:** Birth-bull, Dharmachakrapravartna- wheel, Mahaparinirvana- Stupa

**53. "Desire is the cause of all sufferings". Which religion promoted this?**

- (A) Buddhism (B) Jainism  
(C) Sikhism (D) Hinduism

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CHSL 2013]

**Exp :** Explained above (Q.no. 34)

**54. Which one of the following ruler was not contemporary to 'Buddha'—**

- (A) Udayn (B) Bimbisara  
(C) Ajat Shatru (D) Mahapadmananda

**Ans.(D)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp :** Mahapadmananda (400-329 B(C), the founder of Nanda dynasty. He was not contemporary to Buddha.

**55. Who was Mahavira?**

- (A) 21st Tirthankara (B) 24th Tirthankara  
(C) 23rd Tirthankara (D) 22nd Tirthankara

**Ans.(B)** [SSC CGL (T-I 2012)]

**Exp:** Mahavira Vardhamana the 24th tirthankara of Jains founded Jainism in India. First Tirthankara was Rishabha deva and 23rd was Parshwnath.

**56. Who was the founder of Jainism in India?**

- (A) Gautama (B) Mahavira  
(C) Chandra Gupta (D) Ashoka

**Ans.(B)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp :** Mahavira Vardhamana the 24th tirthankara of Jains founded Jainism in India.

**57. Which of the following is Parinirvana place of Mahavira?**

- (A) Pava (B) Sarnath  
(C) Vaishali (D) Shravanabelagola

**Ans.(A)** [SSC CHSL 2015]

**Exp :** Lord Mahavira at the age of 72 attained 'Parinirvana' at Pawapuri Pava in the Nalanda district of Bihar.

**58. Who was the last ruler of India that adopted Jainism in his last days?**

- (A) Samudra Gupta  
(B) Bidusara

(C) Chandra Gupta Maurya

(D) Ashoka

**Ans.(C)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp :** Chandra Gupta Maurya adopted Jainism in his last days. He lost his life by Salekhina Jain practice.

**59. The first Buddhist Council was held at \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Kashmir (B) Rajagriha  
(C) Pataliputra (D) Vaisali

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp:** The first Buddhist council was held at Rajagriha, three months after the Death of Buddha. It was organised by King Ajatshatru of Haryanka dynasty.

Place	King	Chairman
Rajagriha	Ajatshatru	Mahakassapa
Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabbakami
Pataliputra	Ashoka	Mogaliputta tissa
Kashmir	Kanishka	Vasumitra

**60. 'Tripitakas' are sacred books of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Hindus (B) Jains  
(C) Parsis (D) Buddhists

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** Tripitaka means 'three baskets'. Tripitakas are sacred Buddhist scriptures. The Tripitakas are Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pittaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka.

**61. A collective term used by the Jains for their sacred books is-**

- (A) Prabandhas (B) Angas  
(C) Nibandhas (D) Charits

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp:** Angas are the sacred text of jainism based on teachings of Tirthankaras. The Angas are composed of 46-texts. Out of which there are 12 Angas.

**62. The language in which Buddha preached?**

- (A) Hindi (B) Urdu  
(C) Pali (D) Hebrew

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp:** Buddha preached in Pali language which was vernacular language of the Magadha Kingdom.

**63. From which monument, Gautama Buddha propagated his divine knowledge of Buddhism to the world?**

- (A) Humayun's Tomb  
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex  
(C) Qutub Minar  
(D) Red Fort Complex

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp :** The Mahabodhi Temple is located at Bodhgaya, Bihar. Buddha propagated his divine knowledge of Buddhism from this Temple It is also known, as 'Great Enlightenment Temple'. It was declared UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2002.

64. In which Indian Religion, there are 24 tirthankaras?

- (A) Jainism (B) Buddhism  
(C) Hinduism (D) Sikhism

Ans. (A)

**Exp:** Tirthankaras means spiritual guru of dharma. There are 24 tirthankaras (guru) in Jainism. Rishabha nath was the first tirthankaras.

65. Santhara is a religious ritual of \_\_\_\_\_ community

- (A) Sikhs (B) Jews  
(C) Jain (D) Buddhists

Ans. (C)

**Exp:** Santhara is a religious ritual of Svetambara Jain. Santhara means the fast into death. It is also known as Samadhi marana Emperor Chandragupta Maurya died of Santhara (Salikhna).

66. Chandragupta Maurya was an ardent follower of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Sikhism (B) Jainism  
(C) Buddhism (D) Jewism

Ans. (B)

**Exp:** During last days of his life he went to Chandragiri Hill at Sravan belagola (Karnataka) and died of salekhna (slow staralim).



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# Mauryan Empire



1. Which among the following is the oldest dynasty?

- (A) Maurya (B) Gupta  
(C) Kushan (D) Kanva

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2002]

**Exp :** The Mauryan dynasty is the oldest of four.

- Mauryan (322 BC)
- Gupta (320 AD)
- Kanva (73 BC)
- Kushans 1st century AD

2. Who amongst the following also had the name 'Devanama Piyadassi'?

- (A) Mauryan King Ashoka  
(B) Mauryan King Chandragupta Maurya  
(C) Gautam Buddha  
(D) Bhagwan Mahavira

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2003]

**Exp :** In the inscriptions excavated at Raichur (Karnataka) and Datia (Madhya Pradesh), Mauryan King Ashoka is referred as 'Devanampiyadassi' (beloved servant of the God).

3. Upto where did Chandragupta Maurya's empire extend in the north west?

- (A) Ravi river (B) Indus river  
(C) Satluj river (D) Hindukush range

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Stat. Investigators 2005]

**Exp :** Chandragupta Maurya empire extended to Hindukush range

4. Which of the following could be the most accurate description of the Mauryan monarchy under Ashoka?

- (A) Enlightened despotism  
(B) Centralised autocracy  
(C) Oriental despotism  
(D) Guided democracy

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2006]

**Exp :** The Mauryan monarchy under Ashoka was Enlightened despotism.

5. The illustrious names of Aryabhatta and Varahamihir are associated with the age of the

- (A) Guptas (B) Kushanas  
(C) Mauryas (D) Palas

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2006]

**Exp :** Aryabhatta the great scientist and Mathematician and Varahamihira - the astronomer, mathematician and astrologer both were the scholars in the court of Chandragupta II of the Gupta dynasty.

6. In Mauryan dynasty Kalinga war took place in the year-

- (A) 260 BC (B) 261 BC  
(C) 126 BC (D) 232 BC

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2008, CHSL 2011]

**Exp :** Rock discription XIII describes about the war of Kalinga. The war took place in 261 B.C

7. Which event brought about a profound change in Ashoka's administrative policy?

- (A) The third Buddhist Council  
(B) the Kalinga War  
(C) His embracing of Buddhism  
(D) His sending missionary to Ceylon

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax) 2009]

**Exp :** The Kalinga war was fought between Ashoka and the state of Kalinga 261 BC. The massive bloodshed filled Ashoka with remorse and he adopted Buddhism under the Buddhist Monk Upagupta and abandoned the policy of physical conquest and adopted the policy of cultural conquest.

8. The monk who influenced Ashoka to embrace Buddhism was-

- (A) Vishnu Gupta (B) Upagupta  
(C) Brahma Gupta (D) Brihadratha

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2010]

**Exp :** Explained above (Q.no. 7)

9. The Greek ambassador sent to Chandragupta Maurya's Court was:

- (A) Kautilya (B) Seleucus Nicator  
(C) Megasthenes (D) Justin

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2011]

**Exp :** Megasthenes was a greek historian and diplomat. He was the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator to Mauryan King Chandragupta (Pataliputra, India). He wrote 'Indica' which is an account of Mauryan India.

10. Arthasastra was written by-

- (A) Dhanananda (B) Kautilya  
(C) Bimbisara (D) Pushyamitra

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CPO SI 2011]

**Exp:** Arthasastra was written by Kautilya (Chankaya). The book is related to Adminstration and gives "THE SAPTANG THEORY".

11. Alexander and Porus fought a battle at-

- (A) Hydaspes (B) Jhelum  
(C) Panipat (D) Train

**Ans. (\*)** [FCI Assistant 2012]

**Exp :** Alexander and Porus fought a battle on the bank of river Hydaspes which is known as battle of Hydaspes. River Jhelum is called as Hydaspes at that time, hence this battle is known as battle of Hydaspes.

**12. Seleucus Nicator was defeated by-**

- (A) Ashoka  
(B) Chandragupta Maurya  
(C) Bindu Sara (D) Brihadratha

**Ans. (B)** [FCI Assistant 2012]

**Exp :** A war was fought between the Mauryan King Chandragupta Maurya and the Seleucus Nicator who was the leading officer of Alexander- the Great's League of Coronith. Seleucus Nicator was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya won all of the Macedonian region in the Indus Valley and Seleucus was given 500 war elephant as a part of peace deal.

**13. After Alexander's death the Eastern part of his empire came under-**

- (A) Seleucus Nicator (B) Menander  
(C) Rudradaman (D) Kanishka

**Ans. (A)** [FCI Assistant 2012]

**Exp :** Seleucus Nicator was one of the diadochi (successor Alexander- the Great). He was earlier infantry General under Alexander- the Great. He established Seleucid Empire on the eastern part of Alexander's territory.

**14. Bindusara sent Ashoka to quell the rebellion in-**

- (A) Swarnagiri (B) Taxila  
(C) Ujjain (D) Tosali

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** The people of Taxila declared the war on the Magadha Empire. Susheema (Bindusara's eldest son) was not able to put down the rebellion. So Bindusara decided to send Ashoka to quell the rebellion.

**15. Who, among the following, was not a part of the Mauryan dynasty?**

- (A) Ajatsatru (B) Bindusara  
(C) Chandragupta Maurya  
(D) None of these

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Ajatshatru was the second ruler of Haryanka dynasty of Magadha. He convened the first Buddhist Council at Rajgriha.

**16. Who among the following foreigners was the first to visit India?**

- (A) Hiuen Tsang (B) Magasthenese  
(C) I-Tsing (D) Fahien

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

**Exp :** Magasthenese was the first foreigner to visit India in the reign of Chandra Gupta Maurya. He wrote the famous book "INDICA"

**17. Who amidst the following was a wife of emperor Ashoka who influenced him?**

- (A) Chandalika (B) Charulata  
(C) Gautami (D) Karuwaki

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Karuwaki was the second queen of Mauryan emperor Ashoka. She was the daughter of a fisherman she converted into Buddhism and become sanyassni. She guided Ashoka to his religious learning.

**18. The Greeks were driven out of India by-**

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya  
(B) Chandragupta Vikramaditya  
(C) Ashoka (D) Bindusara

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Steno. Grade C and D 2011]

**Exp :** Seleucus Nicator the leading officer of Alexander the great. He was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya in Stucid Mauryan war.

**19. Which of the following dynasty succeeded the Mauryas?**

- (A) Satavahanas (B) Sungas  
(C) Yavanas (D) Pandya

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Constable GD 2013]

**Exp :** Sunga dynasty (185-73 B.C) founded by Pushyamitra Sunga (Brahmin commander-in-chief of late Mauryan King Brihadratha) succeeded the Mauryas.

**20. Which one of the following is the principle source of information of Ashoka's campaign against Kalinga?**

- (A) Pillar Edict VII (B) Mahavamsa  
(C) Divyavadana (D) Rock Edict XIII

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI 2013]

**Exp :** The 'Rock Edict XIII' (largest edict) describes about  
- Ashoka's victory over Kalinga  
- About the Ashoka's policy of 'Dhamma'

**21. Ashoka spread Buddhism all over India and Ceylon by-**

- (A) Teaching the Triratnas  
(B) Sending the Dharma Mahamantras  
(C) Waging wars  
(D) Becoming a Buddhist Monk

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** Mauryan emperor Ashoka was a great patron of Buddhism. He appointed officers called - 'Dharma-Mahamntas' to spread his ideas of Dharma and spread Buddhism all over India and Ceylon.

**22. In which Rock Edict Ashoka mentions about the casualties of Kalinga War and declares the renunciation of war?**

- (A) Maski Edict (B) Rock Edict XIII  
(C) Rock Edict XI (D) Rock Edict X

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** Explained above (Q.no. 6)

**23. During the reign of Bindusara there was unrest at \_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Ujjayani (B) Pushkalavati  
(C) Taxila (D) Rajagriha

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2014]



**Exp :** During the reign of Bindusara the people of Taxila rose against the Magadha empire to quell that agitation Bindusara sent Ashoka at Taxila.

**24. Name the Greek Ambassador at the Mauryan Court.**

- (A) Alexander (B) Megasthenes  
(C) Plato (D) Aristotle

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp :** Explained above (Q.no. 16)

**25. The author of 'Arthashastra' was a contemporary of-**

- (A) Ashoka  
(B) Chandragupta Maurya  
(C) Samudragupta  
(D) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp :** The author of 'Arthashastra' Chanakya was a contemporary of Chandragupta Maurya.

**26. Which Indian ruler fought the Kalinga War?**

- (A) Samudragupta (B) Chandragupta  
(C) Shivaji (D) Ashoka

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015)

**Exp :** Explained above (Q.no. 7)

**27. The capital of the Mauryan kingdom was located at-**

- (A) Pataliputra (B) Vaishali  
(C) Lumbini (D) Gaya

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL Tier-I 2016)

**Exp :** Pataliputra was established by the Udayana. Later it became the capital of Mauryan Kingdom.

**28. Who took the throne after Chandra Gupta Maurya?**

- (A) Bimbisara (B) Ashoka  
(C) Bindusara (D) Vishnugupta

**Ans.(C)** [SSC CHSL 2005]

**Exp:** Bindusara took the throne after Chandra Gupta Maurya.

**29. Chandra Gupta Maurya spend his last days here-**

- (A) Kashi (B) Pataliputra  
(C) Ujjain (D) Shravanabelagola

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** Chandra Gupta Maurya spend his last days in Shravanabelagola where he lost his breath by 'Salekhana' (Jain Practice)

**30. Who was the spatial (Sthaanik) during Mauryan's period?**

- (A) District Administrator  
(B) Provincial Administrator  
(C) Village Administrator  
(D) City Administrator

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp :** Sthaanik were the District Administrator in Mauryan Empire.

**31. Chanakya was known as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Rajasekhara (B) Tejasvi  
(C) Kautilya (D) Vatsyayana

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp:** Chanakya was also known as Kautilya or Vishnugupta. He was the chief minister at the court of king Chandragupta Maurya. He wrote the famous book 'Arthashastra' and 'Chanakya NITI'.

**32. Chandragupta Maurya was born in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) 340 BC (B) 563 BC  
(C) 189 BC (D) 99 BC

**Ans. (A)**

**Exp :** Chandragupta Maurya was born in 340 BC. He was the founder of Mauryan dynasty.

**33. Bimbisara was the king of which dynasty?**

- (A) Haryanka (B) Maurya  
(C) Shunga (D) Nanda

**Ans. (A)**

**Exp:** Bimbisara was the first ruler of Haryanka dynasty of the Magadha Empire with his capital at Rajgiri. His son Ajatshatru imprisoned him to ascend the throne.

**34. Bindusara was the son of?**

- (A) Ashoka (B) Akbar  
(C) Chandragupta Maurya  
(D) Shivaji

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp :** Second Mauryan Emperor Bindusara (297-273 B.C) was the son of Chandragupta Maurya (founder of the Maurya Empire). He was also called Amitraghata (the slayer of enemies).

**35. Ghatotkacha (who ruled in the years 290-305 B.C.) was a king from which dynasty?**

- (A) Gupta Dynasty (B) Kanva Dynasty  
(C) Shunga Dynasty (D) Maurya Dynasty

**Ans. (A)**

**Exp :** Ghatotkacha was the second ruler of Gupta dynasty. He was the son of Srigupta (the founder of Gupta dynasty).



# Post Mauryan

1. The great silk-route to the Indians was opened by:

- (A) Kanishka (B) Ashoka  
(C) Harsha (D) Fa-Hien

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 1999]

**Exp:** Silk Route was established during the reign of Han Dynasty of China. It connected China with East Europe, Mediterranean countries and Central Asia, passing through India. Silk Route played a major role in the development of international trade during the Kushana's period.

2. The rulers of which dynasty started the practice of granting tax-free villages to Brahmanas and Buddhist Monks?

- (A) Satavahanas (B) Mauryas  
(C) Guptas (D) Cholas

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2000]

**Exp :** Satavahanas were the successor of Mauryas in Deccan India. Satvahana dynasty ruled in parts of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. They were patrons of Buddhism. They started the practice of granting tax-free villages to Brahmanas and Buddhist monks.

3. Yavanika or curtain was introduced in Indian theatre by which of the following?

- (A) Shakas (B) Parthians  
(C) Greeks (D) Kushans

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2000]

**Exp :** Greeks are believed to have introduced Yavanika (curtains) in Indian Theatre.

4. Who started the Saka Era which is still used by the Government of India?

- (A) Kanishka (B) Vikramaditya  
(C) Samudra Gupta (D) Ashoka

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2000, CPO SI 2003 & Tax Asst. 2008]

**Exp :** Kushana King Kanishka started the Saka Era from 78 AD (the year of commencement of his rule). The Government of India adopted it as Indian National Calendar in 1957.

5. Who were the first kings to issue gold coins in India?

- (A) Mauryas (B) Indo-Greeks  
(C) Guptas (D) Kushans

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2002, Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** The Indo-Greeks were the first to introduce gold coins in India. Each Indo-Greek King had his own distinctive coins (with his portrait). For eg. Menander II issued gold coins and one of his coins is known as "Athene Promachus".

6. Who among the following were contemporaries of Kanishka?

- (A) Kamban, Banabhatta, Ashvagosha  
(B) Nagarjuna, Ashvagosha, Vasumitra  
(C) Asvagosha, Kalidasa, Banabhatta  
(D) Kalidas, Kamba, Vasumitra

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2003]

**Exp :** Nagarjuna- the Mahayana Philosopher. Ashvagosha - the poet, Musician and Buddhist Monk. Vasumitra - the Buddhist Monk who presided the fourth Buddhist council. All of these were contemporary to Kushana Ruler Kanishka.

7. Mohammed-bin-Qasim conquered Sindh in the year

- (A) 712 A.D. (B) 812 A.D.  
(C) 912 A.D. (D) 1012 A.D.

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CPO SI 2003]

**Exp :** Mohammad-bin-Qasim was the Persian Military general. In 712 AD he conquered the Sindh and Multan.

8. With whom is 'Junagarh Rock Inscription' associated?

- (A) Rudradaman (B) Bimbisara  
(C) Chandragupta-II  
(D) Gautamiputra Satakarni

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2005]

**Exp :** The 'Junagarh Rock Inscription' is associated with Kshatrap ruler Rudradaman. It narrates about the construction of Urjyat Dam around the Lake Sudarshan. These are the earliest known classical Sanskrit inscription.

9. Harshavardhana organised his religious assembly at-

- (A) Mathura (B) Prayag  
(C) Varanasi (D) Tamralipt

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit)]

**Exp :** Harshavardhana organized his religious assembly at Prayag (Confluence of Ganga and Yamuna) in 643 A.D. The Prayag Assembly is also called "Maha Moksha Parishad".

10. The greatest development in the Kushana period was in the field of-

- (A) Religion (B) Art  
(C) Literature (D) Architecture

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2005]

**Exp :** The greatest development in the Kushana period was in the field of art. He patronized both Gandhara and Mathura Buddhist School of Art.

11. 'Charak' was the famous court physician of-

- (A) Harsha (B) Chandra Gupta Maurya  
(C) Ashoka (D) Kanishka

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Tax Asst. (In. Tax & Central Excise) 2005]

**Exp :** Charak was the famous court Physician of Kanishka

**12. Who was the author of the Kadambari, a great romantic play?**

- (A) Banabhatta (B) Harshavardhana  
(C) Baskarvardhana (D) Bindusara

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CPO SI 2008]

**Exp :** Banabhatta was the poet in the court of king Harsha Vardhana. He wrote the famous romantic novel Kadambari, which was completed by his son Bhushanbhatta.

**13. Satvahanas minted their coins predominantly in-**

- (A) Lead (B) Silver  
(C) Gold (D) Copper

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Investigator 2010]

**Exp :** The Satvahanas predominantly minted their coins in lead. They also used 'potin' an alloy of silver and copper to mint coins.

**14. Who is called as the 'second Ashoka'?**

- (A) Samudra Gupta (B) Chandra Gupta Maurya  
(C) Kanishka (D) Harshavardhana

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** Kushana King Kanishka is also called "the second Ashoka". As he was also a great administrator and warrior and worked for the propagation of Buddhism.

**15. The capital of Kanishka was:**

- (A) Puruspura (B) Benares  
(C) Allahabad (D) Sarnath

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Kanishka – the great ruler of Kushana empire. His main capital was at Puruspura and another Capital was Mathura.

**16. The Greatest Kushan leader who got converted to Buddhism was-**

- (A) Kujala (B) Vima  
(C) Kanishka (D) Kadphises

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Kushana King Kanishka was greatly influenced by the knowledge, teachings and personality of the Buddhist scholar Asvaghosha so, he decided to embrace Buddhism in later days of his life. He even accepted the Mahayana sect of Buddhism as his state religion.

**17. Alexander and the army of Porus camped on the opposite banks of this river-**

- (A) Ravi (B) Jhelum  
(C) Sutlej (D) Chenab

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** The Battle of Hydaspes was fought between Alexander the Great and Porus of the Paurvan Kingdom is 326 BC on the banks of river Hydaspes (now known as Jhelum).

**18. 'Puruspura' is the other name for-**

- (A) Patna (B) Pataliputra  
(C) Peshawar (D) Punjab

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Peshawar was the other name of 'Puruspura' (It became a great centre of Buddhist learning.)

**19. With which of the following centres of learning, Chanakya the famous teacher of Chandragupta Maurya, was associated?**

- (A) Taxila (B) Nalanda  
(C) Vikramshila (D) Vaishali

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2008]

**Exp :** Chanakya - the chief minister of Chandragupta Maurya used to teach political science and Economics at the Taxila university. Under the reign of Mauryan Empire Ashoka it became an important Buddhist learning centre.

**20. The year of accession of Kanishka to throne was:**

- (A) 108 AD (B) 78 AD  
(C) 58 AD (D) 128 AD

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp :** The great Kushana King Kanishka ascended the throne in 78 AD which also mark the start of Saka Era.

**21. Which dynasty immediately succeeded the Maurya dynasty and ruled Magadha Kingdom?**

- (A) Satavahana (B) Sunga  
(C) Nanda (D) Kanva

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2013]

**Exp :** Sunga dynasty succeeded the Maurya dynasty. The founder of this dynasty was pushyamitra Sunga.

**22. Who among the following was ruler from The Kushan dynasty?**

- (A) Vikarmaditya (B) Danti Durga  
(C) Khadphises I (D) Pushyamitra

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CAPF's (CPO) SI. & ASI Delhi Polic 2016]

**Exp :** Kadphises I (Kuyicla Kadphises) founded the kushan dynasty in 78 AD. Kushan was belonged to U-CHI Kabila.

**23. The ruler of Kharvela was the greatest ruler of which Chedi Dynasty?**

- (A) Cholamandalam (B) Kalinga  
(C) Kannoj' (D) Purushpura.

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2013]

**Exp :** Kharwal was the greatest ruler of Kalinga of Chedi Dynasty.

**24. Kalinga's ruler Kharavela gave his protection to -**

- (A) Hinduism (B) Shaivism  
(C) Buddhism (D) Jainism

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL 2012]

**Exp :** Kalinga's ruler Kharavela gave his protection to Jainism.

**25. Who was the founder of the Satvahan Empire?**

- (A) Kanha (B) Simuka  
(C) Hala (D) Gautamiputra

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** The Satvahan Dynasty succeeded Mauryas in Deccan and Central India. The Satvahan empire was founded by Simuka after overthrowing the last Kanava King Susarman. The most prominent king of this Dynasty was Gautami Putra Satkarni.

**26. Who among the following was the court physician of Kanishka?**

- (A) Vasumitra (B) Nagarjuna  
(C) Charaka (D) Patanjali

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp:** Charaka was the court physician of Kanishka (ruler of Kushana Empire).



## The Age of Guptas & Harshvardhan

1. The university which became famous in the post-Gupta Era was:

- (A) Kanchi (B) Taxila  
(C) Nalanda (D) Vallabhi

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 1999]

**Exp :** Nalanda Vishwavidyalaya (Bihar) was founded in the 5th century by Gupta king Kumar gupta. Bakhtiyar looted and burned the Nalanda University in 1193 AD.

2. Banabhatta was the court poet of which emperor?

- (A) Vikramaditya (B) Kumaragupta  
(C) Harshvardhana (D) Kanishka

Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 1999]

**Exp :** Banabhatta was the court poet of king Harshavardhana. He wrote the biography of king Harsha- 'Harsha Charita' and the famous novel 'Kadambari'.

3. The title 'Indian Napoleon' has been attached to

- (A) Chandra Gupta Maurya  
(B) Samudragupta  
(C) Chandragupta-I (D) Harshavardhana

Ans. (B) [SSC CPO SI 2004, LDC 2012]

**Exp :** Gupta emperor Samudragupta made many military conquests. He defeated more than 12 south Indian kings, that's why historian V.A Smith referred him as 'Napoleon of India'.

4. Nalanda University was a great centre of learning, especially in

- (A) Buddhism (B) Jainism  
(C) Vaishnavism (D) Tantra

Ans. (A) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2005]

**Exp :** Nalanda University was a great centre of Buddhism in learning.

5. Who was the first known Gupta ruler?

- (A) Sri Gupta (B) Chandragupta I  
(C) Ghatotkacha (D) Kumaragupta I

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 2005, Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Sri Gupta was the first ruler of gupta dynasty. He reigned from 240-280 AD. The Poona Copper inscription describes him as the "Adhiraja of Gupta dynasty".

6. India's trade with the Roman Empire came to an end with the invasion of Rome by the-

- (A) Arabs (B) Hungarians  
(C) Huns (D) Turks

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO SI 2006]

**Exp :** The Huns were the nomadic tribe of central Asia. The Huns invaded the Roman Empire under their leader Attila in 454 AD.

7. Whose achievements are recorded in the Allahabad Pillar inscription?

- (A) Chandra Gupta Maurya  
(B) Samudra Gupta  
(C) Vikramaditya (D) Skand Gupta

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2007]

**Exp :Allahabad Pillar Inscription** (Prayag Prashasti) was composed by **Harisen**. It is a eulogy of Samudragupta and mentions about the conquest of **Samudragupta**. He has been described as the hero of 100 battle, '**Kaviraja**' and that he assumed the title of '**Vikramank**'. It is written in Sanskrit in Champu Kavya style.

8. During which Gupta King's reign did the Chinese traveller Fa-hien visit India?

- (A) Chandra Gupta I (B) Samudra Gupta  
(C) Chandra Gupta II (D) Kumara Gupta

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO SI 2008, CGL 2011]

**Exp :** Fa-Hien (Faxian) was a Buddhist Monk who travelled from China to India on foot during the reign of Chandragupta II

9. Which of the following statements about the Guptas is NOT true?

- (A) They ruled mainly over parts of north and central India  
(B) Kingship was hereditary and the throne always went to the eldest son  
(C) The judicial system was far more developed than in earlier times  
(D) Land taxes increased and taxes on trade and commerce decreased

Ans. (B) [SSC SAS 2010]

**Exp :** Although, the Succession of throne was primogeniture (the eldest son succeeds his father) but sometimes nobles and councillors were also elected kings.

10. Poet Kalidasa lived in the court of-

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya  
(B) Samudragupta  
(C) Chandragupta Vikrmaditya  
(D) Harsha

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** Poet Kalidasa lived in the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. He wrote- Ritusamhara, Meghdoot, Kumar Sambhav, Abhigyan Shakuntalam, Malavikagni Mitra etc.



**11. Which was the oldest University?**

- (A) Gandhara (B) Kanauj  
(C) Nalanda (D) Vaishali

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** Nalanda was the oldest university. It was established by Kumargupta

**12. Who was the court poet of Harsha?**

- (A) Bhani (B) Ravi Kirti  
(C) Banabhatta (D) Vishnu Sharma

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Banabhatta was the court poet (Asthana Kavi) in the court of king Harshavardhana. He wrote the biography of Harsha- 'Harshacharita'.

**13. Chinese pilgrim who visited India during Harsha Vardhan's period was-**

- (A) Fa-hien (B) I-tsang  
(C) Nishka (D) Hiuen Tsang

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** Hiuen Tsang visited Nalanda vishwavidyalya in reign of Harshavardhan.

**14. Gupta Dynasty was famous for-**

- (A) Art and architecture  
(B) Imperialism  
(C) Revenue and land reform  
(D) None of these

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** The Gupta period is called 'The Golden Age of India' as there was many progress made in the field of science, mathematics, art, literature and philosophy.

**15. The last Buddhist king who was a great Sanskrit scholar and a writer was-**

- (A) Kanishka (B) Ashoka  
(C) Bimbisara (D) Harshavardhana

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** Harshavardhana of Vardhana dynasty (606-647 AD). He was the follower of Mahayana sect of Buddhism. He even convened the Prayag Assembly to popularize Mahayana Sect.

**16. The official court language of the Guptas was-**

- (A) Pali (B) Prakrit  
(C) Hindi (D) Sanskrit

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** The official court Language of the Gupta was Sanskrit. All the literary and academic work was done in Sanskrit Prakrit was the vernacular language of the Gupta Empire.

**17. Who was called India's Napoleon because of his victories?**

- (A) Skandagupta (B) Chandragupta  
(C) Brahmagupta (D) Samudragupta

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

SSC MTS 2014, Steno. 2010]

**Exp :** Samudragupta was called India's Napoleon because of his victories.

**18. The Gupta king who assumed the title of 'Vikramaditya' was-**

- (A) Skandagupta (B) Samudragupta  
(C) Chandragupta - II (D) Kumaragupta

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Chandragupta-II was one of the prominent Gupta emperor. He reigned between 380 AD - 415 AD. He was the first Gupta ruler who assumed the title of 'Vikramaditya' and 'Sakari'.

**19. A great astronomer and mathematician during the Gupta period was-**

- (A) Bhanugupta (B) Vagabhatta  
(C) Aryabhatta (D) Varahamihira

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Aryabhatta the great scientist and mathematician was the scholar at the court of Gupta ruler Chandragupta-II. His famous works are Aryabhatiya and the Arya-siddhanta.

**20. Which of the following Gupta kings stopped the Huns from invading India?**

- (A) Kumaragupta (B) Samudragupta  
(C) Skandgupta (D) Chandragupta

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** The Huns were the nomadic tribe of Centra Asia. They first invaded India (the Gupta empire under Skandgupta in 458 A.D.). Though he was able to defeat them but it led to great drain of gupta's wealth.

**21. The Gupta Saka was founded by-**

- (A) Chandra Gupta, the First  
(B) Chandra Gupta, the Second  
(C) Samudra Gupta (D) kumara Gupta

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

**Exp :** Gupta Era was situated in 319-320 AD by Chandragupta. The difference between Gupta Era ans Saka Era is 241 Years.

**22. In the Gupta period, the largest number of coins were issued in-**

- (A) Gold (B) Silver  
(C) Copper (D) Iron

**Ans. (A)** [SSC DEO 2008]

**Exp :** The largest number of Gold coins issued in Gupta Period.

**23. What was Chandragupta II also known as?**

- (A) Samudra Gupta (B) Skanda Gupta  
(C) Vikramaditya (D) Rama Gupta

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2010]

**Exp :** Chandra Gupta II also Known as Vikramaditya.

**24. Varahamihira is-**

- (A) An astronaut (B) A space shuttle  
(C) A power station (D) An ancient astronomer

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL 2011, 2012]

**Exp :** Varahamihira was an ancient Indian Philosopher, astronomer and mathematician of the court of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya). He wrote Pancha-siddhantika ('Five Treaties') - a compendium of Greek, Egyptian, Roman and Indian astronomy.

**25. The coins of which of the following reveal their love for music?**

- (A) Mauryas (B) Nandas  
(C) Guptas (D) Cholas

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp :** The Guptas minted gold coins in abundance also known as dinars. The coins were depicted with the images of rulers in various pose. Some coins depicted Samudragupta playing veena.

**26. Who among the following, propounded the theory of zero?**

- (A) Charak (B) Chanakya  
(C) Aryabhata (D) Varahamihira

**Ans. (C)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp :** The theory of zero propounded by the Aryabhata.

**27. Who was called Lichchavi Dauhitra?**

- (A) Chandragupta I (B) Skandagupta  
(C) Kumaragupta (D) Samudragupta

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2013]

**Exp :** Samudragupta in his Allahabad inscription is defined as "Lichchavi-dauhitra" which means son of daughter of Lichchavi. Chandragupta-I married Lichchavi's princess Kumara devi.

**28. Which one of the following coins was issued in silver during the Gupta period?**

- (A) Kakini (B) Nishka  
(C) Rupyaka (D) Dinar

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** The Gupta issued silver coins known as 'Rupyaka' derived from Sanskrit word 'Rupak' which means silver.

**29. Where was the Introductory capital of Harsha?**

- (A) Paryag (B) Kannoj  
(C) Thaneshwar (D) Mathura

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CPO 2012]

**Exp :** The Introductory capital of Harsha was Thaneshwar.

**30. Whose reign in Indian History was called the Golden Age of India?**

- (A) Mughal Empire (B) Maratha Empire  
(C) Gupta Empire (D) Maurya Empire

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp :** The reign of Gupta Empire (from 4th Century to 6th Century) was known as the Golden Age of India during this reign Indians made large achievements in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, science, philosophy and religion.

**31. When did the first Huna invasion take place?**

- (A) 358 AD (B) 458 AD  
(C) 558 AD (D) 658 AD

**Ans: (B)**

**Exp:** The Huns were the nomadic tribes of Mangolia. They first invaded India (Gupta empire under Skandgupta) in 458 AD.



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## Deccan Dynasties & Sangam Age

1. The first Indian ruler, who established the supremacy of Indian Navy in the Arabian Sea was:

- (A) Rajaraja I (B) Rajendra I  
(C) Rajadhiraja I (D) Kulottunga I

Ans. (A) [SSC CGL 1999]

**Exp :** Chola king Rajaraja I maintained a very large Navy. He captured Malabar Coast, Maldives and North Sri Lanka with his naval conquests.

2. In Tamil literature the glorious books 'Shilppadikaram and Manimekalai' are related to

- (A) Jainism (B) Buddhism  
(C) Hinduism (D) Christianity

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2002]

**Exp :** Manimekalai was written by the Buddhist poet Chithalai Chathanar in post-Sangam era. The book describes Dharma, as the most perfect religion. Silappadikaram is a great Tamil epic written by a Jain-poet prince Ilango Adigal.

3. How was Burma (now Myanmar) known to ancient Indians?

- (A) Malayamandalam (B) Yavadvipa  
(C) Suvarnabhumi (D) Suvarnadwipa

Ans. (C) [SSC CPO SI 2005]

**Exp :** The southeast Asian region mainly Burma, Thailand, Malaya Peninsula and Sumatra were referred as 'suvarnabhumi' (Land of Gold or Golden Land) in Ancient India.

4. Which dynasty succeeded the Chalukyas in the Western India?

- (A) Cholas (B) Kakatiyas  
(C) Pallavas (D) Rashtrakutas

Ans. (C) [SSC Statistical Investigators 2005]

**Exp :** Pallava King Narsimhavaraman-I invaded the Chalukya kingdom and defeated Pulakeshin-II (Chalukya Dynasty)

5. Name the capital of the Pallavas?

- (A) Kanchi (B) Vatapi  
(C) Trichurapalli (D) Mahabalipuram

Ans. (A) [SSC Sec. Officer (C. Audit) 2007]

**Exp :** Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu) was the capital of the Pallavas. It is also known as "the city of Thousand Temples."

6. Arabs were defeated in 738 A.D. by-

- (A) Pratiharas (B) Rashtrakutas  
(C) Pallavas (D) Chalukyas

Ans. (D) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2008]

**Exp :** Chalukya King Vikramaditya I defeated Arabs.

7. St. Thomas is said to have come to India to propagate Christianity during the reign of the

- (A) Cheras (B) Parthians  
(C) Pandyas (D) Cholas

Ans. (B) [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2008]

**Exp :** St. Thomas came to India in the reign of Parthians.

8. Harshvardhana was defeated by-

- (A) Prabhakaravardhana  
(B) Pulakesin II  
(C) Narshimvarman (D) Sasanka

Ans. (B) [SSC CGL 2010, Matric Level 2006]

**Exp :** In 618 AD Harshavardhana invaded Deccan which was then ruled of Pulakesin II (Chalukyan King of Vatapi). He defeated Harsha in the battle which was fought on the bank of Narmada and after his victory he assumed the title of 'Parameshwara'.

9. The Hoysala's capital was

- (A) Warangal (B) Devagiri  
(C) Dwarasamudra (D) Krishnagiri

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** Hoysala Dynasty was founded by Vishnu Vardhana. Hoysala Empire was an important South-Indian empire it ruled between 10th – 14th centuries. Initially its capital was bellur and later it was moved to Halebidu (Dwarasamudra).

10. Sangam Age is associated with the history of

- (A) Benaras (B) Allahabad  
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Khajuraho

Ans. (C) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** The Tamil Sangam was the association/assembly of scholars and poets. The Sangam age is called Golden Age of Tamil Literature

S.No.	Venue	Chairman
(i) Sangam (I)	Madurai	Agastya
(ii) Sangam (II)	Kapatpuram	Tolakapiyyam
(iii) Sangam (III)	Madurai	Nakkirar.

11. Beetapala and Dhiman, the two great artists that India had produced, belonged to the-

- (A) Pala Age (B) Gupta Age  
(C) Maurya Age (D) Pathan Age

Ans. (A) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Beetapala and Dhiman belonged to Pala Age

12. Which Chola king founded the city of Puhar?

- (A) Rajendra Chola (B) Ellara  
(C) Senguttavan (D) Karikala

Ans. (D) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Puhar is a town of Tamil Nadu. It is also known as Kaveripatnam. It was founded by Chola King Karikala. Puhar served as the capital of the early Chola kings.

**13. Chalukya king Pulakesin - II was defeated by-**

- (A) Mahendra Varman-I
- (B) Narasimha Varman-I
- (C) Parameswara Verman-I
- (D) Jatila Parantaka

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** Battle of Vatapi was fought between Chalukyas (Pulakesin II) and the Pallavas (under Narsimhavarman I). Pulakesin-II was defeated in this battle it marked the beginning of rule of Pallavas in Badami.

**14. The Rashtrakuta kingdom was founded by-**

- (A) Danti Durga (Danti Varman)
- (B) Amoghavarsh
- (C) Govinda III
- (D) Indra III

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** The Rashtrakuta dynasty was founded by king Danti Durga (Danti Varman). His capital was in Malkhet region in Karnataka. He reigned between (735-756 A.D)

**15. Which of the following option is matched?**

- (A) Ellora - Shakas
- (B) Mahabalipuram - Rashtrakuta
- (C) Meenakshi Temple - Pallavas
- (D) Khajuraho - Chandelas

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Write match is as follows

Ellora	-	Rashtrakutas
Mahabalipuram	-	Pallavas
Meenakshi	-	Pandyas & Nayaks
Khajuraho	-	Chandelas

**16. The most distinguished ruler of the Chalukyan dynasty was-**

- (A) Jayasimha II
- (B) Vikramaditya VI
- (C) Somesvara II
- (D) Pulakesin II

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp:** Pulakeshin II was the most prominent ruler of chalukya dynasty (vatapi) He reigned from 610 AD to 642 AD. He assumed the title of Parmeshwara. He defeated Harshvardhan on the bank of Narmada river.

**17. Which of the following was the capital of the Chola Kings?**

- (A) Kanchi
- (B) Tanjore
- (C) Madurai
- (D) Trichurapally

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Vijayalaya was the founder of Chola dynasty. He captured Tanjore in 850 AD. It became important center of South Indian art and architecture.

**18. The capital of Pallavas was-**

- (A) Arcot
- (B) Kanchi
- (C) Malkhed
- (D) Banacasi

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006, 2002]

**Exp :** The Pallava dynasty was founded by Pallava Simhavishnu during the late 6<sup>th</sup> century Kanchi (Kanchipuram). Tamil Nadu Served as their capital. Kanchipuram is also known as 'the religious capital of the south'.

**19. Which one of the following Chola Kings conquered Ceylon (Singhal) first?**

- (A) Aditya - I
- (B) Rajaraja - I
- (C) Rajendra Chola
- (D) Vijayalaya

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2008]

**Exp :** Rajaraja-I conquered Ceylon (Singhal) first. But Ceylon completely conquered by Rajendra Chola.

**20. Who was the Chola king who brought Ganga from North to South?**

- (A) Raja Raja Chola
- (B) Mahendra
- (C) Rajendra Chola
- (D) Parantaka

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2010]

**Exp :** Rajendra Chola defeated North Indian emperors and take the title "Gangakonda"

**21. The Chola kings were ruling over-**

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Andhra
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Bengal

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CHSL 2010]

**Exp:** The Chola dynasty (850-1279 A.D) was one of the longest ruling dynasties of south India with their capital at Tanjore (Tamil Nadu). It was founded by Vijayalaya.

**22. Coins made of metal first appeared in-**

- (A) Haerappan Civilisation
- (B) Later Vedic Age
- (C) Age of the Buddha
- (D) Age of the Mauryas

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2010]

**Exp :** The first Indian metal coins called Purans, Karshapans or Pana were punch marked, were minted in 6th century by the republic kingdoms (Mahajanpadas) Gandhara, Kuntala, Kuru, Panchala, Shakya, Surasena and Saurashtra.

**23. Mention the centre of the Roman trade during the Sangam Age-**

- (A) Madurai
- (B) Arikamedu
- (C) Poompuhar
- (D) Musiri

**Ans. (D)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp :** Greeks and Romans are referred as Yavanas in Sangam literature. There was a lot of export activity (Spices, Pearls, Medicinal Plants) From Tamil to Greece and Rome Musiri, Thondi, Puhar, Kumari, Konkai were the important Sea-ports.

**24. During the reign of which Pallava ruler began the long drawn struggle between the Pallavas and the Chalukyas?**

- (A) Mahendravarman I
- (B) Simhavishnu
- (C) Narasimhavarman I
- (D) Mahendravarman II

**Ans. (A)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp :** Mahendravarman I was a Pallava king during his reign began the long drawn out struggle between the Pallavas and the Chalukyas. He was defeated by Pulakesin II and a part of his Kingdom was occupied.



**25. From which modern State did the Alwar saints originate?**

- (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Kerala  
(C) Karnataka (D) Maharashtra

**Ans. (A)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp :** Alwar saints were the Tamil poet saints of Vaishnavite movement of South India.

**26. Pulakesin II was the greatest ruler of the-**

- (A) Cholas of Tamil Nadu  
(B) Chalukyas of Badami  
(C) Chalukyas Kalyani (D) Pallavas of Kanchi

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2013]

**Exp :** Pulakesin-II was the prominent ruler of Chalukya dynasty of Badami. He assumed the title of Chalukya Parameshwara.

**27. The Uttaramerur inscription provides information of the administration of the-**

- (A) Chalukyas (B) Satavahanas  
(C) Pallavas (D) Cholas

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2013]

**Exp:** Uttaramerur inscription provides information of the administration of Cholas. It describe a self-governance system.

**28. Match the following:**

- (A) Chalukyas – (i) Malakhet  
(B) Hoysalas – (ii) Vatapi  
(C) Rashtrakutas – (iii) Warangal  
(D) Kakatiyas – (iv) Dwarasamudra  
(A) (A) – (ii), (B) – (iv), (C) – (i), (D) – (iii),  
(B) (A) – (iv), (B) – (iii), (C) – (i), (D) – (ii),  
(C) (A) – (i), (B) – (ii), (C) – (iii), (D) – (iv),  
(D) (A) – (iii), (B) – (ii), (C) – (iv), (D) – (i),

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CAPFs SI and CISF ASI 2013]

<b>Exp:</b>	<b>Dynasty</b>	<b>Capital</b>
	– Chalukya	Vatapi
	– Hoysalas	Dwarasamudra
	– Rashtrakuta	Malakhet
	– Kakatiyas	Warangal

**29. Which one of the following inscriptions related to the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II?**

- (A) Maski (B) Hathigumpha  
(C) Aihole (D) Nasik

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2013]

**Exp :** The Aihole inscription were written by the court poet and minister Ravi Kirti of Chalukyan king Pulakesin-II. It tells about achievements of Pulakesin and his victory over Harshavardha. It is written in Sanskrit language using old Kannada script.

**30. Who was the contemporary South Indian ruler of Harshavardhana?**

- (A) Krishnadevaraya  
(B) Pulakeshin II

- (C) Mayuravarma  
(D) Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp :** Pulakesin II Chalukyan king of Badami was contemporary of Harshavardhana. They fought battle on the banks of river Narmada Pulakesin II defeated Harshavardhana and assumed the title 'Parmeshwara'.

**31. Ravikirti, a Jain, who composed the Aihole Prashast, was patronized by**

- (A) Pulakeshin I (B) Harsha  
(C) Pulakeshin II (D) Kharavela

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp :** Ravikirti, a Jain was Patronized by the Chalukyan King Pulakeshin II

**32. Which of the following was the early capital of the Rashtrakutas?**

- (A) Sopara (B) Ellora  
(C) Vatapi (D) Ajanta

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015]

**Exp:** The early capital of the Rashtrakutas was Ellora

**33. Which of the following is not true about Ajanta Caves?**

- (A) They are in Maharashtra  
(B) They are decorated with Buddhist Art  
(C) They depict the techniques used in Ancient India  
(D) They do not contain paintings of flora and fauna

**Ans.(C)** [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

**Exp :** Ajanta Caves does not depict the techniques used in Ancient India.

**34. What is the Mehrauli Pillar in the complex of Qutub Minar Primarily famous for?**

- (A) Proverbial height  
(B) Skilful stone cutting  
(C) Excellent quality steel  
(D) Statue of Buddha on top

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

**Exp :** Mehrauli Pillar is famous for Excellent quality steel. This pillar is located in the complex of Qutab Minar.

**35. Which script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions?**

- (A) Brahmi (B) Devanagiri  
(C) Gurmukhi (D) Sanskrit

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

**Exp :** Brahmi script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions.

**36. The capital of the Mauryan kingdom was located at-**

- (A) Pataliputra (B) Vaishali  
(C) Lumbini (D) Gaya

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL Tier-I 2016]

**Exp:** The capital of Mauryan kingdom was Pataliputra.

37. Where is the Brihadeshwar temple, built during the Chola period, located?

- (A) Mysore (B) Mahabalipuram  
(C) Thanjavur (D) Kanyakumari

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL Tier-I 2016)

Exp: Brihadeshwar temple is located Thanjavur. It is also known as Raja Rajeshwara temple.

38. The school of Indian art which is also known as the Greek-Roman-Buddhist art is the \_\_\_\_\_ school

- (A) Mauryan (B) Shunga  
(C) Gandhar (D) Gupta

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL Tier-I 2016)

Exp: Gandhar art flourished in Kushan dynasty.

39. Harsha moved his capital from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Thaneshwar, Kannauj  
(B) Delhi, Deogiri  
(C) Kamboj, Kannauj  
(D) Vallabhi, Delhi

Ans. (A) (SSC CGL Tier-I 2016)

Exp: Harsha moved his capital from thaneswar to kannauj and ruled with his sister Rajyashree.

40. Who were the patrons of Sangama Literature?

- (A) Nayakas (B) Chandellas  
(C) Pandyas (D) Solankis

Ans: (C) [SSC CGL 2016, CPO 2017]

Exp: Sangam Age (1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D.) is considered as the 'Golden age' of the Tamil Literature. The Tamil Sangam was an association of Tamil scholars and poets. The Sangam Literature flourished under the Pandyan Kingdom.

41. Who was the first ruler of Pala dynasty?

- (A) Gopala (B) Vivyanathan  
(C) Dharmapala (D) Bhaskaran

Ans. (A)

Exp: Gopala was the first ruler of pala dynasty (750-770) B.C) Pala dynasty ruled in Bihar and Bengal between 8th and 12th century.



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# Art & Culture, Books & Authors, Inscriptions & Edicts



## 1. Who established Mahabalipuram?

- (A) Pallava (B) Pandya  
(C) Chola (D) Chalukya

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2002, SO 2005]

**Exp :** Mahabalipuram was established by the Pallava. The Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram has been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The famous Rathas temple of Mahabalipuram was also built during Pallava dynasty.

## 2. Gandhara school of art came into existence in-

- (A) Hinayana sect (B) Mahayana sect  
(C) Vaishnava sect (D) Shaiva sect

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CPO 2003]

**Exp :** Mahayana sect believes in idol worship of Buddha and Bodhisattvas. Gandhara school of Art was established during Kushan era. It was the first to sculpturally represent the Buddha in human form as 'Man-God'.

## 3. Which rulers built the Ellora temples?

- (A) Chalukya (B) Sunga  
(C) Rashtrakuta (D) Pallava

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2003]

**Exp :** Rashtrakuta rulers built the Ellora Temples. The Kailash or Kailashnatha temple is one of the largest rock cut ancient Hindu temples located in Ellora (Maharashtra).

## 4. The subject matter of Ajanta Paintings pertains to-

- (A) Jainism (B) Buddhism  
(C) Vaishnavism (D) Shaivism

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2003]

**Exp :** Ajanta Paintings pertain to Buddhism.

## 5. The famous rock-cut temple of Kailash is at-

- (A) Ajanta (B) Badami  
(C) Mahabalipuram (D) Ellora

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CPO SI 2003]

**Exp :** Kailash Temple is the part of groups of Ellora caves, Aurangabad, Maharashtra. It symbolizes the abode of Lord Shiva-Mount Kailash.

## 6. Most of the Chola temples were dedicated to-

- (A) Ganesh (B) Shiva  
(C) Durga (D) Vishnu

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CPO SI 2006]

**Exp :** Most of the Chola Temples are dedicated to Lord Shiva. The Great living Chola Temples (Brihadesvara Temple, Temple of Gangaikonda Cholapuram and the Aripateswara Temple) were built by Cholas during 11th and 12th century are dedicated to Lord Shiva and were declared the part of UNESCO World Heritage site in 1987.

## 7. The caves and rock-cut temples at Ellora are-

- (A) Hindu and Buddhist (B) Buddhist and Jain  
(C) Hindu and Jain  
(D) Hindu, Buddhist and Jain

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2008]

**Exp :** The caves and rock-cut temples of Ellora belong to Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain.

## 8. The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram are a witness to the art patronised by the-

- (A) Pallavas (B) Pandyas  
(C) Cholas (D) Cheras

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2008]

**Exp :** The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram are a witness to the art Patronised by the Pallavas.

## 9. The paintings of Ajanta depict the stories of-

- (A) Ramayana (B) Mahabharata  
(C) Jataka (D) Panchatantra

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** Paintings of Ajanta depict the stories of 'Jataka' (Stories of birth of Buddha).

## 10. The famous Kailashnath Temple at Kanchi was built by-

- (A) Mahendravarman I (B) Narasimhavarman II  
(C) Nandivarman II (D) Dantivarman

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** The famous Kailashnath Temple at Kanchi was built by Narasimhavarman - I

## 11. Mahabalipuram is an important city that reveals the interest of arts of-

- (A) Pallavas (B) Cholas  
(C) Pandyas (D) Chalukyas

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** Mahabalipuram was the famous port city of Pallavas between 3rd -7th century. The city was given its name after the Pallava king Narsimhavarman-I who assumed the title of Mahamalla the city started to flourish as an important centre of Art and Culture.

## 12. Where is the Lingaraja Temple located?

- (A) Madurai (B) Tiruchendur  
(C) Bhubaneswar (D) Ujjain

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Lingaraja temple is the largest of all the temples in Bhubaneswar, the temple is dedicated to Lord Harihara combined form of Lord Harihara combined form of Lord Vishnu and Shiva and his consort Bhubaneshwari. It was built by Jayati Keshari in 11th century A.D.

**13. Which Rashtrakuta ruler built the famous Kailash temple of Siva at Ellora?**

- (A) Dantidurga (B) Amoghvarsha-I  
(C) Krishan-I (D) Vatsraja

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Kaliashnath Temple is the part of caves of Ellora (Aurangabad, Maharashtra). It was built by the Rashtrakuta King Krishna-I in the 8th century. It symbolizes the abode of Lord Shiva- Mount Kailash.

**14. Which museum houses the largest collection Kushan sculptures?**

- (A) Mathura Museum (B) Bombay Museum  
(C) Madras Museum (D) Delhi Museum

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** The Mathura Museum has a great collection of sculptures which belong to Mathura School of Art. Dating from 3rd century to 12th century. It has artifacts of the Gupta and Kushan Kingdoms as they were prominent in this region and the districts of Mathura.

**15. The Virupaksha Temple was built by the-**

- (A) Chalukyas (B) Pallavas  
(C) Kakatiyas (D) Satavahans

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** The Virupaksha Temple is located at Hampi Karnataka. It is also known as 'Shri-Lokeshwara- Maha-Sila - Prasada'. It was built by Lokamahadevi (the queen of Vikramaditya II) to commemorate Vikramaditya's victory over the Pallavas of Kanchipuram. It is the part of Group of Monuments at Hampi (UNESCO World Heritage Site).

**16. Taxila was a famous site of-**

- (A) Early Vedic art (B) Mauryan art  
(C) Gandhara art (D) Gupta art

**Ans.(C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** Taxila was a famous site of Gandhara art.

**17. The art style which combines Indian and Greek features is called-**

- (A) Sikhara (B) Verna  
(C) Nagara (D) Gandhara

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** Gandhara School of Art was established during the Kushan era under the reign of Kanishka. It was the first to sculpturally represent the Buddha in human form Man-God. The art style the Gandhara School was the combination of Indian and Greek features. It is also known as Greek-Roman School of Art.

**18. Greek-Roman Art has found a place in-**

- (A) Ellora (B) Gandhara  
(C) Kalinga (D) Bhuddhist Art.

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** Gandhara school of art is also known as the Greek-Roman school of Art. The depiction of Buddha as Man-God influenced from Greek Mythology. Tritons, Garlands and Vine Scrolls use was inspired from Classical Roman Art.

**19. The Ajanta Paintings belong to the-**

- (A) Harappan period (B) Mauryan period  
(C) Buddhist period (D) Gupta period

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** The Ajanta caves are situated in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. Ajanta Paintings were built during two distinct period - Satavahana Period (these paintings belong to Hinayana sect). Vakataka - Gupta period (these belong to Mahayana sect).

**20. The paintings in the Ajanta and Ellora caves are indicative of development of art under the-**

- (A) Rashtrakutas (B) Pallavas  
(C) Pandyas (D) Challukyas

**Ans.(D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** The Paintings in Ajanta and Ellora Caves developed Under the Chalukyas.

**21. Who built Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore?**

- (A) Aditya Chola (B) Raja Raj Chola  
(C) Rajendra Chola (D) Karikala Chola

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore was built by Chola King Raja Raj Chola. This temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is also known as Raja Rajeswara Temple and Peruvudayar temple. This temple is a part of the UNESCO world Heritage site known as the "Great Living Chola Temples".

**22. Most of the Chola temples were dedicated to-**

- (A) Vishnu (B) Shiva  
(C) Brahma (D) Durga

**Ans. (B)** [SSC DEO 2008]

**Exp :** Most of the chola temples were dedicated to shiva.

**23. Which inscription mentions about the village administration under the Cholas?**

- (A) Junagarh (B) Uttaramerur  
(C) Aihole (D) Nasik

**Ans.(B)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp :** Uttaramerur is a town in Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu). Uttaramerur inscription dates back to 920 AD during the reign of Prantaka Chola. It describes the functioning of village assembly 1000 years ago. The village had refined electoral system and written constitution.

**24. How many spokes are there in the Dharma Chakra of the National flag?**

- (A) 22 (B) 18  
(C) 24 (D) 14

**Ans. (C)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp :** The Dharma Chakra of the National flag is the wheel of the law of Dharma, Truth and Virtue. It has 24 spokes which denotes motion.

**25. Which one of the following inscriptions related to the Chalukya king, Pulakesin II?**

- (A) Maski (B) Hathigumpha  
(C) Aihole (D) Nasik

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2013]



**Exp :** The Aihole inscription were written by the court poet and minister Ravi Kirti of Chalukyan king Pulakesin-II. It tells about achievements of Pulakesin and his victory over Harshavardha. It is written in Sanskrit language using old Kannada script.

**26. Which of the following does not have a Stupa?**

- (A) Ranchi (B) Sanchi  
(C) Barhut (D) Dhamek

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** Sanchi Stupa - (Madhya Pradesh) oldest stone structure of India. Barhut Stupa - Madhya Pradesh its railings are the earliest railings to have survived. Dhamekh Stupa - Sarnath (U.P.) it is where Buddha preached the Dharmachakrapravartana for the first time.

**27. Which one of the following was the book written by Amoghvarsha the Rashtrakuta King?**

- (A) Adipurana (B) Ganitasara Samgraha  
(C) Saktayana (D) Kavirajamarg

**Ans.(D)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** Amoghvarsha - The Rashtrakuta king written the book Kavirajamarg. He was a Scholar of Kannad language.

**28. The land measures of the Second Pandyan Empire was mentioned in-**

- (A) Thalavaipuram Copper Plates  
(B) Uttirameru Inscription  
(C) Kudumiyammalai Inscription  
(D) Kasadudi Copper Plates

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** The land measures of second Pandyan Empire was mentioned in Thalavaipuram Copper plates which date back to 1018 and 1054 AD. It also mentions about Tsunami.

**29. Who built the famous Vaikunta Perumal temple at Kanchipuram?**

- (A) Narasiman Verman II  
(B) Parmeshvara Verman II  
(C) Nandi Verman II (D) Aparajita Verman

**Ans.(C)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp :** Vaikunta Perumal temple located at Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu was built by Pallava king. It is devoted to lord Vishnu (Vaikuntanathan).

**30. Who was the author of Telugu Work Amuktamalyada?**

- (A) Harihara (B) Devaraya  
(C) Krishnadevaraya (D) Bukka

**Ans.(C)** [SSC Constable (G(D) 2015]

**Exp :** Krishnadevaraya the great emperor of Vijaynagar Kingdom wrote 'Amuktamalyada'. (One who means or gives away garlands). It is an epic poem dedicated to Lord Vishnu (Vinkateswara).

**31. Who composed the Allahabad Pillar inscription?**

- (A) Harisena (B) Mahasena  
(C) Veerasena (D) Vishnusena

**Ans.(A)** [SSC CHSL 2015]

**Exp :** Allahabad pillar Inscription (Prayag Prashasti) was composed by Harisena the court poet of Samudragupta. It was written in Sanskrit with champu Kavya style.

**32. What was Hampi known for?**

- (A) It was the capital of Golconda  
(B) It had the largest stable in medieval India  
(C) It had the translation of the Indian epics to Persian  
(D) It was the capital of Vijayanagar

**Ans. (D)** [SSC MTS 2017]

**Exp :** Modern Hampi (Karnataka) was the Capital of Vijaynagar Dynasty. It is situated on the South bank of River Tungabhadra.

**33. The famous Jain centre in South India is situated at—**

- (A) Rameshvaram (B) Kanchi  
(C) Madurai (D) Shravanbelgola

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** Shravanbelgola in Karnataka is a famous Jain centre in South India. It houses 57ft high 'Gommateshwara statue' of Jain God 'Bahubali'. It also houses many Jain temples.

**34. In India, Ancient Iron Age is attached with-**

- (A) Gray pottery  
(B) Black and Red Pottery  
(C) Ocher Coloured Pottery  
(D) Northern Black Polish Pottery

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CHSL 2008]

**Exp :** The painted gray ware (PGW) culture was an important from ancient iron age culture of genetic planes in India - Mathura was the largest PGW site.

**35. The Religious lessons of 'Jews' are called-**

- (A) Gnome Collection (Sukti Sangraha)  
(B) Musa Sanhita (Torah)  
(C) Tripitaka (D) Tend Alesta

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp :** Torah (Musa Sanhita) are the religions lessons (teachings) of Jews.

**36. Mahabhasya was written by -**

- (A) Gargi (B) Manu  
(C) Bana (D) Patanjali

**Ans. (D)** [SSC FCI 2012]

**Exp :** Mahabhasya was written by Patanjali it is a commentary on Panini's Ashtadyayi.

**37. What was the suitable language for source material in Ancient Times?**

- (A) Sanskrit (B) Pali  
(C) Brahmi (D) Kharoshthi

**Ans.(A)** [SSC CPO 2016]

**Exp:** Sanskrit was the suitable language for source material in ancient times.

**38. Which one of the following famous ruler is called as 'Father of Inscriptions'?**

- (A) Samudra Gupta

- (B) Chandragupta Maurya  
(C) Ashoka (D) Kanishka

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp :** Samudra Gupta is known as father of Inscriptions.

**39. Match the following literary work with their writers-**

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a. Kavirajmarga     | 1. Mahaviracharya |
| b. Aadipurana       | 2. Sankatyayan    |
| c. Gaditsarasmgriha | 3. Amoghvarsh     |
| d. Amaghvirthi      | 4. Jinsen         |

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

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CPO Exam, 2012]

Literary	WorkWriter
Kavirajamarga	Amaghvarsh
Aadipurana	Jinsena
Gadhitsarasmgriha	Mahaviracharya
Amaghvirthi	Sankayayan

**40. Where is the longest corridor of the temple?**

- (A) Shreerangam (B) Madurai  
(C) Tiruchendur (D) Rameshwaram

**Ans.(D)** [SSC CHSL 2005]

**Exp :** Rameshwaram temple has the longest Corridor. This temple is dedicated to Shiva.

**41. Who constructed the Khajuraho temples?**

- (A) Halkar (B) Sindhiya  
(C) Bundela Rajput (D) Chandel Rajput

**Ans.(D)** [SSC CGL 2001]

**Exp :** Khajuraho temples were built by the Chandela Rajput between A.D 900 and 1130 A.D. These temples are place of Hindu and Jain worship and it is a UNESCO world Heritage Site.

**42. Who established the four monasteries Sringeri, Badrinath, Dwarka & Puri?**

- (A) Ramanuj (B) Ashoka  
(C) Shankaracharya (D) Madhav Vidhyaranya

**Ans.(C)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp :** Shankaracharya established the four monasteries Sringeri, Badrinath, Dwarka and Puri.

**43. Name the Muslim Invader who destroyed Nalanda University?**

- (A) Allaudin Khilji  
(B) Muhammad Bin Tuglaq  
(C) Muhammad Bin Bakhtiyar  
(D) Muhammad Bin Qasim

**Ans.(C)** [SSC CGL (T-I) 2011]

**Exp :** Muhammad bin Bakhtiyar Khilji was the military general of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak. He burned Nalanda University and Vikramshila University in 1193.

**44. Ramcharitmanas is an epic poem written in which language ?**

- (A) Santali (B) Munda  
(C) Awadhi (D) Sanskrit

**Ans:(C)**

**Exp :** Ramcharitmanas was written by Goswami Tulsidas in 16th century. It is written in Awadhi, which is an Indo-Aryan Language.

**45. Oil paint was first used for Buddhist paintings by Indian and Chinese painters in western sometime between the fifth and tenth centuries**

- (A) Iraq (B) Afghanistan  
(C) Pakistan (D) India

**Ans:(B)**

**Exp :** Buddhist painting in Bamiyan Caves in Western Afghanistan are the world's oldest known oil Paintings.

**46. Who was the first Indian astronomer to calculate the time taken by earth to orbit the sun?**

- (A) Aryabhatta (B) Ved Bhatnagara  
(C) Bhaskaracharya (D) Bishu devtamapi

**Ans:(C)**

**Exp :** Bhaskaracharya was an Indian astronomer and mathematician he was born in Bijapur (Karnataka). In his treatise 'Surya Sidhanta' he Calculated the time taken by the Earth to orbit the sun upto nine decimal places. He wrote his famous treatise 'siddhanta shiromaini' in 1150 AD.

**47. \_\_\_\_\_ comprises the archaeological remains of a monastic and scholastic institution.**

- (A) Nalanda (B) Rani ki vav  
(C) Hill Forts of Rajasthan  
(D) Fatehpur Sikri

**Ans. (A)**

**Exp :** Nalanda was the ancient Mahavihara in Magadha (Present-day Bihar) Nalanda University was established during the reign of Kumaragupta emperor of Gupta dynasty. Nalanda Mahavihara was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2016.

**48. Odisha's World famous Konark Sun Temple was buit by-**

- (A) Krishnadev Rai (B) Ashoka  
(C) Chandragupta (D) Narasimhadeva

**Ans. (D)**

**Exp :** Konark Sun Temple was built by King Narsimha deva of Eastern Ganga Dynasty. It is situated at Konark, Orissa. It is a part of UNESCO world Heritage site.

**49. Which is representative of Dravida style of temple architecture ?**

- (A) Viman (B) Shikhara  
(C) Mandapa (D) Gopuram

**Ans. (A)**

**Exp :** Vimana (a tower above Garbagriha) is like a stepped pyramid, is representative of Dravida style of Temple Architecture. Best example Dravidian architecture is Brihadeshwara Temple at Thanjavur.

**50. What is the popular name of Monolithic rock shrines at Mahabalipuram?**

- (A) Rathas (B) Prasadas  
(C) Mathika (D) Gandhakuti

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** Monolith temples of Mahabalipuram built during the Pallavas Kingdom, are also known as 'Rathas', because the huge rocks are cut out in the shape of temple chariots. The five main Rathas are Dharmaraja Ratha, Bhima Ratha, Arjuna Ratha, Draupati Ratha and Sahdeva Ratha.

These Monolith temples are the part of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

**51. Chalukya temples (Jain temples) at Dilwara are situated in**

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Uttar Pradesh  
(C) Rajasthan (D) Haryana

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** Dilwara Temples are situated near Mount Abu, Rajasthan. These were built between 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Dilwara temple complex consists of five Jain temples. The temples are known for its most beautiful carvings in marble.

**52. Vikram Shila University was founded by**

- (A) Chandra Gupta Maurya  
(B) Kanishka  
(C) Dharmapala (D) Pulakesin II

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** The Vikramshila University was founded by King Dharmapala of Pala Dynasty. It was destroyed during an attack by Bhaktiyar Dynasty of Delhi Sultanate.

**53. Who is the author of Meghadoot?**

- (A) Shundraka (B) Vishakhadatta  
(C) Kalidasa (D) Chanakya

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** Meghadoota (Cloud Messenger) is a lyrical love poem written by Kalidasa. It consists of around 115 verses. Kalidasa was contemporary of King Chandragupta II of Gupta dynasty.

**54. Gandhara Art is the combination of**

- (A) Indo Roman (B) Indo Greek  
(C) Indo Islamic (D) Indo China

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** Gandhara School of Art was established during the era of The Kushanas under the reign of emperor Kanishka. Gandhara School was the first to represent the Buddha in human form. Gandharan Sculptures were greatly influenced by Greek Art. The Gandhara School of Art was patronised by both Shakas and Kushanas.

**55. What is the Mehrauli Pillar in the complex of Qutub Minar primarily famous for?**

- (A) Proverbial height (B) Skilful stone cutting  
(C) Excellent quality steel  
(D) Statue of Buddha on top

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** The Iron Pillar (originally established in 402 AD) was moved from Vishnu Temple at Udayagiri to Qutub Complex by Emperor Iltutmish in year 1233AD. It is made by forge welding with 98% wrought Iron. It is coated with a thin layer of 'Misaite' a compound of iron, Oxygen and hydrogen which has prevented rusting of iron.

**56. Which script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions?**

- (A) Brahmi (B) Devanagiri  
(C) Gurmukhi (D) Sanskrit

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** Most of the Ashoka's inscription are written in Magadhi language using Brahmi Script.

**57. During the reign of which dynasty was the Great Wall of China constructed?**

- (A) Sung (B) Tang  
(C) Han (D) China

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** The Great Wall of China was built during the reign of the China (Qin) Dynasty. It was built to prevent attacks from nomads of Barbarian Civilization into the Empire of China.

**58. Where is the Brihadeshwar temple built during the Chola period located?**

- (A) Mysore (B) Mahabalipuram  
(C) Tanjavur (D) Kanyakumari

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** Brihadeshwara Temple was built by Raja Raja Chola I of Chola dynasty at Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu. It is also known as Raja Rajeshwara Temple. It is the part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site.

**59. Who among the following was the first grammarian of the Sanskrit language?**

- (A) Kalhana (B) Maitreyi  
(C) Kalidasa (D) Panini

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** Panini was the first grammarian of the Sanskrit language. His famous work Ashtadhyayi has 400 sutras containing rules of phonetics and grammar.

**60. What is 'Patriarchic Society'?**

- (A) System that values women more than men  
(B) System that values men more than women  
(C) System that values both men and women equally  
(D) System that values elders

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp :** Patriarchic Society is a system where the values and importance of men are more than women e.g - Vedic age, the society of Vedic age was Patriarchic

**61. Which of the following civilization is famous for its city/town planning?**

- (A) Indus Valley Civilization  
(B) Mesopotamian Civilization  
(C) Persian Civilization  
(D) Egyptian Civilization

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp :** Indus Valley civilization was famous for its town planning, the roads were wide and cut each other at 90°

**62. In Indus Valley Civilization, Kalibangan is famous for which of the following?**

- (A) Rock cut architecture
- (B) Sea port
- (C) Cotton cultivation
- (D) Pottery

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp :** Kalibangan is a famous site of Indus Valley Civilization in Rajasthan. It is famous for pottery, black bangles. It was a Industrial site the sign of ploughed field, fire altar and couple buried are founded.

**63. All souls day is a \_\_\_\_\_ festival.**

- (A) Buddhism
- (B) Jainism
- (C) Christian
- (D) Muslim

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp :** All souls day is a festival of Christians, it is also called Day of Remembrance and Commemoration of the faithful departed.

**64. Which of the following Vedas is not a part of Vedatrayi?**

- (A) Rig Veda
- (B) Yajur Veda
- (C) Sama Veda
- (D) Atharva Veda

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp :** Atharva Veda is not a part of Vedatrayi.

**65. Magical charms and spells are given in which of the following Vedas?**

- (A) Rig Veda
- (B) Sama Veda
- (C) Yajurveda Veda
- (D) Atharva Veda

**Ans : (D)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp :** Atharva Veda Consists magicals charms and spells. It is not a part of Vedatrayi (The other three Vedas are combinally called Vedatrayi).

**66. In Indus Valley Civilization, Dholavira is famous for which of the following?**

- (A) Rock cut architecture
- (B) Sea port
- (C) Water Conservation
- (D) Pottery

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp :** Dholavira is a famous site of Indus Valley Civilization excavated by R.S. Bist in Kutch district of Gujarat on the bank of river Luni. It is famous for water conservation.

**67. The Vijaynagar ruler Krishna Dev Raya's work 'Amuktamalayada' was written in which language?**

- (A) Tamil
- (B) Malayalam
- (C) Kanada
- (D) Telugu

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp:** Krishna Dev Raya was a great ruler of Tuluva dynasty of Vijaynagar Empire. He wrote famous book Amuktamalayada in Telugu language. He earned the title of 'Kanvada Rajya Rama Ramana, Andhra bhoj'.

**68. Idol of dancing girl (Bronze) is found in which of the following civilization?**

- (A) Mesopotamian Civilization
- (B) Indus Valley Civilization
- (C) Persian Civilization
- (D) Egyptian Civilization

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp :** In Indus Valley Civilization Mohanjodaro.

**69. Shatughai (Indus Valley Civilization site) is in which country?**

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Afghanistan
- (D) Tibet

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp :** Shahtughai is a site of Indus Valley civilization in Afghanistan.

**70. Which among the following metal was not found in Harappan civilization?**

- (A) Gold
- (B) Copper
- (C) Silver
- (D) Iron

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp :** Iron was not found in Harappan civilization or Indus valley civilization.

**71. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions \_\_\_\_\_ was known as the land donated to Jain institutions?**

- (A) Vellanvagai
- (B) Brahmadeya
- (C) Shalabhoga
- (D) Pallichchhandam

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp:** The land donated to the Jain Institutions by Chola mentioned in Inscription is Known as Pallichchhandam.

**72. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions \_\_\_\_\_ was known as the land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors?**

- (A) Vellanvagai
- (B) Brahmadeya
- (C) Shalabhoga
- (D) Devadana

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Vellanvagai are the lands of non-Brahmana Peasant proprietors mentioned in the Chola Inscriptions.

**73. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions \_\_\_\_\_ was known as the land gifted to Brahmanas?**

- (A) Vellanvagai
- (B) Brahmadeya
- (C) Shalabhoga
- (D) Devadana

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** The land gifted to Brahmanas was known as Brahmadeya in Chola's period.

**74. According to the categories of land mentioned in the Chola inscriptions \_\_\_\_\_ was known as the land gifted to temples?**

- (A) Vellanvagai
- (B) Brahmadeya
- (C) Shalabhoga
- (D) Devadana

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Devadana was the land gifted to temples and mentioned in the Chola Inscriptions.



**75. In which city of India is Dhamek Stupa located?**

- (A) Pune (B) Delhi  
(C) Varanasi (D) Hyderabad

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Dhamek Stupa is located in Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh).

**76. Who wrote 'Nyaya Sutra'?**

- (A) Vyasa (B) Gautam  
(C) Kapila (D) Charaka

**Ans: (B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** "Nyaya sutra" was written by Gautam.

**77. Which queen of the Kakatiya dynasty ruled over Warangal, part of modern Andhra Pradesh?**

- (A) Rudramadevi (B) Ahilyadevi  
(C) Bhagwati (D) Bhanumati

**Ans: (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Rudramadevi ruled Warangal (Andhra Pradesh). She belonged to Kakatiya dynasty.

**78. Match the following.**

**Column- I**

**Column- II**

- |                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Brihadeswara Temple   | a. Odisha     |
| 2. Dilwara Temple        | b. Tamil Nadu |
| 3. Lingraja Temple       | c. Karnataka  |
| 4. Hampi Group Monuments | d. Rajasthan  |

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

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :**

Brihadeswara Temple	-	Tamil Nadu
Dilwara Temple	-	Rajasthan

Lingraja Temple - Odisha

Hampi Group monuments - Karnataka

**79. Which emperor wrote the play 'Nagananda' in Sanskrit language?**

- (A) Prabhakara vardhana  
(B) Harshavardhana  
(C) Chandragupta II  
(D) Bindusara

**Ans: (B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Harshavardhana was the great scholar of Sanskrit and he wrote the play "Nagananda".

**80. Taxila University was located between which two rivers?**

- (A) Indus and Jhelum  
(B) Jhelum and Ravi  
(C) Beas and Indus  
(D) Satluj and Indus

**Ans: (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Taxila university was located between the Indus and Jhelum. Chanakya was related to this university and it became the great center of learning of Buddhism.

**81. Who is the most prominent god of 'Rig Veda'?**

- (A) Indra (B) Agni  
(C) Pashupati (D) Vishnu

**Ans: (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** The most prominent God of Rigveda is Indra. He is also known as destroyer of forts (Purander).

**82. The queen with the title Didda ruled over which part of India between 980 - 1003?**

- (A) Avadh (B) Kashmir  
(C) Sindh (D) Bengal

**Ans: (B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Queen Didda was the ruler of Kashmir of Lohara dynasty.



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# Ghulam Dynasty

1. The battle that led to the foundation of Muslim power in India was-

- (A) The first battle of Tarain
- (B) The second battle of Tarain
- (C) The first battle of Panipat
- (D) The second battle of Panipat

**Ans.(B)** [SSC CPO SI 2004]

**Exp :** The second battle of Tarain was fought near Thanesar (Haryana) in 1192 A.D., between the Rajput Army under Prithviraj Chauhan and the army of Muhammad Ghori. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Ghori in this battle and this paved the way of Muslim Rule in India.

2. 'Lakh Baksh' was a title given to ruler-

- (A) Iltutmish
- (B) Balban
- (C) Raziya
- (D) Qutb-din-Aibak

**Ans.(D)** [SSC Sec. officer 2005]

**Exp :** Qutb-din-Aibak was given the title of 'Lakh Baksh' (the donator of hundreds of thousands) because he used to donate large sums of money in charity.

3. The Muslim adventurer who destroyed the Nalanda University was-

- (A) Alla-ud-din Khilji
- (B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (C) Muhammad-bin-Bhaktiyar
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Quasim

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2011]

**Exp :** Muhammad-bin-Bhaktiyar was the military general of Qutb-din-Aibak. He destroyed the Vikramshila and Nalanda University.

4. The first muslim woman who ruled Northern India was-

- (A) Razia Sultana
- (B) Mumtaz
- (C) Nurjahan
- (D) None of the above

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** Razia Sultana was the first and the last woman to rule Delhi Sultanate. (1236-1240) She was the daughter of Emperor Iltutmish of Slave dynasty.

5. Who among the following Tomar rulers, is credited with founding the city of Delhi?

- (A) Anangpal
- (B) Vajrata
- (C) Rudrane
- (D) Devraja

**Ans.(A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Chandravanshi Rajput Ruler Anangpal Tomar Founded the city of Delhi. He founded the fortified city of Lal kot in 736 A.D. It was the first city of Delhi.

6. Who defeated whom in the second Battle of Tarain (AD 1192)?

- (A) Prithviraj defeated Muhammad Ghori
- (B) Mahmud Ghazni defeated Prithviraj
- (C) Prithviraj defeated Mahmud Ghazni
- (D) Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** In the second Battle of Tarain (1192 AD) Rajput ruler Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Muhammad Ghori.

7. The Delhi Sultan who fell to his death while playing polo was-

- (A) Qutb-din-Aibak
- (B) Alauddin Khilji
- (C) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- (D) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

**Ans.(A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002, SSC CGL 2016 & CHSL 2014]

**Exp :** Qutb-din-Aibak was the founder of Slave dynasty and the first ruler to rule Delhi Sultanate. His reign lasted between 1206-1210. He died while playing chaugan (Polo).

8. To take care of the conquered lands, Muhammad Ghori left behind his trusted General-

- (A) Nasiruddin
- (B) Iltutmish
- (C) Qutub-din-Aibak
- (D) Malik Kafur

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Victory of Muhammad Ghori in second Battle of Tarain laid the foundation of Muslim Rule in India. After his death, his most able military General founded the slave dynasty of Delhi Sultanate.

9. Razia Sultan, the first woman to sit on the throne of Delhi, was the daughter of which Sultan

- (A) Mohammed Ghori
- (B) Mohammed of Ghori
- (C) Iltutmish
- (D) Alauddin Khilji

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Same as the explanation of Q 4.

10. Which battle did open the Delhi area to Muhammad Ghori?

- (A) First Battle of Tarain
- (B) Second Battle of Tarain
- (C) Battle of Khanwa
- (D) First Battle of Panipat

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2010]

**Exp :** In second Battle of Tarain, 1192. Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan. This battle paved the way of establishment of Delhi Sultanate.

**11. Iltutmish established a centre of learning at:**

- (A) Multan (B) Calcutta  
(C) Alwar (D) Delhi

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp :** Iltutmish was the prominent ruler of slave dynasty of Delhi Sultanate. During his reign Delhi became an important centre of learning and culture in the East.

**12. Before assuming the office of the Sultan of Delhi Balban was the Prime Minister of Sultan**

- (A) Nasir-ud-din (B) Qutb-din-Aibak  
(C) Bahram Shah (D) Aram Shah

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp :** Balban was the Prime Minister of (1246-66) Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahumud and also the member of Noble forties.

**13. Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Muhammad Gauri in the battle of**

- (A) Tarain in 1191 A.D.  
(B) Tarain in 1192 A.D.  
(C) Chandawar in 1193 A.D.  
(D) Ranthambor in 1195 A.D.

**Ans. (B)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp :** Explained above (question No. 1)

**14. The first Sultan who requested and obtained letters of investiture from the Caliph (Khalifa) was**

- (A) Iltutmish (B) Balban  
(C) Firoz Tughlaq (D) Alauddin Khilji

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2010, SI, ASI 2013]

**Exp :** In 1229, Sultan Iltutmish received the letter of investiture (manshur) from the Abbasid Caliph at Baghdad.

**15. The Saviour of the Delhi Sultanate was-**

- (A) Qut-din-Aibak (B) Minas-us-Siraj  
(C) Iltutmish (D) Ghiyas-ud-din Balban

**Ans. (D)** [SSC MTS 2014]

**Exp :** Due to the incompetence of Emperor Iltutmish the emperor of Delhi sultanate was on the verge of disintegration and was subjected to foreign invasion. He introduced many administrative reforms and re-arranged the armed forces and built fortresses in north-west provinces this is why he is called 'the saviour of Delhi Sultanate'

**16. When the rule of the Delhi sultanate began?**

- (A) 1106 A.D (B) 1206 A.D  
(C) 1306 A.D (D) 1406 A.D

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp :** The rule of the Delhi sultanate began from 1206 to 1526.

**17. The first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declare Delhi as the capital of his empire was :**

- (A) Iltutmish (B) Aram Shah  
(C) Qutbuddin Albak (D) Balban

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 16.08.2015 (IInd sitting) TF no. 2176783]

**Exp :** Sultan Iltutmish was the first to issue regular currency. He introduced silver tanka and copper jittal. He was the first to declare Delhi as the capital of his empire.

**28. Which of the Delhi sultans pursued the policy of blood and iron?**

- (A) Alauddin Khilji (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq  
(C) Balban (D) Iltutmish

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Balban the ninth ruler of slave dynasty of the Delhi sultanate pursued the policy of Blood and Iron. i.e to be ruthless and harsh to the enemies

**19. The silver coin tanka was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Qutubuddin Aibak (B) Iltutmish  
(C) Balban (D) Bairam Khan

**Ans: (B)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp:** Shamsuddin Iltutmish of Slave Dynasty introduced the silver coin (Tanka) and the copper coin (jittal).

**20. The battle of Tarain was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Mahmud Gaznabi (B) Muhammad Ghori  
(C) Babar (D) Humayun

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp :** First Battle of Tarain (Thaneswar) was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghori in 1191. In this Battle Prithviraj Chauhan was victorious. In second Battle of Tarain (1192) Muhammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan. It marked the beginning of the Muslim Rule in India.



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## Khilji Dynasty

1. The capital of the Yadava rulers was:

- (A) Dwarasamudra
- (B) Warangal
- (C) Kalyani
- (D) Devagiri

**Ans.(D)** [SSC CGL 1999]

**Exp:** The Yadava dynasty ruled between (850-1334) with their capital at Devagiri (Present day Daulatabad, Maharashtra).

2. The 'Kirti Stambha' (Tower of Victory) at Chittor was built by-

- (A) Rana Pratap
- (B) Rana Kumbha
- (C) Rana Sanga
- (D) Bappa Raval

**Ans.(B)** [SSC CGL 2002]

**Exp:** Kirti Stambh (Chittorgarh, Rajasthan) was built by Rana Kumbha to commemorate his victory against Mahmud Khilji of Malwa.

3. The Delhi General who successfully advanced up to Madurai was-

- (A) Khizr Khan
- (B) Muhammad Ghori
- (C) Malik Kafur
- (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2005]

**Exp :** Malik Kafur was the slave general of the sultan Alauddin Khilji. He won for him the deccan Territory of Devagiri, Madurai, Warangal and Dwarasamudra.

4. The famous Kohinoor diamond was produced from one of the mines in-

- (A) Orissa
- (B) Chota Nagpur
- (C) Bijapur
- (D) Golconda

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2006]

**Exp :** Kohinoor (Mountain of Light) was found at Guntur, Andhra Pradesh from the mines of Golconda.

5. The Khilji Sultans of Delhi were-

- (A) Mongols
- (B) Afghans
- (C) Turks
- (D) A Jat tribe

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2008]

**Exp :** The 'Khilji' dynasty was founded by Jalaluddin Khilji. The Khilji dynasty was second to rule Delhi Sultanate. Khilji dynasty was the muslim dynasty of Turkey.

6. Who is regarded as the second Alexander?

- (A) Jalaluddin Khilji
- (B) Mubarak Khilji
- (C) Khusru Khan
- (D) Alauddin Khilji

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL 2012]

**Exp :** Alauddin Khilji regarded as the second Alexander.

7. The Market Regulation system was introduced by-

- (A) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
- (B) Iltutmish
- (C) Alauddin Khilji
- (D) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq

**Ans.(C)** [SSC CHSL 2013]

**Exp :** Alauddin Khilji introduced Market Regulation system to maintain the large Army on low salary.



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# Tughlaq Dynasty

## 1. Where did the traveller Ibn Batuta come from?

- (A) Morocco (B) Persia  
(C) Turkey (D) Central Asia

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax & Central Excise 2006)]

**Exp:** Ibn Batuta was a Muslim Moroccan traveller. He came to India during the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq, he wrote the book "*Rihla*."

## 2. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was proficient in-

- (A) Art (B) Music  
(C) Calligraphy (D) Philosophy

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2004]

**Exp :** Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was the Turkish Sultan of Delhi. He was known as a 'MAN of knowledge' as he had a great interest in different subjects like, philosophy, mathematics, religion and poetry.

## 3. Ibn Batuta visited India during the reign of

- (A) Iltutmish (B) Ala-ud-din Khilji  
(C) Muhammad bin Tughlaq  
(D) Balban

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax & Central Excise) 2008]

**Exp :** Ibn-Batuta was a famous Moroccan traveller he visited India during the reign of Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.

## 4. Which Sultan of Delhi established an employment bureau, a charity bureau and a charitable hospital?

- (A) Firoz Tughlaq (B) Mohammad Tughlaq  
(C) Alauddin Khilji (D) Balban

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Firoz Shah Tughlaq established an employment bureau, a charity bureau and a charitable hospital.

## 5. Who among the following Sultans of Delhi has been described by the historians as the 'mixture of opposites'?

- (A) Balban  
(B) Alauddin Khilji  
(C) Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq  
(D) Ibrahim Lodi

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** Historians describe Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq as the 'mixture' of opposites, because:

- He was very learned man but not much of a statesman
- He was humble and arrogant at the same time.
- He was ambitious but a poor plan executor

## 6. Who issued a token currency in copper coins between AD 1329 and 1330?

- (A) Alauddin Khilji (B) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq  
(C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq  
(D) Feroz Tughlaq

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp:** Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq introduced token currency of copper in 14th century by demonetising silver and gold coins.

## 7. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq was a failure because-

- (A) He was mad.  
(B) He was not a practical states man.  
(C) He transferred the capital  
(D) He waged war with China.

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp :** Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq-the Sultan of Delhi Sulatnate, though being a learned man he was over ambitious and experimental, he was not practical though all his experiments were fail.

## 8. Presently Daulatabad where Muhammad-bin Tughlaq had transferred the capital from Delhi is situated near-

- (A) Mysore (B) Aurangabad  
(C) Nizamabad (D) Bhopal

**Ans. (B)** [SSC MTS 2014]

**Exp :** Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad) near Aurangabad Maharashtra.

## 9. Who was the Delhi Sultan to impose Jizya on Brahmins?

- (A) Ala-ud-din Khilji  
(B) Firoz Tughlaq  
(C) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq  
(D) Balban

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2013, 2014]

**Exp :** Jizya was the non-religious tax imposed by muslims on non-muslims. It was introduced by Qutb-din-Aibak, Feroz shah Tughlaq imposed jizya on Brahmins. Akbar abolished Jizya but Aurangzeb re-introduced.

10. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq transferred his capital from-

- (A) Delhi to Warangal (B) Delhi to Devagiri  
(C) Delhi to Madurai (D) Delhi to Vijayanagar

(C) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

(D) Mahmud Tughlaq

Ans: (B)

[SSC CGL 2016]

Exp: Muhammad Bin Tughlaq introduced the token currency of Bronze which had the same value as the silver coins.

Ans: (B)

[SSC CGL 2016]

Exp: Shifting his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (which was renamed Daulatabad) in Maharastra is one of the five experiments which Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq undertook. Other four are- **Taxation in daob, Introduction of Token currency, The khurasan Expedition and the Qarachil Expedition.**

12. Which emperor shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad?

- (A) Aurangzeb  
(B) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq  
(C) Sher Shah Suri  
(D) Genghis Khan

Ans: (B)

Exp: Explained above (question No. 8)

11. Which of the following Sultans of Tughlaq dynasty issued copper coins instead of silver ones?

- (A) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq  
(B) Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq



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# Lodi & Sayyid Dynasty

## 1. Arrange the following in chronological order:

1. Tughlaqs                      2. Lodhis
  3. Sayyids                      4. Ilbari Turks
  5. Khiljis
- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5                      (B) 5, 4, 3, 2, 1  
(C) 2, 4, 5, 3, 1                      (D) 4, 5, 1, 3, 2

**Ans. (D)**

[SSC CGL 2010]

**Exp:** The five dynasties to rule Delhi sultanate chronologically are :

- The Slave Dynasty (Mamluk dynasty (1206-90))
- The Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)
- The Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)
- The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-51)
- The Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526)

## 2. Who was the last ruler of Lodi Dynasty?

- (A) Bahlol Lodi                      (B) Ibrahim Lodi  
(C) Daulat Khan Lodi                      (D) Sikandar Lodi

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001 & CHSL 2012]

**Exp:** Lodhi dynasty was the last to rule Delhi Sultanate. Ibrahim Lodi was the last ruler of Lodi Dynasty. He was defeated by Mughal Emperor Babur in first battle of Panipat (1526), which marked the fall of Delhi sultanate and the beginning of the Mughal Era.

## 3. Who was the founder of the city of Agra?

- (A) Firoz Tughlaq  
(B) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq  
(C) Alauddin Khilji  
(D) Sikandar Lodi

**Ans. (D)**

[SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp:** The city of Agra was founded by Sultan Sikander Lodi in 1504. In 1506, he moved his capital from Delhi to Agra

## 4. Which one of the following battles led to the foundation of the Mughal rule at Delhi?

- (A) Third Battle of Panipat  
(B) Second Battle of Panipat  
(C) Battle of Haldighati  
(D) First Battle of Panipat

**Ans. (D)**

[SSC CHSL 2011, Matric Level 2001]

**Exp:** The first battle of Panipat was fought in 1526 AD between Ibrahim Lodi and Mughal Emperor Babur. Ibrahim Lodi was defeated and this paved the way of rise of Mughal Era and the decline of Delhi Sultanate.

## 5. When did the reign of Delhi Sultanate came to an end?

- (A) 1498 A.D.                      (B) 1526 A.D.

(C) 1565 A.D.

(D) 1600 A.D.

**Ans. (B)**

[SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp:** Explained above (question No. 6)

## 6. Who was the founder of Lodhi dynasty?

- (A) Daulat Khan Lodhi (B) Sikandar Lodhi  
(C) Bahlol Lodhi                      (D) Ibrahim Lodhi

**Ans. (C)**

[SSC CGL 2010, 2015]

**Exp:** Bahlol Lodi was the governor of Sirhind (Punjab) he was the founder of Lodi dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate in 1451 AD. The Dynasty was last to rule Delhi Sultanate. Ibrahim Lodi was the last ruler of this dynasty.

## 7. Battle of Panipat was fought in the year 1526 between Babur and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Rana Sanga  
(B) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq  
(C) Hemu                      (D) Ibrahim Lodi

**Ans. (D)**

**Exp:** The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi. This marked the end of Delhi Sultanate and the beginning of the Mughal Era.

## 8. The Bahmani Kingdom was founded by-

- (A) Ahmad Shah I                      (B) Alauddin Hasan  
(C) Mahmud Gawan                      (D) Firoz Shah Bahmani

**Ans. (B)**

[SSC Sec. Officer 2001]

**Exp:** The Bahmani Sultanate was a Muslim state founded by Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah in 1347.

## 9. Who got the monumental 'Rayagopurams' in front of the temples at Hampi, Tirupati, etc., constructed?

- (A) Vidyaranya                      (B) Krishnadeva Raya  
(C) Harihara                      (D) Raja Raj

**Ans. (B)**

[SSC CGL 2002]

**Exp:** 'Rayagopuram' means grand entrance tower of the temple Vijaynagar King Krishnadeva Raya constructed 'Rayagopurams' in front of the temples at Hampi, Tiruvannamalai, Chidambaram, Srirangam, Tirupati etc.

## 10. Which of the following powers did not fight for the Tungabhadra Doab?

- (A) Pallavas and Chalukyas  
(B) Cholas and later Chalukyas of Kalyana  
(C) Golconda and Ahmadnagar Sultanates  
(D) Vijayanagar and Bahmani kingdoms

**Ans. (C)**

[SSC Sec. officer 2004]

**Exp:** The Golconda and Ahmadnagar Sultanates did not fight for the Tungabhadra Doab.

**11. Who is considered as the greatest of all the Vijayanagar rulers?**

- (A) Krishnadeva Raya (B) Vir Narasimha  
(C) Sadasiva Raya (D) Rama Raya

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Sec. officer 2005]

**Exp :** Krishnadeva Raya was the third ruler of Tuluva dynasty. He ruled from Vijaynagar Empire from 1509-1529. He was given the titles of 'Andhra Bhoja' Mooru Rayara Ganda (King of three Kings) and Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana.

**12. The medieval city of Vijayanagar is now known as-**

- (A) Chandragiri (B) Aravidu  
(C) Hampi (D) Kondavidu

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax & Central Excise) 2006]

**Exp :** The medieval city of Vijaynagar is known as Hampi.

**13. The rulers of Vijayanagar promoted-**

- (A) Hindi, Marathi and Sanskrit  
(B) Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit  
(C) Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit  
(D) Telugu, Urdu and Sanskrit

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2008]

**Exp :** The ruler of Vijaynagar Empire patronised Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit Scholars

**14. Krishna Deva Raya was a contemporary of-**

- (A) Shershah (B) Humayun  
(C) Babar (D) Akbar

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** Krishnadeva Raya the (1509-1529) Vijaynagar emperor was contemporary of Mughal Emperor Babar (1526-30). Babar tells him as a power full king in his auto biography.

**15. Name the river on the banks of which the city of Vijayanagar is located?**

- (A) Kaveri (B) Krishna  
(C) Wainganga (D) Tungabhadra

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Vijaynagar empire was one of the most important deccan kingdom in the medieval Indian History. It was founded by Sangam Brothers Harihara (Hakka) I and Bukka Raya. It was situated on the Southern bank of Tungabhadra River.

**16. The capital of the Bahamani Kings was-**

- (A) Gulbarga (B) Bijapur  
(C) Hampi (D) Agra

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Bahamani Kingdom was the first Muslim state of the Deccan India. The capital of the Bahamani Kings was Gulbarga. (Ahsanabad)

**17. Krishnadeva Raya main-tained freindly relations with the-**

- (A) French (B) British  
(C) Protuguese (D) Dutch

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** King Krishnadeva Raya maintained friendly relations with Portuguese. The Portuguese provided him Arabian horses and (weapons) which helped in the seige of Raichur

**18. The remains of the Great Vijayanagar Empire can be found in-**

- (A) Bijapur (B) Colconda  
(C) Hampi (D) Baroda

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002, 2001]

**Exp :** The ruins of Vijaynagar Empire was found at Hampi (Karnataka). The temple town of Hampi was declared the UNESCO world Heritage site in 1986.

**19. Chand Bibi the famous Muslim ruler belonged to which kingdom?**

- (A) Bijapur (B) Golconda  
(C) Ahmednagar (D) Berar

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Chand Bibi belonged to Nizam Shahi Sultanate of Ahmednagar.

**20. Krishnadevaraya built the Krishnaswami temple in Hampi, which is situated in the present state of:**

- (A) Karnataka (B) Calcutta  
(C) Jammu & Kashmir (D) Kerala

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CHSL 2012]

**Exp :** The Krishna Swami Temple was built by Ruler Krishnadeva Raya in 1513 AD at Hampi (Karnataka).

**21. Famous Battle of Talikota was fought in-**

- (A) 1565 A.D. (B) 1575 A.D.  
(C) 1585 A.D. (D) 1570 A.D.

**Ans. (A)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp :** The battle of Talikota (1565) was fought between the sultans of Deccan Sultanate and the rulers of Vijaynagar Empire. The Vijaynagar Kingdom was defeated in this battle.

**22. Who was the first Vijayanagar ruler to wrest the important fort of Goa from the Bahamanis?**

- (A) Reva Rayali (B) Harihara I  
(C) Harihara II (D) Bukka I

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL (10+2)LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam. 15.11.2015 . Ist Sitting] TF No. 6636838]

**Exp:** Harihara II was the first ruler of Vijaynagar to seize important fort of Goa from the Bahamanis.

**23. Which dynasty was ruling in Vijaynagar empire at the time of the Battle of Talikota?**

- (A) Sangam (B) Aravidu  
(C) Tuluva (D) Saluva

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2016]



**Exp:** Tuluva Dynasty was the third dynasty to rule Vijaynagar Empire. The Battle of Talikota was fought between the Deccan Sultanates and Vijaynagar Kingdom. Sadasiva Raya of Tuluva dynasty was the emperor of Vijaynagar at the time of the Battle of Talikota.

**24. The city of Vijayanagara is also known as-**

- (A) Aravidu (B) Chandragiri  
(C) Hampi (D) Kondavidu

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp:** Hampi was the capital of Vijaynagara empire. Group of monuments at Hampi are part of UNESCO World Heritage site.

**25. Which battle led to the downfall of the Vijayanagar empire?**

- (A) Battle of Takkolam (B) Battle of Talikota  
(C) Battle of Khanwa (D) Battle of Panipat

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp:** Battle of Talikota was fought between Deccan Sultanates and Sadasiva Raya emperor of Vijaynagar Kingdom. The Deccan Sultanates had better artillery, better cavalry and the betrayal by Gilani Brothers (key commanders of Vijaynagar Kingdom) led to the downfall of Vijaynagar kingdom.

**26. Who among the following did not ruled the Delhi Sultanate?**

- (A) Slave dynasty (B) Sayyed dynasty  
(C) Khilji dynasty (D) Ghori dynasty

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp:** Ghori dynasty did not ruled Delhi Sultanate directly, his slaves ruled over India after the death of Ghori.

- |                                  |   |                    |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Slave Dynasty                    | - | Qutb - din - Aibak |
| Khilji Dynasty                   | - | Jalaluddin Khilzi  |
| Sayyed Dynasty                   | - | Khizr Khan         |
| all these were ruled over India. |   |                    |

**27. Which of the following pair is INCORRECT?**

- (A) Hiuen Tsang - China  
(B) Ibn Battuta - Morocco  
(C) Magasthenes - Greece  
(D) Fa-Hien - Malaysia

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp:** Fa-Hien was a Chinese traveller who came India in the reign of Chandragupta II. He was Buddhist Monk and his main aim was to establish Buddhism.

**28. In which century, Qutub Minar of Delhi was built?**

- (A) 12th Century (B) 13th Century  
(C) 14th Century (D) 11th Century

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp:** Qutb din Aibak led the foundation of Qutub Minar and it was completed by Iltutmish in 12th century.

**29. How many Mahajanpadas were there in ancient India?**

- (A) 20 (B) 16

- (C) 18 (D) 10

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp:** In ancient India 16 Mahajanpadas were mentioned in Anguttar Nikaya.

**30. Marco-polo, a famous traveller, was native of which country?**

- (A) Uzbekis tan (B) Italy  
(C) Mo rocco (D) Russ ia

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp:** Marco Polo was an exporer and merchant from Italy.

**31. Set the following dynasties in chronological order of their period of rule.**

1. Khilji Dynasty  
2. Lodhi Dynasty  
3. Tughlaq Dynas ty  
(A) 1, 3, 2 (B) 3, 1, 2  
(C) 2, 3, 1 (D) 3, 2, 1

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CPO 2017]

Exp:	Khilzi dynasty	-	Jalal uddin Khilzi
	Tughlaq dynasty	-	Ghyasauddin Tughlaq
	Lodhi dynasty	-	Bahlol lodi

**32. Who was the founder of Kushan Empire?**

- (A) Kanishka (B) Vima Kadphises  
(C) Kujula Kadphises (D) Vasiskha

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp:** Kujula Kadphises was the founder of Kushan Empire.

**33. What was the capital of Pallava Dynasty?**

- (A) Kanchipuram (B) Tiruchirapalli  
(C) Tanjore (D) Chennai

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CPO 2017]

**Exp:** Kanchipuram was the capital of Pallava dynasty. Bappadev was the founder of Pallava dynasty, the famous ruler of this dynasty was Narsihman Verman 1<sup>st</sup>

**34. Prince Khurram was the name of the future Emperor \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Shah Jahan (B) Jahangir  
(C) Babur (D) Akbar

**Ans: (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

Khurram was the childhood name of Mughal Emperor Shahjahan. He was the son of Jahangir and Jodha bai (Jagat Gosai)

**35. \_\_\_\_\_ first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomar Rajputs.**

- (A) Delhi (B) Patliputra  
(C) Calcutta (D) Taxila

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp:** Delhi was established by the Tomar king Anang Pal Tomar and it was the capital of Tomar Rajputs.

**36. Noor Jahan was the wife of which Mughal emperor?**

- (A) Babar (B) Akbar  
(C) Shahjahan (D) Jahangir

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Noor Jahan was the wife of Mughal emperor Jahangir. Her original name was Mehru-Nissa. Jahangir saw her at the occasion of Navroj. There was an interference of Noor Jahan in political and home affairs.

**37. Prithviraja III (1168-1192) was a best known ruler.**

- (A) Chauhan (B) Gahadavala  
(C) Chalukya (D) Brahmana

**Ans: (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Prithviraja-III was the Ruler of Chauhan. He ruled in north India and also known as "Raja Pitthora". Two battles of Tarain 1191, 1192 were fought in his reign. Chandarbar-dai was his court poet and the writer of "Prithvi-raj-Raso".

**38. What was the name of architect of Humayun's Tomb?**

- (A) Man Singh (B) Baram Khan  
(C) Mirak Mirza (D) Abul Fazal

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** The architect of Humayun's Tomb was Mirak Mirza Ghiyath. It is in Delhi.

**39. Gol Gumbaz was built in which century?**

- (A) 15th (B) 16th  
(C) 17th (D) 18th

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur, Karnataka) was built in 17th century.

**40. Akbar was \_\_\_\_\_ years old when he became emperor.**

- (A) 16 (B) 19  
(C) 13 (D) 10

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** At the age of 13 Akbar became emperor.

**41. \_\_\_\_\_ was imprisoned for the rest of his life by Aurangzeb.**

- (A) Akbar (B) Shah Jahan  
(C) Jahangir (D) Babur

**Ans: (B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Shah Jahan was imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb in Red fort (Agra).

**42. Buland Darwaza is located in-**

- (A) West Bengal (B) Gujarat  
(C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Tamil Nadu

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Buland Darwaza is located in Uttar Pradesh. It was built by the emperor Akbar in Fatehpur Sikri.

**43. \_\_\_\_\_, succeeded to the throne of Ferghana in 1494 when he was only 12 years old.**

- (A) Humayun (B) Akbar  
(C) Jahangir (D) Babur

**Ans: (D)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Babur was the son of Umar Sheikh Mirza (Ruler of Ferghana). He succeeded to the throne in 1494 in age of 12 years old.

**44. Prince Salim was the name of the future Emperor \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun  
(C) Jahangir (D) Akbar

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Jahangir's childhood name was Salim. He was the son of great Mughal emperor Akbar.

**45. Charminar was built by?**

- (A) Humayun  
(B) Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah  
(C) Ashoka (D) Narasimha

**Ans: (B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Charminar was built by the Mohammad Quli Qutub Shah.

**46. The Mongols under \_\_\_\_\_ invaded Transoxiana in north-east Iran in 1219.**

- (A) Timur Lang (B) Nadir Shah  
(C) Ahmed Shah Abdali (D) Genghis Khan

**Ans: (D)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Transoxiana was invaded by the Mongols under the Genghis Khan in 1219. Genghis Khan invaded India in the reign of Iltutmish.

**47. Indian Mughal paintings originated during the rule of which Mughal Emperor?**

- (A) Humayun (B) Akbar  
(C) Jahangir (D) Shah Jahan

**Ans: (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Indian Mughal paintings originated in the reign of Humayun and reached at zenith in the reign of Jahangir.

**48. Dara Shikoh was killed in conflict with his brother \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Jahangir (B) Aurangzeb  
(C) Babur (D) Shahjahan

**Ans: (B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Dara Shikoh was killed in conflict with his brother Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb defeated Dara finally in the battle of Daurai 1659 and later he was murdered.

**49. The Arabic work of Al-Biruni that gave an account of the subcontinent is called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Kitab - Al Hind (B) Kitab - Al Bharat  
(C) Pustak - Al Hind (D) Pustak - Al Bharat

**Ans: (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Al-Biruni was a Arabian scholar with great knowledge of philosopher, mathematician, etc. He came to India with Mahmud of Ghazni (Mahmud Ghaznavi). He wrote the book Kitab-Al-Hind.

**50. Which dynasty came to power in India after the Tughlaq dynasty?**

- (A) The Guptas (B) The Khiljis  
(C) The Mughals (D) The Sayyids

**Ans: (D)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** The Sayyids came to throne of Delhi Sultant After the decline of Tughlaq dynasty (Nasurddin-Mahmud Tughlaq). The founder of Sayyid Dynasty was Khijra Khan. The series of Dynasties are: (A) Ghulam (B) Khilji (C) Tughlaq (D) Sayyid (E) Lodhi

**51. In 1528, \_\_\_\_\_ defeated the Rajputs at Chanderi.**

- (A) Humayun (B) Akbar  
(C) Jahangir (D) Babur

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Babur fought four consecutive battle in India i.e.

Year	Battle	Winner
1526	Panipat (Ibrahim)	Babur
1527	Khanwa (Rana sagan)	Babur
1528	Chanderi (Medini Roy)	Babur
1529	Ghagra (Mahmud Lodi)	Babur

**52. Who has built the Vijay Stambha (Tower of Victory) in Chittorgarh?**

- (A) Maharana Pratap (B) Rana Kumbha  
(C) Rana Sanga (D) Kunwar Durjan Singh

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Vijay Stambha in Chhitorgarh was made by the Rana Kumbha of Mewar to commemorate the victory on Malwa's Mahmud Khilji. It dedicated to Vishnu.

**53. The Tomar Rajputs, were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the Chauhans of \_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Ayodhya (B) Ajmer  
(C) Dwarka (D) Gwalior

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** The Tomar Rajputs were defeated by Chauhans of Ajmer.

**54. Group of Monuments at Hampi was built by?**

- (A) Harihara and Bukka  
(B) Udayin and Shishunaga  
(C) Devavarman and Vainya  
(D) Mahendraverman and Sirmara

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** The monuments at Hampi was built by the founder of Vijay Nagar dynasty i.e. Harihar and Bukka.

**55. The Red fort in Delhi was the residence of emperors of which dynasty in the 16th century?**

- (A) Rajput (B) Khilji  
(C) Tughlaq (D) Mughal

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** The Red fort of Delhi was made by the Shahjahan and it was the residence of Mughal Emperors. After Bahadur Shah Zafar the Red fort was ceased for Mughal Emperors.



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# Mughals Empire

## 1. Who got constructed 'Grand Trunk Road'?

- (A) Akbar (B) Ashoka  
(C) Shershah Suri (D) Samudra Gupta

**Ans.(C)** [SSC Sec. Officer 2003] MTS 2002, Matric Level 2006]

**Exp :** Sher Shah Suri built four roads named and them Sadak-e-Azam, Lord Auckland renamed it 'The Grand Trunk Road'.

## 2. What do you mean by Mughal Zagir?

- (A) Providing rent free land  
(B) Zamidar's property  
(C) Giving officer a right to revenue  
(D) Giving cash salary to Mansabdar

**Ans.(C)** [SSC Sec. officer 2003]

**Exp :** Zagirdari system was the system of giving an official right to collect revenue from a particular area called 'Zagir.'

## 3. The dead body of Babar by his own choice lies buried in-

- (A) Agra (B) Farghana  
(C) Samarqand (D) Kabul

**Ans.(D)** [SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise 2004)]

**Exp :** Mughal Emperor Babur died in 1530. He was first buried at Aaram Bagh, Agra, Later his remains were moved to Bagh-e-Babur (Babur Gardevs), Kabul

## 4. Where did Babar die?

- (A) Agra (B) Kabul  
(C) Lahore (D) Delhi

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CPO SI 2009]

**Exp :** Babur died in Agra in the year 1530. He was buried at Aram Bagh, Agra, Later moved to Kabul, Afghanistan (Bagh-e-Babur)

## 5. Humayun Nama was written by-

- (A) Humayun (B) Akbar  
(C) Abul Fazl (D) Gulbadan Begum

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** Mughal princess Gulbadan Begum (daughter of Mughal Emperor Babur) wrote the biography 'Humayun-nama' of her half-brother Humayun.

## 6. Which of the following Mughal monarchs has vividly described Indian flora & fauna, seasons, fruits etc. in his diary?

- (A) Akbar (B) Jahangir  
(C) Babur (D) Aurangzeb

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp:** Both Mughal Emperor Babur and Emperor Jahangir (tuzuk-e-jahangiri) have visibly described Indian flora, fauna and season & fruit in his dairy. But option 'C' is more accurate.

## 7. Humayun had to run away from India after he was defeated in the battle of-

- (A) Panipat (B) Ghagra  
(C) Khanwa (D) Kannauj

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL 2012]

**Exp :** Humayun was defeated in the in the battle of kannauj by Shershah Suri (1540). After this battle humayun run away from India.

## 8. Babur was succeeded to the Mughal throne by-

- (A) Sher Shah (B) Akbar  
(C) Humayun (D) Bhadur Shah

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2012]

**Exp:** Humayun (son of the founder of Mughal Empire Babur). He reigned from 1530-40 and-then from 1555-56.

## 9. The first Mughal emperor of India was-

- (A) Shahjahan (B) Humayun  
(C) Babur (D) Akbar

**Ans. (C)** [SSC MTS 2014]

**Exp :** Babur was the first mughal emperor. He estabilshis his capital in Agara.

## 10. Sher Shah defeated Humayun and captured Gaur in the battle of-

- (A) Ghaghra is 1529 A.D.  
(B) Chausa in 1539 A.D.  
(C) Panipat in 1526 A.D.  
(D) Khanwa in 1527 A.D.

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** The battle of chausa was fought between Mughal Emperor Humanyun and Sher Shah Suri in 1539. The Mughal Army was defeated in this battle.

## 11. In the battle of Panipat, Babar faced the armies of

- (A) Jaichand (B) Hemu  
(C) Daulat khan (D) Ibrahim Lodi

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipat (AD 1526) This marked the end of the Delhi Sultanate.

## 12. Who among the following was the first to make use of artillery in warfare in medieval India?



- (A) Babur (B) Ibrahim Lodi  
(C) Sher Shah Suri (D) Akbar

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** Babur was the first to make use of artillery and gunpowder fire arms in warfare during the first Battle of Panipat in 1526.

**13. Babur was born in the year**

- (A) 1483 (B) 1583 (C) 1683 (D) 1783

**Ans : (A)**

**Exp :** Babar was the first Mughal emperor was born in the year 1483. He defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first Battle of Panipat (1526).

**14. Humayun (1530–1540 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?**

- (A) Nanda (B) Mughal  
(C) Maurya (D) Haryanka

**Ans : (B)**

**Exp:** Humayun was the ruler of Mughal Dynasty. He was the son of Mughal Emperor Babar, he was defeated by Sher Sha Suri in the battle of Kannauj in 1540.

**15. Babur (1526–1530 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?**

- (A) Mughal (B) Nanda  
(C) Maurya (D) Haryanka

**Ans. (A)**

**Exp:** Babur was the founder of the Mughal dynasty. He defeated Ibrahim Lodi in first Battle of Panipat (1526 A.D.) and Rana Sanga in the Battle of Khanwa (1527).

**16. Humayun was born in the year .**

- (A) 1508 (B) 1608  
(C) 1708 (D) 1808

**Ans. (A)**

**Exp:** Humayun was born to Mughal Emperor Babur (founder of Mughal Empire) and Maham Begum in the year 1508 in Kabul. He was the second Mughal Emperor and reigned from 1530 to 1540 and then he lost his empire to Sher Shah Suri (Battle of Kannauj 1540 AD) and regained his territory in 1555 A.D.

**17. Which Mughal Emperor fought the battle of Panipat in 1526?**

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun  
(C) Akbar (D) Aurangzeb

**Ans. (A)**

**Exp:** Explained above (question No. 14)

**18. Battle of Kannauj in 1540 was fought between Sher Shah and .**

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun  
(C) Akbar (D) Aurangzeb

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp:** Battle of Kannauj was fought between Sher Shah Suri and Humayun in 1540. Humayun defeated by Suri in this battle and ran away from India.

**19. The writer of Ram Charit Manas, Tulsidas, was related to which ruler?**

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya  
(B) Nawab Vajib Ali Sah  
(C) Harsha (D) Akbar

**Ans.(D)** [SSC CGL 2002, CAPF 2015, CHSL 2014]

**Exp :** Goswami Tulsidas was contemporary to Mughal Emperor Akbar. He wrote Ramcharitmanas in Awadhi language.

**20. Who among the following was an illiterate?**

- (A) Jahagir (B) Shah Jahan  
(C) Akbar (D) Aurangzeb

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2010]

**Exp :** Akbar was the third Emperor (1556-1605). He didn't know how to read and write.

**21. The Battle of Haldighati was fought between**

- (A) Akbar and Rana Sangram Singh  
(B) Akbar and Medini Rai  
(C) Akbar and Rana Pratap Singh  
(D) Akbar and Uday Singh

**Ans. (C)** [FCI Asst. 2011]

**Exp :** The Battle of Haldighati was fought between Rajput forces led by Rana Pratap Singh and the Mughal forces led by the General of the Empire Asaf Khan and Man Singh of Akbar.

**22. The Mir Bakshi of the Mughal Emperors was the head of-**

- (A) Intelligence (B) Foreign affairs  
(C) Army organisation (D) Finance

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** During the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar the head of the military was called the Mir Bakshi. He used to make recommendation of all the military appointments to the Emperor.

**23. The Mughal Emperor who discouraged 'Sati' was—**

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun  
(C) Akbar (D) Jehangir

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** Mughal Emperor Akbar outlawed the practice of Sati, he banned slavery in 1562 and abolished the pilgrim tax in 1563 and Jizya in 1564.

**24. Who of the following was the biographer of Akbar?**

- (A) Abul Fazl (B) Faizi  
(C) Abdul Nabi Khan (D) Birbal

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** Ain-i-Akbari (The constitution of Akbar) is the third volume of 'Akbarnama' (the book of Akbar) was written by Abul Fazl- he was the court poet of Mughal Emperor Akbar.

**25. Tansen, a great musician of his times, was in the Court of-**

- (A) Jahangir (B) Akbar  
(C) Shahjahan (D) Bahadur Shah

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** Tansen was a great musician in the court of Akbar. The original name of Tansen was Ram Tanu Pandey. He was the only Hindu Navratna to accepted Islam.

**26. "Din-i-Ilhai" was the new religion started by-**

- (A) Humayun (B) Jahangir  
(C) Akbar (D) Shahjahan

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Din-i-illahi was started by Akbar. It was an ethical court. Birbal was the only Hindu who accepted Din-i-Ilhai.

**27. The innovator of the Revenue settlement during the rule of Akbar was-**

- (A) Raja Mansingh (B) Raja Bhagwan Das  
(C) Raja Todarmal (D) Raja Birbal

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

**Exp :** Raja Todarmal was the chief finance minister (Diwan-e-kul) of Mughal Emperor Akbar. He introduced many land revenue reforms like land measurement reforms, Dhasala system and Karoni system.

**28. What was the age of Akbar at the time of his coronation at Kalanaur?**

- (A) Thirteen (B) Fifteen  
(C) Eighteen (D) Twenty

**Ans. (A)** [SSC DEO 2009]

**Exp :** Mughal Emperor Akbar ascended the throne at the age of thirteen in the year 1556 A.D.

**29. The only Hindu Courtier of Akbar who accepted Din-i-Ilahi was:**

- (A) Todarmal (B) Birbal  
(C) Tansen (D) Man Singh

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp :** Birbal was the only Hindu courtier of Akbar who accepted Din-i-illahi.

**30. Who was the regent of Akbar in his early days?**

- (A) Abul Fazl (B) Bairam Khan  
(C) Tansen (D) Todarmal

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp :** Bairam Khan was the regent of Akbar.

**31. Rana Pratap Singh of Mewar was defeated by the Mughal army in the battle of**

- (A) Mewar (B) Chittor  
(C) Haldighati (D) Udaipur

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2012]

**Exp :** Explained above (question No. 23)

**32. Who among the following attacked the Somnath temple?**

- (A) Mahmud of Ghazni (B) Muhammad Ghori  
(C) Iltutmish (D) Qutbuddin Aibak

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Delhi Police SI 2012]

**Exp :** Somnath temple attacked by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1025. He invaded India 17 times, he died in year 1030.

**33. Which was the second capital of Akbar?**

- (A) Delhi (B) Agra

- (C) Fatehpur Sikri (D) Patna

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI 2014]

**Exp :** After Akbar's Victory over Rajputanas of Chittor and Ranthambore, he shifted his capital from Agra to a new city which he named 'Fatehpur Sikri' (the city of victory)

**34. Akbar held his religious discussion in-**

- (A) Jodhabai's Palace (B) Panch Mahal  
(C) Ibadat Khana (D) Buland Darwaza

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** Explained above (question No. 24)

**35. Who among the following rulers abolished Jiziya?**

- (A) Aurangzeb (B) Balban  
(C) Akbar (D) Jahangir

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL (10+2)LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam. 01.11.2015 . IInd Sitting]

**Exp :** Akbar abolished Jiziya in 1564. It was security Tax. It was first Introduced in India by Mohammed-Bin-Qasim. Firozshah Tughlaq imposed Jiziya on Brahmans. Aurangzeb restarted Jiziya after Akbar. Jiziya was finally ended by Mohammad Shah Rangila.

**36. Which of the following writers has called Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi as a monument of his folly, not of wisdom?**

- (A) Badayuni (B) Vinset Smith  
(C) Barni (D) W.Haig

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** Akbar started a new religion which was based on teachings of major religions like Hinduism, Christianity, zoroastrianism etc. This religious path was later referred to as the 'Din-i-ilahi' or 'Divine Monotheism' i.e. the religion of one god. Historian Vinset Smith called Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi as a monument of his folly not of wisdom.

**37. Who introduced Mansabdari system in India?**

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun  
(C) Akbar (D) Jahangir

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2016, CHSL 2013 & Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** Mansabdari system was introduced by Mughal Emperor Akbar. Under this system officers were assigned ranks/mansab. The ranks were divided into zat and sawar, and were not assigned hereditary.

**38. Chand Bibi was the ruler of-**

- (A) Ahmednagar (B) Bijapur  
(C) Satara (D) Golconda

**Ans.(A)**

**Exp :** Chand Bibi ruled Bijapur from 1580 to 1590 and Ahmednagar from 1596 to 1599. In 1595, She fought against Mughal Emperor Akbar and defended the city of Ahmednagar.

**39. Who was appointed by Akbar as his Court Musician?**

- (A) Abul Fazal (B) Miyan Tansen  
(C) Raja Birbal (D) Raja Todar Mal

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp:** Miyan Tansen was one of the 'Navratnas' in the court of Mughal Emperor Akbar. He was the greatest musician of all time. His famous raag compositions are Miyan ki Malhar, Miyan ki Sarang, Durbari Kanada and others.

**40. Akbar (1556–1605 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?**

- (A) Nanda (B) Maurya  
(C) Mughal (D) Haryanka

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp:** Akbar was the third Mughal Emperor. He was born in 1542 to Emperor Humayun and Hamida Bano Begum. He ascended the throne at the age of 13. He defeated Hemu in the famous second Battle of Panipat (1556 AD).

**41. In Akbar's regime, \_\_\_\_\_ was the military head.**

- (A) Sultan Ahmed Fawad  
(B) Suri Moja (C) Mir Khaas  
(D) Mir Bakshi

**Ans. (D)**

**Exp:** During the reign of Akbar, the head of the military was called 'Mir Bakshi'.

**42. Who was the trusted General of the Mughal emperor Akbar?**

- (A) Raja Todar Mal (B) Man Singh I  
(C) Birbal (D) Tansen

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp:** Raja Man Singh was the most trusted General of the Mughal emperor Akbar, he assisted him in many battles including the famous Battle of Haldighati (1576).

**43. When was the battle of Haldighati fought?**

- (A) 1776 (B) 1676  
(C) 1576 (D) 1476

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp:** The Battle of Haldighati was fought between the Rajput ruler Rana Pratap Singh of Mewar and the Mughal Emperor Akbar. His forces were led by his General Raja Man Singh at Haldighati pass in Aravali Ranges in the year 1576. The battle was "a glorious defeat" for Mewar as Mughal forces were able to win over the Rajput forces.

**44. During Akbar's reign who was the Finance Minister of the Mughal empire?**

- (A) Raja Todar Mal (B) Man Singh I  
(C) Birbal (D) Tansen

**Ans. (A)**

**Exp:** Raja Todarmal was the finance minister (Mushrif-i-Diwan) of Mughal Emperor Akbar, he was one of the navratnas of Akbar's court. He introduced land measurement system, Zabti/Dhasala system (revenue collection) and karori system.

**45. To whom did Akbar give the title Miyan?**

- (A) Raja Todar Mal (B) Man Singh I  
(C) Birbal (D) Tansen

**Ans. (D)**

**Exp:** The title 'miyan' was given to Tansen by Akbar.

**46. Battle for Delhi was fought in the year \_\_\_\_.**

- (A) 1764 (B) 1526  
(C) 1556 (D) 1857

**Ans: (C)**

**Exp:** The Battle of Delhi also known as the battle of Tughlaqabad was fought between Hemu (the General of Adil Shah Sur) and the Mughal forces led by Tardi Beg Khan in the year 1556. Hemu won the battle and overtook Delhi.

**47. Birbal was an advisor in the court of?**

- (A) Babur (B) Akbar  
(C) Aurangzeb (D) Jahangir

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp:** Birbal (Mahesh Das) was the advisor in the court of Mughal emperor Akbar. He was very well known for his wit and was one of the navratnas in the court of Akbar, he was the only Hindu, who adopted the Akbar's 'Din-i-ilahi' religion.

**48. Whom did Akbar defeat in the 2nd battle of Panipat in 1556?**

- (A) Genghis Khan (B) Nadir Shah  
(C) Hemu Vikramaditya (D) Bajirao I

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp:** The Second battle of Panipat (1556) was fought between the Hindu King Hemu and Mughal Emperor Akbar, represented by his military commander Bairam Khan.

**49. The Ibadat Khana was a meeting house built by which Mughal Emperor?**

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun  
(C) Akbar (D) Aurangzeb

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp:** Ibadat Khana (house of worship) was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1575 at Fatehpur Sikri (U.P.), to discuss religious matters. He invited Ulama, Brahmanas, Jesu priests (Roman & Catholics) and Zoroastrians at his 'Ibadat Khana'.

**50. Who was the architect who designed "Taj Mahal?"**

- (A) Muhammad Hussain  
(B) Ustad-Ahmed-Lahauri  
(C) Shah Isa (D) Ismail

**Ans. (B)**

**(SSC CPO SI 2002)**

**Exp:** Mughal Emperor Shahjahan built Taj Mahal in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. It was designed by Architect Ustad Ahmad Lahauri.

**51. Shah Jahan built the Moti Masjid at-**

- (A) Delhi (B) Jaipur  
(C) Agra (D) Amarkot

**Ans. (C)**

**(SSC CPO SI 2003)**

**Exp:** Moti Masjid, Agra was built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan and at Delhi by Aurangzeb.

**52. Which among the following fort was known as the 'key of Deccan'?**

- (A) Kalinjar (B) Ajaygarh  
(C) Asirgarh (D) Gulbarga

**Ans. (C)**

**(SSC Sec. officer 2003)**

**Exp :** Asirgarh fort was built by Muslim emperor Asa Ahir in the peak of the Satpura Ranges, Madhya Pradesh. It is also known as 'Babe Deccan' which means "Key to the Deccan." and also "Door to South India".

**53. Mughal presence in the Red fort ceased-**

- (A) Robert Clive (B) Lord hording  
(C) Heuroz (D) John Nicholsan

**Ans.(D) [SSC Sec. officer 2005]**

**Exp :** Mughal presence in the Red fort was ceased by East India Company under Commander John Nicholsan with the fall of Bahadur Shah Zafar during the Revolt of 1857.

**54. The foreign traveller who visited Indian during the Mughal Period and who left us an expert's description of the Peacock Throne, was-**

- (A) Geronimo Verroneo  
(B) 'Omrah' Danishmand khan  
(C) Tavernier (D) Austinof Bordeaux

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp :** Tavernier was a French Merchant. In his book Le Six Voyages de J.B. Tavernier. (The Sixvoyages of J.B. Tavernier) he was given a vivid description of peacock throne of Mughal period.

**55. Which one of the following Mughal buildings is said to possess the unique feature of being exactly equal in length and breadth?**

- (A) Agra Fort (B) Red Fort  
(C) Taj Mahal (D) Buland Darwaza

**Ans. (C) [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax & Central Excise) 2006]**

**Exp :** Taj Mahal was built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan in memory of his beloved wife Noor Jahan. It was designed by Ustad Ahmad Lahauri. The dome of Taj Mahal has exactly same height and the length of base i.e. 35 metres.

**56. Who of the following was sent as an ambassador to the royal court of Jahangir by James I, the king of England?**

- (A) John Hawkins (B) Willia Todd  
(C) Sir Thomas Roe (D) Sir Walter Raleigh

**Ans. (C) [SSC CPO SI 2007]**

**Exp :** Sir Thomas Roe was an ambassador to royal court of Akbar by James-I (The King of England).

**57. Match the following:**

- | I                     | II                       |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Tughlaqabad Fort  | 1. Alauddin Khilji       |
| (ii) Red Fort (Delhi) | 2. Shah Jahan            |
| (iii) Hauz Khas       | 3. Akbar                 |
| (iv) Red Fort (Agra)  | 4. Ghiyas-ud-din-Tughlaq |

- |     | i | ii | iii | iv |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 1 | 2  | 3   | 4  |
| (B) | 4 | 2  | 1   | 3  |
| (C) | 4 | 3  | 2   | 1  |
| (D) | 3 | 1  | 4   | 2  |

**Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]**

<b>Exp: Monument</b>	<b>Emperor</b>
Tughlagabad Fort	Ghiyas-ud-din-Tughlag
Red Fort (Delhi)	Shahjahan
Hauz Khas	Alauddin Khilji
Red Fort (Agra)	Akbar

**58. Which of the undermentioned facts about Taj Mahal is not correct?**

- (A) It is a magnificent mausoleum  
(B) It was built by Shah Jahan  
(C) It is situated outside Agra Fort  
(D) The names of artisans who built it are engraved on it.

**Ans. (D) [SSC Tax Asst. (I.T. & Central Excise) 2009]**

**Exp :** Option 'D' is not correct about Taj Mahal.

**59. Who wrote Akbarnama?**

- (A) Akbar (B) Birbal  
(C) Abul Fazal (D) Bhagavan Das

**Ans. (C) [SSC CPO SI 2009]**

**Exp :** Abul Fazal was one of the navratnas at Akbar's court. He wrote 'Akbarnama' - which is the official history of Akbar's reign. It has three volumes, the third volume is 'Ain-e-Akbari' (Administrative report of Akbar's reign.)

**60. The first Indian Hindi Scholar of the Mughal period was-**

- (A) Malik Muhammed Jayasi  
(B) Abdur Rahim  
(C) Mulla Wajhi (D) Chand Bardai

**Ans. (A) [SSC SAS 2010]**

**Exp :** Malik Muhammed Jayasi was the first Indian Hindi Scholar. He wrote the famous poem 'Padmavat' (the story of Alauddin Khilji and Rani Padmini) during the reign of Sher Shah Suri.

**61. The Upanishads were translated by Dara Shikoh in Persian under the title of-**

- (A) Mayma-ul-Bahrain (B) Surr-i-Akbar  
(C) Al-Fihrist (D) Kitabul Bayan

**Ans. (B) [SSC SAS 2010]**

**Exp :** The upanishads were translated by Dara Shikoh under the title of Surr-i-Akbar.

**62. Painting reached its highest level of development during the reign of-**

- (A) Akbar (B) Aurangzeb  
(C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan

**Ans. (C) [SSC CGL 2011]**

**Exp :** i) Mughal Paintings reached its Zenith during the reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir  
ii) He patronised many great painters including Mansoou, Abul Hasan, Daswant and Basawan.

**63. Who translated Ramayana into Persian?**

- (A) Abul Fazal (B) Badauni  
(C) Abdul Latif (D) Isar Das

**Ans. (B) [SSC CPO SI 2011]**



**Exp:** i) Abdul-ul-Qader-Badauni was a great translator and historian of Mughal Era.  
 ii) He was appointed by Mughal Emperor Akbar to his religious offering of Royal Council  
 iii) Akbar asked him to translate the Ramayana into Persian. It took him four years to complete the task.

**64. The famous Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan was taken away in 1739 by-**

- (A) Afghan invader Ahmed Shah Abdali
- (B) Persian invader Nadir Shah
- (C) Mongol invader Chengiz Khan
- (D) British East India Company

**Ans. (B)** [FCI Asst. Grade-II 2012]

**Exp:** i) The Peacock Throne (Takht-e-Taus) was built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan under the commission of goldsmith Bedradal Khan in the year 1628.  
 ii) Nadir Shah invaded India in 1739 and took Peacock Throne and Koh-i-noor diamond with him.

**65. What does Jahangir mean?**

- (A) National Monarach
- (B) The Grand Monarch
- (C) Conqueror of the world
- (D) Hero of hundred battles

**Ans. (C)** [FCI Asst. Grade III 2012]

**Exp:** Mughal Prince Salim was the eldest son of Emperor Akbar. He took the imperial (reign) name 'Jahangir' which means conqueror of the world.

**66. The French East India Company was founded in**

- (A) 1600
- (B) 1620
- (C) 1664
- (D) 1604

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp:** i) Jean Baptiste Colbrent founded the French East India Company in 1664.  
 ii) In 1667 the company established first factory at Surat and in 1668 second factory at Masulipattanam.

**67. What was the name of the Hall of Worship constructed by Akbar?**

- (A) Diwan-e-khas
- (B) Diwan-e-Aam
- (C) Ibadat Khana
- (D) Buland Darwaza

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp:** i) Ibadat Khana (Hall of Worship) was built at Fatehpur Sikri in the year 1575 by Mughal Emperor Akbar.  
 ii) It was the place of discussion of religious and philosophical matter.

**68. The reputed musician duo, Tansen and Baiju Bawra, flourished during the reign of -**

- (A) Jahangir
- (B) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (C) Akbar
- (D) Shah Jahan

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp:** i) Baiju Bawra (Bajinath Mishra) he was the drupadh singer of Medieval period.  
 ii) Miyan Tansen was the Mystical court singer of Mughal emperor Akbar.

**69. During Akbar's reign the Mahabharat was translated into Persian and is known as**

- (A) Iqbal Nama
- (B) Razm Nama
- (C) Akbar Nama
- (D) Sakinat-ul-Auliya

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp:** i) The 'Razmnama' (war Tab) is the persian translation of the Mahabharata  
 ii) Preface of this book was written by the Akbar's court poet Abul Fazl.

**70. Who among the following Mughal emperors, brought about the fall of Sayyid Brothers?**

- (A) Bahadur Shah I
- (B) Rafi-ud-daulah
- (C) Shah Jahan II
- (D) Muhammad Shah

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp:** Sayyid Brothers (Abdulla Khan (Wazir) and Hussain Ali Khan (Mir Bakshi) were the generals in Mughal army. They became very influential after the death of Emperor Aurangzeb. When Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah ascended the throne, he took even the full control and got them killed. They also known as "King Makers"

**71. Where is the Bada Imambara located?**

- (A) Agra
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Patna
- (D) Allahabad

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp:** i) Bada Imambara (Big Shrine), in Lucknow.  
 ii) It was built by Asaf-ud-Daula (Nawab of Awadh) in 1784.  
 iii) It is also known as Asfi Imambara.

**72. The Inam land was one which was assigned to**

- (A) Scholars and religious persons
- (B) Mansabdars
- (C) Hereditary revenue collectors
- (D) Nobles

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp:** During Nizam Rub, the ruler used to give 'inam' (gift of land or land revenue) to scholar and religions person who served them.

**73. The court language of the Mughals was-**

- (A) Urdu
- (B) Hindi
- (C) Arabic
- (D) Persian

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp:** The court language of mughals was persian.

**74. The second Battle of Panipat was fought between**

- (A) Akbar and Hemu
- (B) Rajputs and Mughals
- (C) Babur and Ibrahim Lodi
- (D) Sikander and Adilshah

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp:** The second battle of Panipat (1556) was fought between Hindu commander Hemu and Army of Akbar lead by Baram Khan.

**75. Which of the following was built by Akbar to commemorate his conquest of Khandesh in Gujarat?**

- (A) Bada Imambara (B) Buland Darwaza  
(C) Jama Masjid (D) Siddi Bashir

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Buland Darwaza (The Gate of Magnificence) was built by Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1601 at Fatehpur Sikri (U.P.). It was built by Akbar to commemorate his victory over Khandesh (Gujrat)

**76. Name the king who invaded Delhi and plundered the Kohinoor Diamond.**

- (A) Nadir Shah (B) Firuz Shah  
(C) Mohammed Shah (D) Mohammed Ghorī

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

**Exp :** Nadir Shah of Iran invaded India in 1739. and took with him famous Mughal peacock throne and koh-in-noor diamond in the battle of Karnal.

**77. The innovator of the Revenue settlement during the rule of Akbar was**

- (A) Raja Mansingh (B) Raja Bhagwan Das  
(C) Raja Todarmal (D) Raja Birbal

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

**Exp :** Raja Todarmal was the chief finance minister (Diwan-e-kul) of Mughal Emperor Akbar. He introduced many land revenue reforms like land Measurement reforms, Dhasala system and Karori system.

**78. Name the language that was designated as the 'Camp Language' during the Medieval Period**

- (A) Sanskrit (B) Pali  
(C) Hindi (D) Urdu

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

**Exp:** i) Urdu was designated the camp language of Medieval India.  
ii) The word, Turkish word Urdu means military camp 'a Lashkar'  
iii) Urdu language was developed due to contact of Hindu, Turkish and Afghan soldiers.

**79. A renowned Jain scholar who was greatly honoured by Akbar was**

- (A) Hemachandra (B) Harivijaya  
(C) Vastupala (D) Bhadrabahu

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2008]

**Exp:** i) Jainism flourished during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar Delhi became an important centre of Digambara sect  
ii) Akbar invited Bhattarak Harvijay Suri the main exponent of Jain Svetambara sect.  
iii) Akbar bestowed him with the title of 'Jagatguru' (the teacher of the world.)

**80. Which one is not situated at Fatehpur Sikri?**

- (A) The Panch Mahal (B) Moti Masjid  
(C) Tomb of Salim Chishti  
(D) The Mariam Palace

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2008]

**Exp:** i) The Moti Masjid (Agra) was built by Mughal Emperor shajahan.

ii) The Moti Masjid (Red fort complex, Delhi) was built by Emperor Aurangzeb.

**81. Bahadur Shah was the**

- (A) Last ruler of the Lodis  
(B) Successor of Sher Shah Suri  
(C) Last Mughal ruler  
(D) Successor of the Maratha ruler Shivaji

**Ans. (C)** [SSC DEO 2009]

**Exp :** Bahadur Shah was the last mughal ruler in 1857.

**82. Who was the author of Gita Govinda?**

- (A) Jayadeva (B) Kalhana  
(C) Kalidasa (D) Raja Rao

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CHSL 2010]

**Exp:** Gita Govinda was composed by the famous 12th century poet Jayadeva. It describes the relationship between Lord Krishna, Radha and other Gopis

**83. In which of the following towns is "Moti Masjid" situated?**

- (A) Agra (B) Jaipur  
(C) Lahore (D) Ahmedabad

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2011]

**Exp:** The Moti Masjid was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan at Agra.

**84. Find out the correct match of the following**

- |                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| (A) Asaf Khan    | – Akbar |
| (B) Adam Khan    | – Akbar |
| (C) Bairam Khan  | – Akbar |
| (D) Shaista Khan | – Akbar |

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp:** Bairam Khan was the most prominent military commander-in-chief of the Mughal Army. He was the Guardian, mentor and the teacher of Emperor Akbar.

**85. Which of the following Mughal emperors is credited with composition of Hindi songs?**

- (A) Babar (B) Akbar  
(C) Jahangir (D) Shahjahan

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp:** Mughal Emperor Jahangir had a keen interest in music. He also composed a few hindi songs.

**86. Humayun had to run away from India after he was defeated in the battle of**

- (A) Panipat (B) Ghagra  
(C) Khanwa (D) Kannauj

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL 2012]

**Exp :** Humayun was defeated in by sher khan in the battle of kannauj (1540). He escaped from the battle field and reached Agra, then out of India.

**87. Which one of the following monuments in Delhi is not included as a World Heritage Site?**

- (A) Red Fort (B) Humayan's Tomb  
(C) Qutub Minar (D) Jantar Mantar

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL 2012]

**Exp:**

Monument	Year of declaration of world Heritage site
(A) Red fort	2007
(B) Humayun's Tomb	1993
(C) Qutub minar	1993

- (A) Red fort 2007  
(B) Humayun's Tomb 1993  
(C) Qutub minar 1993

**88. Who got the Gita translated into Persian?**

- (A) Shah Jahan (B) Akbar  
(C) Murad (D) Dara Shikoh

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL 2012]

**Exp:** Gita translated into Persian by the Dara Shikoh.

**89. Who amongst the following succeeded Aurangzeb?**

- (A) Azam Shah (B) Kam Baksh  
(C) Akbar II (D) Mauzzam

**Ans. (A)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp:** After the death of Emperor Aurangzeb, his eldest son Mauzzam Azam Shah won the war of succession, sat on throne under the title of Bahadur Shah-I. He reigned between 1707 and 1712.

**90. Bibi-Ka-Maqbara is located in India at**

- (A) Fatehpur Sikri (B) Aurangabad  
(C) Hyderabad (D) Jaunpur

**Ans. (B)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp:** Bibi-ka-Maqbara is the tomb of Dilras Banu Begum, chief consort of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. It is also known as Taj Mahal of South India.

**91. Where did Aurangzeb die?**

- (A) Pune (B) Aurangabad  
(C) Ahmad Nagar (D) Mumbai

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL 2013]

**Exp:** Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb died at the age of 88 in Ahmednagar in 1707. He was died due to terminal illness.

**92. Which of the following Mughal Emperors wrote their own autobiographies?**

- (A) Shah Alam and Farukh Siyar  
(B) Babur and Jahangir  
(C) Jahangir and Shah Jahan  
(D) Akbar and Aurangzeb

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL 2013]

**Exp:** i) Mughal Emperor Babur wrote his autobiography Baburnama. (Tuzk-e-Babri) in Chagatai Language.  
ii) Mughal Emperor Jahangir wrote autobiography Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri which is written in Persian Language.

**93. Name the Indian king who warmly received the Portuguese traveller Vasco da Gama when he landed at Calicut.**

- (A) Asaf Jah Ismail Mulk  
(B) Devaraya

- (C) Zamorin (D) Krishnadevaraya

**Ans. (C)** [SSC MTS 2014]

**Exp:** The king of Calicut Zamorin welcomes Vasco da Gama when he landed at Calicut in 1498.

**94. Which was the second capital of Akbar?**

- (A) Delhi (B) Agra  
(C) Fatehpur Sikri (D) Patna

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI 2014]

**Exp:** After Akbar's Victory over Rajputanas of Chittor and Ranthambor he shifted his capital from Agra to a new city which he named 'Fatehpur Sikri' (the city of victory).

**95. The tomb of Jahangir was built at**

- (A) Gujarat (B) Delhi  
(C) Lahor (D) Agra

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL Re Exam, 2013]

**Exp:** The tomb of Jahangir is located at Shahdara (Lahore, Pakistan).

**96. What was the original name of Nur Jahan?**

- (A) Zeb-un-Nissa (B) Fatima Begum  
(C) Mehr-un-Nissa (D) Jahanara

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL Re Exam, 2013, 2014]

**SSC Sec. Officer (Comm. Audit) 2007**

**Exp:** Meh-un-nessa was the birth name of Nur Jahan (Light of the world). Meh-un-Nissa was the daughter of a Grand Wazir of Emperor Akbar. She was the chief Consort of Mughal emperor Jahangir.

**97. Sher Shah defeated Humayan and captured Gaur in the battle of**

- (A) Ghaghra in 1529 A.D.  
(B) Chausa in 1539 A.D.  
(C) Panipat in 1526 A.D.  
(D) Khanwa in 1527 A.D.

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp:** The battle of Chausa (1539) was fought between Mughal Emperor Humayun and Sher Shah Suri. The Mughal Army was defeated in this battle.

**98. Which of the following forts was not built by Akbar?**

- (A) Gwalior Fort (B) Agra Fort  
(C) Lahore Fort (D) Allahabad Fort

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp:** Gwalior Fort was built by Raja Man Singh Tomar in 15th century. It consists of one defensive structure and two main palaces (Gurjari Mahal and Man Mandir).

**99. Who constructed Humayun's tomb in Delhi?**

- (A) Babar (B) Akbar  
(C) Haji Begum (D) Humayun

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam,

21.06.2015 (1st Sitting TF No. 8037731)]

**Exp:** Humayun's tomb in Delhi constructed by the Haji Begum (Bega Begum). It is UNESCO's world heritage site.

**100. Who of the following became a member of the “Din-i-Ilahi”?**

- (A) Todarmal (B) Raja Birbal  
(C) Raja Man Singh (D) Tansen

**Ans. (B) [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]**

**Exp:** According to Badaoni, Birbal, Abul Fzal and Faizi joined Akbar's Din-i-ilahi

**101. Jahangir was born in the year**

- (A) 1569 (B) 1669  
(C) 1769 (D) 1869

**Ans:(A)**

**Exp:** Jahangir was the fourth Mughal Emperor. He was born in 1569 A.D. to Mughal Emperor Akbar and Mariam-uz-Zamani. His childhood name was Salim.

**102.Noor Jahan was wife of which Mughal Emperor?**

- (A) Akbar (B) Aurangzeb  
(C) Jahangir (D) Shah Jahan

**Ans:(C)**

**Exp :** Noor Jahan was the wife of fourth Mughal Emperor Jahangir. She exercised great influence on Jahangir and the political affairs of the empire. She was made the official 'Badshah Begum'.

**103. Jahangir was the son of?**

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun  
(C) Akbar (D) Shah Jahan

**Ans: (C)**

**Exp:** Explained above (Q. No-)

**104. Jahangir (1605-1627 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?**

- (A) Nanda (B) Haryanka  
(C) Maurya (D) Mughal

**Ans: (D)**

**Exp:** Jahangir was the fourth emperor of Mughal Dynasty.

**105. Who amongst the following succeeded Aurangzeb?**

- (A) Azam (B) kam Baksh  
(C) Akbar II (D) Mauzzam

**Ans. (D) [SSC MTS 2013]**

**Exp :** After the death of Emperor Aurangzeb, his eldest son Mauzzam won the war of succession, sat on throne under the title of Bahadur Shah-I He reigned between 1707 and 1712.

**106. Which Mughal Emperor transferred the Mughal Capital from Agra to Delhi?**

- (A) Jahangir (B) Aurangzeb  
(C) Shahjahan (D) Bahadur Shah

**Ans. (C) [SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam.**

**16.11.2014]**

**Exp:** Mughal Emperor Shahjahan shifted his capital from Agra to Delhi (Shahjahanbad) in 1638.

**107. Aurangzeb put his father under house arrest in Agra Fort .**

- (A) Humayun  
(C) Akbar

- (B) Shah Jahan  
(D) Bahadur Shah

**Ans:(B)**

**Exp :** Shahjahan was put under house arrest in AD 1658 for eight years until his death at Agra Fort by his son Aurangzeb.

**108. Aurangzeb (1658-1707 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?**

- (A) Nanda (B) Mughal  
(C) Maurya (D) Haryanka

**Ans: (B)**

**Exp :** Aurangzeb was the sixth Mughal Emperor (third son of Emperor Shahjahan and Begam Mumtaz Mahal). He reigned from 1658 to 1707. He took the title of 'Alamgir' (Conqueror of the world). He was also called a zinda Pir or the Living saint.

**109.Aurangzeb was the son of \_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Babur (B) Humayun  
(C) Akbar (D) Shah Jahan

**Ans: (D)**

**Exp :** Aurangzeb was the son of Shah Jahan.

**110. Where is Muslim mosque situated where a hair of pagamber Mohammad Sahed has been preserved.**

- (A) Ajmer (B) Ahmedabad  
(C) Srinagar (D) Mecca

**Ans.(C)**

**(SSC Sec. Officer 1997)**

**Exp :** The Hazrat Bal Shrine is located on the bank of Dal Lake, Srinagar (J&K) It contains a relic Moi-e-Huqaddas [Sacred hair of Prophet Mohammad]

**111. The Mughal painting reaches its/zenith during the reign of:**

- (A) Akbar (B) Jahangir  
(C) Shahjahan (D) Akbar – II

**Ans.(B)**

**(SSC Sec. Officer 1997)**

**Exp :** The Mughal paintings reached its zenith during the reign of Emperor Jahangir. He patronized many great painters like Mansoon, Abul Hasan, Daswant and Basawan.

**112. Who was the last Mughal emperor?**

- (A) Babar (B) Noor Jehan  
(C) Akbar (D) Bahadur Shah

**Ans:(D)**

**Exp :** Bahadur Shah Zafar-II (1775-1862) was the last Mughal Emperor. He was accepted as the symbol of hindu-Muslim unity and was declared 'Shahenshah-i-Hindustan' during revolt of 1857.

**113. Bahadur Shah (First) was born in the year \_\_\_\_.**

- (A) 1543 (B) 1643  
(C) 1743 (D) 1843

**Ans:(B)**

**Exp:** Bahadur Shah I was the seventh Mughal. He was the third son of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb and Nawab Bai. He was born on Oct 14, 1643.



**114. Who are credited to a large extent for ending the Mughal rule in India?**

- (A) Mauryas (B) Cholas  
(C) Guptas (D) Marathas

**Ans: (D)**

**Exp :** The Marathas especially the great maratha rulers Chattrapati Shivaji, Sambhaji, Tarabai and Peshwa Bajirao I are credited to a large extent for ending the Mughal rule in India.

**115. In 1739, who defeated the Mughal army at the Battle of Karnal?**

- (A) Nader Shah (B) Genghis Khan  
(C) Hemu Vikramaditya (D) Bajirao I

**Ans: (A)**

**Exp :** The Battle of Karnal was fought on 1739 in Karnal, Haryana between the great Persian king Nadir Shah and the Mughal Army led by Muhammad Shah.

**116. Second battle of Panipat was fought between which two armies?**

- (A) Babur and Lodi Empire  
(B) Babur and Rana Sanga  
(C) Akbar and Hemu  
(D) Akbar and Rana of Mewar

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Akbar & Hemu in 1556 in which Hemu was defeated. The original name of Hemu was Hemchand he was also known as 'Vikramaditya' & he was the 14<sup>th</sup> ruler who took the title of Vikramaditya.

**117. Who among the following was also known as 'Zinda Pir'?**

- (A) Akbar (B) Jahangir  
(C) Shahjahan (D) Aurangzeb

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp:** Aurangzeb was known as Zinda Pir. He banned on Nauroj festival, Tuladan, Jharokha etc, he restarted Jizya Tax.

**118. Which of the following pair is INCORRECT?**

- (A) Abul Fazal - Chief Advisor  
(B) Faizi - Poet

(C) Birbal - Finance Minister

(D) All are correct

**Ans : (C)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp:** Birbal - One of the nine Jews in the court of Akbar but he was not the finance minister. Todarmal was the finance minister of Akbar.

**119. Who had built the 'Amer Fort'?**

- (A) Akbar (B) Raja Man Singh  
(C) Uday Singh II (D) Maharana Pratap

**Ans : (B)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp:** Raja Man Singh built the 'Amer Fort'.

**120. In which century Bhakti movement began?**

- (A) 6th century (B) 7th century  
(C) 8th century (D) 9th century

**Ans : (B)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** Bhakti movement started from Tamilnadu in 7<sup>th</sup> century

**121. Who defeated Humayun in the battle of Chausa?**

- (A) Muhammad Adil Shah  
(B) Firoz Shah Suri  
(C) Sikandar Shah Suri  
(D) Sher Shah Suri

**Ans : (D)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** Battle of Chausa was fought between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri in 1539. Humayun was defeated Suri in this battle.

**122. In which year (in A.D) did Babur invaded India?**

- (A) 1530 (B) 1520  
(C) 1526 (D) 1550

**Ans : (C)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** In 1526 the first battle of Panipat was fought between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi in which Lodi was defeated and after this battle Babur invaded India.

**123. Who built Red Fort?**

- (A) Humayun (B) Akbar  
(C) Shah Jahan (D) Aurangzeb

**Ans : (C)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** Shah Jahan built Red fort in Delhi.





# Rise of Marathas

1. After the death of Rajaram in 1700 A.D., Marathas continued the war against the Mughals under his brave wife

(A) Tarabai (B) Lakshmibai  
(C) Ramabi (D) Jijabai

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CPO SI 2010]

**Exp :** After the death of Rajaram (1700 A.D.) Marathas continued the war against the Mughals under the leadership of Tarabai (Gaurdian of Shivaji -II)

2. Identify the European power from whom Shivaji obtained cannons and ammunition:

(A) The French (B) The Portuguese  
(C) The Dutch (D) The English

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2011]

**Exp :** The Marathas used the cannons and ammution of the portuguese to fight against the English.

3. Shivaji ceded the forts to the Mughals by the treaty of -

(A) Chittor (B) Pune  
(C) Purandar (D) Torna

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** Treaty of Purander (1665) was signed between the Maratha Emperor Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the Mughal military commander - Rajput Raja Jai Singh (on behalf of Emperor Aurangzeb) According to this Treaty : Shivaji ceded his forts to the Mughal and promised to provide imperial service of 5000 soldiers

4. Which among the following was the capital of Shivaji?

(A) Poona (B) Raigarh  
(C) Singhgarh (D) Panhala

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp:** Maratha ruler Chhatrpati Shivaji created independent Maratha Kingdom with Raigarh (Maharashtra) as his capital.

5. 'Chauth' was-

(A) A religious tax imposed by Aurangzeb  
(B) Toll tax imposed by Shivaji  
(C) Irrigation tax charged by Akbar  
(D) Land tax levied by Shivaji on neighbouring States

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2001]

**Exp :** Chauth means one fourth. It was levied by Maratha Ruler Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj on the neighbouring states. Chauth was the 25% of total revenue generated in the state.

6. Under the administration of Shivaji, "Peshwa" was referred to as-

(A) Minister of Religious Affairs  
(B) Minister of Defence  
(C) Chief Minister (D) Minister of Justice

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp:** Peshwa was the chief minister of Shivaji (Chatrpati) he was the chief of "ASTHAPRADHAN" (Group of 8 Minister)

7. The guerilla warfare was pioneered by-

(A) Aurangzeb (B) Akbar  
(C) Shivaji (D) Balaji Rao

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** The guerilla warfare was pioneered by Shivaji. But it was the brain child of Malik Ambar (Prime minister of Ahamadnagar).

8. The most powerful Peshwa was-

(A) Balaji Baji Rao (B) Baji Rao - I  
(C) Madhava Rao (D) Balaji Vishwanath

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** Baji Rao - I (The Son of Bala ji Vishwanath) was the most powerful Peshwa. He is also known as the winner of 72 wars and Baji Rao Mastani.

9. How many times Shivaji plundered Surat?

(A) Four Times (B) Once  
(C) Thrice (D) Twice

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 21.06.2015 (IInd Sitting )]

**Exp:** Surat was an important commerical city. Shivaji looted Surat twice in 1664 and 1670.

10. In which year, Shivaji was crowned as the Chhatrapati?

(A) 1608 (B) 1646  
(C) 1674 (D) 1710

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp :** In 1674, Shivaji was crowned as Chhatrapati at Raigarh (Maharashtra) by Brahmin named Gangabhatt. He was a famous Maratha Ruler and died in 1680. Aurangzeb gave the title Raja to Shivaji.

11. Bajirao I (1720-1740 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?

(A) Nanda (B) Peshwas  
(C) Haryanka (D) Maurya

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp:** Bajirao(I) (Bajirao ballal Bhat) was the ruler of Peshwa dynasty (1720-40)

12. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1674–1680 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?

- (A) Nanda (B) Haryanka  
(C) Maurya (D) Maratha

Ans. (D)

**Exp :** Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (1674–1680 AD) was the Maratha ruler, he belonged to Bhonsle clan. he was crowned as Chhatrapati (Monarch) in the year 1674.

13. Baji Rao II (1796-1818 A.D.) Was the ruler of which dynasty?

- (A) Nanda (B) Haryanka  
(C) Maurya (D) Peshwas

Ans. (D)

**Exp:** Baji Rao – II was the ruler of Pershwa dynasty. He reigned from 1796 to 1818. He was the last peshwa of the Maratha kingdom.

14. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus station was designed by

- (A) Frederick William Stevens  
(B) Santiago Calatrava  
(C) Fazlur Rahman Khan  
(D) Frei Otto

Ans. (A)

**Exp:** Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus previously called Bombay Victoria Terminus was built in 1887 on the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. It was designed by Frederick William Stevens and Axel Haig. It was declared UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2004.

15. Chhatrapati Sambhaji (1680–1688 AD) was the ruler of which dynasty?

- (A) Maratha (B) Nanda  
(C) Haryanka (D) Maurya

Ans. (A)

**Exp :** Chhatrapati Sambhaji was the Maratha ruler (1680–1688 AD). He was the eldest son of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Maharani Saibai.



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## Sikhism



## 1. Which was the birth place of Guru Nanak?

- (A) Gurdaspur (B) Amritsar  
(C) Lahore (D) Talwandi

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Sec. Officer (Audit) 2006]

**Exp :** Guru Nanak Dev the founder of Sikhism was born in Talwandi (present day Nankana Sahib, Punjab , Pakistan).

## 2. The Sikh military sect 'the Khalsa' was introduced by -

- (A) Har Rai (B) Harkishan  
(C) Gobind Singh (D) Tegh Bahadur

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999, CGL 2005]

**Exp :** The Sikh Military sect 'Khalsa' was started by 10<sup>th</sup> Sikh guru - Guru Gobind Singh. He was the last Sikh Guru.

## 3. The Sikh Guru who wrote "Zafar-Nama" in Persian was-

- (A) Guru Har Rai (B) Guru Har Krishan  
(C) Guru Gobind Singh (D) Guru Tegbahadur

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** 'Zafar-Nama' (Declaration of Victory) was a victory letter sent by tenth Sikh Guru to Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1705. It was written in Persian Language.

## 4. The Sikh Guru who wrote Guru Nank's biography was-

- (A) Guru Angad Dev (B) Guru Amardas  
(C) Guru Ramdas (D) Guru Arjun Dev

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** The second sikh Guru, guru Angad Dev wrote the first biography of Guru Nanak Dev.

## 5. The founder of the Independent Sikh State was:

- (A) Guru Nanak (B) Guru Govind Singh  
(C) Dalip Singh (D) Maharaja Ranjit Singh

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

**Exp :** The Sikh Empire (Sarkar-i-Khalsa) was founded by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Lahore was the political capital of Maharaja Ranit Singh.

## 6. The Akaal Takht was built by-

- (A) Guru Ramdas (B) Guru Teg Bahadur  
(C) Guru Hargovind (D) Guru Nanak

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp :** 'Akaal Takht' means the time less throne. It is a building in the premises of Golden Temple, complex Amritsar. It was established by Sikh Guru-Guru Hargobind Sahib.

## 7. Who succeeded Guru Nanak?

- (A) Guru Angad (B) Guru Ramdas  
(C) Guru Arjun (D) Guru Hargobind

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** Trick to remember ten Sikh Guru: Nanak Angdan kar Amar ho Ram ke pass chale gaye, Lekin Arjun ne Gobind ki Rai li or Kitni Bahaduri se khud Gobind ban gaye

1. Guru Nanak Dev (1469-1538)
2. Guru Angad (1538-1552)
3. Guru Amardas (1552-1574)
4. Guru Ramdas (1574-1581)
5. Guru Arjundev (1518-1606)
6. Guru Hargobind (1606-1645)
7. Guru Har Rai (1645-1661)
8. Guru Har Kishan (1616-1664)
9. Guru Teg Bahadur (1664-1675)
10. Guru Gobind Singh (1675-1708)

## 8. Which is the holy book of the Sikh religion?

- (A) Bhagwad Gita (B) Baani  
(C) Gurmukhi (D) Guru Granth Sahib

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL 2014]

**Exp :** 'Adi Granth' (Guru Granth Saheb) is the holy book of Sikhs. It was, first compiled by Guru Arjun Dev.

## 9. Who among the following Sikh Gurus had laid the foundation of Amritsar?

- (A) Guru Amar Das (B) Guru Ramdas  
(C) Guru Arjan Dev (D) Guru Hargobind

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** Guru Ramdas, 4<sup>th</sup> Sikh Guru laid the foundation of the city of Amritsar in 1577.

## 10. Khalsa Panth was created by Guru Gobind Singh in which year?

- (A) 1599 (B) 1707  
(C) 1699 (D) 1657

**Ans. (C)** [SSC MTS 2011]

**Exp :** Khalsa Panth was established by tenth Sikh guru Guru Govind Singh in 1699.



## Art &amp; Culture



## 1. Alberuni came to India with-

- (A) Mahmud of Ghazni (B) Alexander  
(C) Babur (D) Tamur

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CPO S.I 2010)

**Exp :** Alberuni (Abu Rayham Beruni) was a persian scholar who came to India with Mahmud of Ghazni in 1017. He wrote Tarikh Al-Hind (History of India.). He was given the title of 'founder of Indology' and 'al-ustadh'

## 2. Which of the following is in the World Heritage list?

- (A) Khajuraho (B) Nalanda ruins  
(C) Hampi (D) Tajmahal

**Ans.(\*) All of the above** (SSC Sec. Officer 1997)

**Exp :** Khajuraho Group of Monuments were declared UNESCO world Heritage site in 1986. Nalanda Ruins were declared UNESCO world Heritage site in 2016. Hampi ruins were declared UNESCO world Heritage site in 1986. Taj Mahal was declared UNESCO world Heritage site in 1983

## 3. Who built the Khajuraho temples?

- (A) Holkars (B) Sindias  
(C) Bundela Rajputs (D) Chandela Rajtuts

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CGL 2002)

**Exp :** Khajuraho Temples (Madhya Pradesh) were built by Chandela Rajput rulers between 950-1050 AD

## 4. Which of the following architectural wonders was not constructed in the 12th Century A.D.?

- (A) Sun-temple of Konark  
(B) Temple of Khajuraho  
(C) Angkor Vat (D) Notre Dam, the Paris

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CGL 2002)

**Exp:** Temples of Khajuraho were built between 950-1050 by Chandela Rajput. Angkor Vat Temple was built in 12th century by Khener Singh Suryavarman II Notre - Dame the Paris was built in 1163. Sun Temple Konark was built by Ganga dynasty King Narshimdev I in 13th century AD.

## 5. Where was saint kabir born?

- (A) Delhi (B) Varanasi  
(C) Mathura (D) Hyderabad

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CGL 2002)

**Exp :** Though exact birth place of Saint Kabir is not known. It is believed that he was born at Lahartara near Kashi (present day Varanasi)

## 6. Which of the following languages was in vogue during Mughal period in the courts of India?

- (A) French (B) Persian  
(C) Portugese (D) Arabic

**Ans.(B)**

(SSC CGL 2002)

**Exp:** Early Mughals spoke Chaghatay Turkish language. But after Humayun's exile to persia. Mughals were influenced by Persian Culture and Persian language became the official language of the court and empire.

## 7. Which Sufi's dargah is at Ajmer?

- (A) Baba Farid (B) Qutb-din Bakhtiyar Kaki  
(C) Moinuddin Chisti (D) Khwaja Bahuddin

**Ans.(C)**

(SSC CPO SI 2002)

**Exp:** Khwaja Gharib Nawaz Dargah Ajmer is the tomb of Hazrat Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti. He was the founder of Islam in India. He is also known as "Khwaja Grade."

## 8. Who was the architect who designed "Taj Mahal?"

- (A) Mohammad Hussain  
(B) Ustad Ahmad Lahauri  
(C) Shah-Isa (D) Ismail

**Ans.(B)**

(SSC CPO SI 2002)

**Exp :** Mughal Emperor Shahjahan built Taj Mahal in the memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal. It was designed by Architect Ustad Ahmad Lahauri.

## 9. The Assam State derives its name from that of a tribe that conquered the region. Where did the tribesmen come from?

- (A) Tibet (B) Mongolia  
(C) Burma (Now Myammar)  
(D) Siam (now Thailand)

**Ans.(D)**

(SSC CGL 2003)

**Exp :** The tribe that conquered the region of Assam came from Siam (Now Thailand)

## 10. Ranthambhor was-

- (A) A Mughal palace (B) A Rajput fort  
(C) Capital of the khaljis  
(D) A Buddhist pilgrimage centre

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise 2004)

**Exp:** Ranthambhor was a Rajput fort it was used by Maharjas of Jaipur.

## 11. The foreign traveller who visited India during the Mughal Period and who left us an expert's description of the Peacock Throne, was-

- (A) Geronimo Verroneo  
(B) 'Omrah' Danishmand khan  
(C) Tavernier  
(D) Austinof Bordeaux

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp:** Tavernier was a French Merchant. In his book *Le Six Voyages de J.B. Tavernier*. (The Six voyages of J.B. Tavernier) he has given a vivid description of peacock of Mughal period.

**12. Which one of the following Mughal buildings is said to possess the unique feature of being exactly equal in length and breadth?**

- (A) Agra Fort (B) Red Fort  
(C) Taj Mahal (D) Buland Darwaza

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Tax Asst. (Income Tax & Central Excise) 2006]

**Exp:** Taj Mahal was built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan in memory of his beloved wife Noor Jahan. It was designed by ustad Ahmad Lahauri. The dome of Taj Mahal has exactly same height and the length of base i.e. 35 metres.

**13. The Qutub Minar was completed by the famous ruler**

- (A) Qutub-ud-din Aibak  
(B) Iltutmish  
(C) Firoz Shah Tughlaq  
(D) Alauddin Khilji

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CPO SI 2008]

**Exp :** Qutub-ud-din Aibak started the construction of Qutub Minar in 1193. Its construction was completed by his son-in-law Iltutmish.

**14. Who wrote Akbarnama?**

- (A) Akbar (B) Birbal  
(C) Abul Fazal (D) Bhagavan Das

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CPO SI 2009]

**Exp:** Abul Fazal was one of the navratnas at Akbar's court. He wrote 'Akbarnama' -which is the official history of Akbar's reign. It has three volumes, the third volume is 'Ain-i-Akbari'

**15. The first Indian Hindi Scholar of the Mughal period was-**

- (A) Malik Muhammad Jayasi  
(B) Abdur Rahim  
(C) Mulla Wajhi  
(D) Chand Bardai

**Ans. (A)** [SSC SAS 2010]

**Exp :** Malik Muhammad Jayasi was the first Indian Hindi Scholar. He wrote the famous poem 'Padmavat' (the story of Alauddin Khilji and Rani Padmini) during the reign of Sher Shah Suri.

**16. Who translated Ramayana into Persian?**

- (A) Abul Fazl (B) Badauni  
(C) Abdul Latif (D) Isar Das

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CPO SI 2011]

**Exp:** Abdul-ul-Qader-Bada'uni was a great translator and historian of Mughal Era. He was appointed by Mughal Emperor Akbar to his religious offering of Royal Council. Akbar asked him to translate the Ramayana into Persian. It took him four years to complete the task.

**17. The famous Peacock Throne of Shah Jahan was**

**taken away in 1739 by-**

- (A) Afghan invader Ahmed Shah Abdali  
(B) Persian invader Nadir Shah  
(C) Mongol invader Chengiz Khan  
(D) British East India Company

**Ans. (B)** [FCI Asst. Grade-II 2012]

**Exp :** The Peacock Throne (Takht-e-Taus) was built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan under the commission of goldsmith Bedradal Khan in the year 1628. It was first put at Diwan-i-Aam (Agra Fort) and then moved to Diwan-i-Khas (Red Fort) during the reign of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Nadir Shah invaded India in 1739 and took Peacock Throne and Koh-i-noor diamond with him.

**18. Who was the Guru of Kabir?**

- (A) Ramanuja (B) Ramananda  
(C) Vallabhacharya (D) Namadeva

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** Ramanada was the Guru of Kabir. He was a poet Saint pioneer of the Bhakti movement and the founder of the Ramanandi Sampradaya.

**19. The reputed musician duo, Tansen and Baiju Bawra, flourished during the reign of -**

- (A) Jahangir (B) Bahadur Shah Zafar  
(C) Akbar (D) Shah Jahan

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** Baiju Bawra (Bajinath Mishra) he was the drupadh singer of Medieval period. Miyan Tansen was the court singer of Mughal emperor Akbar.

**20. Where is the Bada Imambara located?**

- (A) Agra (B) Lucknow  
(C) Patna (D) Allahabad

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp:** Bada Imambara (Big Shrine), is located in Lucknow. It was built by Asaf-ud-Daula (Nawab of Awadh) in 1784. It is also known as Asfi Imambara.

**21. "Quwwat-ul-Islam" Mosque was built by**

- (A) Qutub-ud-din Aibak  
(B) Alauddin Khilji  
(C) Iltutmish  
(D) Mohammad Adilshah

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Quwwat-ul-Islam (Might of Islam) was built by sultan Qutub-ud-din-Aibak. It was the first mosque built in Delhi, after the conquest of India by Muslims.

**22. Which of the following was built by Akbar to commemorate his conquest of Khandesh in Gujarat?**

- (A) Bada Imambara (B) Buland Darwaza  
(C) Jama Masjid (D) Siddi Bashir

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Buland Darwaza (The Gate of Magnificence) was built by Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1601 at Fatehpur Sikri (U.P.). It was built by Akbar to commemorate his victory over Khandesh (Gujrat)

**23. The court language of the Delhi Sultanate was**

- (A) Urdu (B) Persian  
(C) Hindi (D) Arabic

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Persian was the official court language of the Delhi Sultanate.

**24. Name the language that was designated as the 'Camp Language' during the Medieval Period**

- (A) Sanskrit (B) Pali  
(C) Hindi (D) Urdu

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2006]

**Exp :** Urdu was designated the camp language of Medieval India. The word, Turkish means mildard camp 'a Lashkar'. Urdu language was developed due to contact of Hindu, Turkish and Afghan soldiers.

**25. Which one is not situated at Fatehpur Sikri?**

- (A) The Panch Mahal (B) Moti Masjid  
(C) Tomb of Salim Chishti (D) The Moriam Palace

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2008]

**Exp :** The Moti Masjid (Agra) was built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan. The Moti Masjid (Red fort complex, Delhi) was built by Emperor Aurangzeb.

**26. Who was the author of Gita Govinda?**

- (A) Jayadeva (B) Kalhana  
(C) Kalidasa (D) Raja Rao

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CHSL 2010]

**Exp :** Gita Govinda was composed by the famous 12th century poet Jayadeva. It describes the relationship between Lord Krishna, Radha and other Gopis

**27. The Sultans of which dynasty ruled for the longest time?**

- (A) Khilji dynasty (B) Tughlaq dynasty  
(C) Slave dynasty (D) Lodi dynasty

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Steno. Grade C & D 2011]

**Exp :** The sultans of Tughlaq dynasty ruled for the longest time (between 1320 -1414)

**28. Qutub Minar, as we find at present, was finally re-built by-**

- (A) Balban (B) Ala-ud-din Khilji  
(C) Sikandar Lodi (D) Firoz Tughlaq

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Steno. Grade C & D 2011]

**Exp :** The construction of Qutub Minar was started by - Qutub-ud-din-Aibak in 1192 AD. Its construction was completed by his son-in-law Iltutmish 1220. In 1369, Feroz Shah Tughlaq replaced the top storey of it, which was damaged by lightning.

**29. What was the official language of the Sultanate?**

- (A) Persian (B) Urdu  
(C) Arabic (D) Hindi

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Steno. Grade C & D 2011, SSC CGL 2014]

**Exp :** Persian was the official court language of the Delhi sultanate

**30. In which of the following towns is "Moti Masjid" situated?**

- (A) Agra (B) Jaipur  
(C) Lahore (D) Ahmedabad

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2011]

**Exp :** The Moti Masjid was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan at Agra.

**31. Which of the following Mughal emperors is credited with composition of Hindi songs?**

- (A) Babar (B) Akbar  
(C) Jahangir (D) Shahjehan

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CHSL 2011]

**Exp :** Mughal Emperor Jahangir had a keen interest in music. He also composed a few hindi songs

**32. Rajatarangini was written by**

- (A) Kalhana (B) Alberuni  
(C) Harsha Vardhana (D) Kautilya

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CHSL 2012]

**Exp :** It was written by Kashmiri Historian Kalhana in Sanskrit language.

**33. Which one of the following monuments in Delhi is not included as a World Heritage Site?**

- (A) Red Fort (B) Humayun's Tomb  
(C) Qutub Minar (D) Jantar Mantar

**Ans. (D)** [SSC CHSL 2012]

<b>Exp: Monument</b>	<b>Year of declaration of world Heritage site</b>
(A) Red fort	2007
(B) Humayun's Tomb	1993
(C) Jantar Mantar Jaipur	2010

**34. Bibi-Ka-Maqbara is located in India at-**

- (A) Fatehpur Sikri (B) Aurangabad  
(C) Hyderabad (D) Jaunpur

**Ans. (B)** [SSC MTS 2013]

**Exp :** Bibi-ka-Maqbara is the tomb of Dilras Banu Begum chief consent of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.

**35. Who among the following was known as the 'Parrot of India'?**

- (A) Hussain Shah (B) Amir Khusro  
(C) Barbak Shah (D) Nanak

**Ans. (B)** [SSC MTS 2014]

**Exp :** Amir Khusro was the Sufi Musician poet and scholar in the court of Sultan Balban. He was the first poet of Khariboli. He is known as the 'Father of Qawwali'. He was also called 'Tut-e-Hind' (Parrot of India)

**36. The tomb of Jahangir was built at-**

- (A) Gujrat (B) Delhi  
(C) Lahore (D) Agra

**Ans. (C)** [SSC CGL Re Exam, 2013]

**Exp :** The tomb of Jahangir is located at Shahdara Bag (Lahore, Pakistan)

**37. Which of the following forts was not built by Akbar?**

- (A) Gwalior Fort (B) Agra Fort  
(C) Lahore Fort (D) Allahabad Fort

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2000]

**Exp :** Gwalior Fort was built by Raja Man Singh Tomar in 8th century. It consists of one defensive instruction and two main palaces (Gurjari Mahal and Man Mandir)

**38. Bijapur is known for its-**

- (A) Sever drought condition  
(B) Gol Gumbaz (C) Heavy rainfall  
(D) Statue of Gomateswara

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LCD Exam. 16.11.2014, IInd Sitting TF No. 545 QP 6]

**Exp :** Bijapur is famous for the tombs of Mohammad Adil Shah Gol Gumbaz.

**39. The TajMahal is called a dream in marble'. Which monument is called as 'a dream of stone'?**

- (A) The Rang Mahal (B) The PanchMahal.  
(C) The Red Fort (D) The Bahai temple

**Ans. (B)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp :** The Panch Mahal situated at Fatehpur sikri, Agra was built by Mughal emperor Akbar for relaxation purpose. It is a five - storeyed building. It is also known as 'Badgir' (Wind catcher tower) and 'a dream of stone'.

**40. Akbar's tomb is located at which of the following places?**

- (A) Sikandara (B) Agra  
(C) Fatehpursikri (D) Allahabad

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CGL 2016]

**Exp:** The Akbar started the construction of his tomb at Sikandara during his reign. The construction of tomb was completed by Jahangir.

**41. Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal in memory of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Ruqayya Sultan Begum (B) Jodha Bai  
(C) Mumtaz Mahal (D) Nur Jahan

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp :** Taj mahal is a marble mausoleum of Mumtaz Mahal (wife of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan). It is a part of UNESCO World Heritage Site (1983) and one of the seven wonders of the World.

**42. Bibi Ka Maqbara was built by-**

- (A) Humayun (B) Azam Shah  
(C) Babur (D) Aurangzeb

**Ans. (D)**

**Exp:** Bibi ka Maqbara is a tomb of Dilras Banu Begum (wife of Emperor Aurangzeb) was built by Aurangzeb but some sections believed that it was built by Azam Shah.

**43. Name the poet who wrote "Prithviraj Raso", a poem describing Prithviraj Chauhan's life-**

- (A) Vir Siroja (B) Chand Bardai  
(C) Meerja Umed (D) Nur Fateh

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp:** Chand Bardai was the poet in the court of Prithviraj Chauhan III. He composed the poem 'Prithviraj Raso' written in Brajhabasa. It is about the life of Prithviraj Chauhan.

**44. Ranthambhore Fort is in-**

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Orissa  
(C) Rajasthan (D) Sikkim

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp :** Sapal Daksha ruler of the Chauhan dynasty laid foundation of the Ranthambore fort. It lies inside the Ranthambhore National Park at Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan. The Ranthambhore Fort, Chittorgarh fort, Kumbhalgarh fort, Gagron fort, Amer fort and Jaisalmer fort together were declared UNESCO World Heritage Site under the group ' Hill Fort of Rajasthan' in 2013.

**45. Chandragiri Fort is a historical fort, built in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. It is located in-**

- (A) Karnataka (B) Maharashtra  
(C) Madhta Pradesh (D) Andhra Pradesh

**Ans. (D)**

**Exp :** Chandragiri Fort was built in 11th century by Yadavraja rulers. It is located at Chandragiri in Andhra Pradesh.

**46. Agra Fort was built by-**

- (A) Humayun (B) Akbar  
(C) Babur (D) Aurangzeb

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp :** Agra Fort was built by the Mughal Emperor Akbar. It is also known as 'Red Sandstone Fortress'. It is a part of UNESCO World Heritage Site.

**47. Jantar Mantar is in-**

- (A) Rajasthan (B) Assam  
(C) Bihar (D) Gujrat

**Ans. (A)**

**Exp :** In 18th century, Rajput ruler Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur constructed five observatories (Jantar Mantar) to study space and time in New Delhi, Jaipur, Mathura, Ujjain and Varanasi. The Jantar Mantar at Jaipur is the largest among these and it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

**48. Ramcharitmanas is an epic poem written in which language ?**

- (A) Santali (B) Munda  
(C) Awadhi (D) Sanskrit

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp :** Ramcharitmanas was written by Goswami Tulsidas in 16th century. It is written in Awadhi language. which is an Indo-Aryan Language.

**49. Who built Hawa Mahal?**

- (A) Guru Ramdas (B) Maharaja Pratap Singh  
(C) Rabindra Nath Tagore (D) British Govt

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp :** Hawa Mahal was built by Rajput ruler Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh in 1799 in Jaipur (Rajasthan). It is pyramidal in shape and has 953 windows. It is called 'Palace of the winds'.



**50. Humayun's Tomb was built by \_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Humayun (B) Hamida Banu Begum  
(C) Babur (D) Akbar

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp :** Humayun Tomb is the mausoleum of Mughal Emperor Humayun. It was built by his wife Hamida Banu Begum. It was designed by Persian architect Mirak Mirza Ghiyas. It was declared UNESCO World Heritage site in 1993.

**51. Who built Jodhpur Fort?**

- (A) Guru Ramdas (B) Shahjahan  
(C) Rao Jodhaji (D) Mahatma Gandhi

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp :** Rathore Ruler Rao Jodhaji built the famous Mehrangarh fort around 1460. It is also known as Jodhpur fort. Mehrangarh means 'Fort of the Sun'.

**52. Which world heritage site comprises of the tomb of Iltutmish?**

- (A) Humayun's Tomb  
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex  
(C) Qutub Minar (D) Red Fort Complex

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp :** The tomb of Iltutmish is situated near the Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque inside the Qutub Complex. The Qutub Complex was declared the part of UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1993. Monuments Present in the Qutub complex are Qutub Minar, Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, Alai Darwaja, the Iron Pillar and the Alai Minar.

**53. Which world heritage site comprises of the Alai Darwaza Gate?**

- (A) Humayun's Tomb  
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex  
(C) Qutub Minar (D) Red Fort Complex

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp :** The construction of Alai Darwaja was started by Alaud-din Khilji in 1311. It is situated inside of the Qutub minar Complex which is part of UNESCO world Heritage site.

**54. Which world Heritage Monument has been acclaimed as the "Necropolis of the Mughal dynasty"?**

- (A) Humayun's Tomb  
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex  
(C) Qutub Minar (d) Red Fort Complex

**Ans. (A)**

**Exp :** Humayun's Tomb is referred as the 'Necropolis of the Mughal Dynasty' because it has around 150 graves of the Mughal family members.

**55. Moti Masjid is situated in which of these World Heritage Sites?**

- (A) Humayun's Tomb  
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex  
(C) Qutub Minar (D) Red Fort Complex

**Ans. (D)**

**Exp :** Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb built Moti Masjid (1659-1660) for his personal use inside Red Fort Complex. It is a white - Marble mosque in Indo-Islamic Architecture.

**56. Mausoleum (Dargah) of Salim Chishti is situated in?**

- (A) Humayun's Tomb (B) Fatehpur Sikri  
(C) Gwalior Fort (D) Agra Fort

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp :** Salim Chisti was the sufi saint during the Mughal Era. The mausoleum of Salim Chishti was constructed by the Mughal Emperor Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri in the Agra district of U.P.

**57. Khas Mahal and the Shish Mahal are built in which World Heritage Monument?**

- (A) Humayun's Tomb  
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex  
(C) Qutub Minar  
(D) Agra Fort

**Ans. (D)**

**Exp :** The Sheesh Mahal (The Glass palace) is inside the Agra Fort. It was built by Shahjahan for royal bath and dressing. The mirrors used in the Mahal were brought from Halebs in Aleppo, Syria. Shahjahan built The Khas Mahal also known as 'Amangarh-i-Mualla (the holy resting place) at Agra Fort'.

**58. Diwan -i-Khas is in which of these monuments?**

- (A) Humayun's Tomb  
(B) Mahabodhi Temple Complex  
(C) Qutub Minar (D) Red Fort Complex

**Ans. (D)**

**Exp :** Diwan-i-Khas was the Hall of Private Audience (high-rank officials and the head of states) It is in Red fort complex Delhi.

**59. Buland Darwaza is the main entrance to the palace at:**

- (A) Amer Fort (B) Gwalior Fort  
(C) Fatehpur Sikri (D) Agra Fort

**Ans. (C)**

**Exp :** 'The Gate of Magnificence' is situated at the entrance of the palace. It was built by Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1601 A.D. to celebrate his victory over Khandesh (Gujarat) and Ahmednagar in Deccan. It is situated at Fatehpur Sikri, Uttar Pradesh.

**60. Jama Masjid is situated in which of these World Heritage Sites?**

- (A) Fatehpur Sikri (B) Humayun's Tomb  
(C) Qutub Minar (D) Agra Fort

**Ans. (A)**

**Exp :** The Jama Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri (U.P.) was built under the patronage of Mughal Emperor Akbar in 1571 A.D. The tomb of Sufi Saint Salim Chisti and Buland Darwaza are the part of Mosque complex.

61. The Biography of Humayun was written by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Nur Jahan (B) Jodha  
(C) Anarkali (D) Gulbadan Begum

Ans. (D)

**Exp:** Mughal Princess Gulbadan Begum (Daughter of Emperor Babur) wrote the Biography (Humayun-nama) of her half-brother Humayun.

62. Which was the first garden tomb in the Indian subcontinent?

- (A) Tomb of Jahangir (B) Humayun's Tomb  
(C) Taj Mahal (D) Tomb of Muhammad Iqbal

Ans. (B)

**Exp:** Humayun's Tomb, the tomb of Mughal emperor Humayun was built by his wife Hamida Banu Begum in 1570. It was the first garden tomb in Indian subcontinent. It was declared the UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1993.

63. Which world Heritage Site is built on the right bank of the Yamuna River?

- (A) Taj Mahal (B) Hawa Mahal  
(C) Humayun's Tomb  
(D) Mahabodhi Temple Complex

Ans. (A)

**Exp :** The Taj Mahal is a White Marble tomb of Begum Mumtaz Mahal (wife of Mughal Emperor Shahjahan). It is situated at the west bank of river Yamuna in the city of Agra, Uttar Pradesh. It was included in the list of UNESCO world Heritage site in the year 1983.

64. Who built Jama Masjid?

- (A) Guru Ramdas (B) Shah Jahan  
(C) Rao Jodhaji (D) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. (B)

**Exp :** Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan built Jama Masjid (Delhi) between (1644–1656). It was designed by architect Ustad Khalil. It was originally called Masjid-i-Jahan numa. (Mosque commanding the view of the world).



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# Bhakti Movement

## 1. Select the correct order-

- (A) Nizamuddin Auliya, Kabir, Mirabai, Tulsidas  
(B) Mirabai, Kabir Niza-muddin Auliya, Tulsidas  
(C) Kabir, Nizamuddin Auliya, Tulsidas, Mirabai  
(D) Tulsidas, Mirabai, Kabir, Nizamuddin Auliya

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Sec. officer 2002)

**Exp:** Nizamuddin Auliya (1238-1325) (Hazrat Nizamuddin) (famous sufi Saint of chisti Order)

↓

Kabir (1440-1518) (Poet and Saint of Bhakti Movement)

↓

Meerabai (1498-1574) (a Hindu poetess and devotee of Lord Krishna)

↓

Tulsidas (1511-1623) (He was contemporary of Mughal Emperor Akbar he wrote 'Ramcharitmanas').

## 2. Which of the following is associated with Sufi saints?

- (A) Tripitaka (B) Dakhma  
(C) Khanjah (D) Synagogue

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Tax Assistant (Income & Central Excise 2004))

**Exp :** Khanjah is a place meant for sufi brotherhood gathering. It is a place for spiritual retreat and Character reformation. It is also known as 'Ribat'.

## 3. Which of the following aspects is not common to both Bhakti movement and Sufi movement?

- (A) Personal love for God  
(B) Worship of idols  
(C) Mysticism (D) Visit to holy shrines

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Sec. officer 2003)

**Exp:** Both Bhaktism and Sufism laid stress on the direct communion of Soul with the God and denied the idea of idol worship.

## 4. Who was the greatest Bhakti poet of Maharashtra?

- (A) Ramdas (B) Tukaram  
(C) Namdeva (D) Eknath

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central 2005))

**Exp :** Tukaram was the great Marathi Varreni-Vaishnavite sect saint of Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra during 17<sup>th</sup> century. He composed the famous 'Abhanga poetry'.

## 5. The famous Bhakti Saint who belonged to the royal family of Mewar was-

- (A) Chaitanya (B) Andal  
(C) Meerabai (D) Ramabai

**Ans. (C)** [FCI Asst. 2012]

**Exp:** Meerabai was Rajput Princess of Mewar. She was a poet, singer and the saint of Vaishnava Bhakti movement. She was a great devotee of Lord Krishna.

## 6. The first Bhakti Movement was organised by-

- (A) Nanak (B) Meera  
(C) Ramdas (D) Ramanujacharya

**Ans. (D)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 1999]

**Exp :** The bhakti Movement was started in South India in the 7<sup>th</sup> century. Ramanuja was the most important exponent of Vaishnavite Bhakti Movement.

## 7. The Sufi saint who maintained that devotional music was one way of moving closer to God was-

- (A) Muin-ud-din-Chisti  
(B) Baba Farid  
(C) Saiyid Mummed  
(D) Shah Alam Bukhari

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Baba Farid also known as Khwaja Fariduddin was a sufi preacher and poet of 12<sup>th</sup> century. He is considered as the first poet of Punjabi Language. He found that "music is the way of reaching God."

## 8. The Bhakti cult spread in Maharashtra with the teaching of-

- (A) Sant Tukaram  
(B) Sant Jnaneshvar  
(C) Samarth Guru Ramdas  
(D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

**Ans. (A)** [SSC Combined Matric Level 2002]

**Exp :** Sant Tukaram was the poet saint of Vaishnavite Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra of 17<sup>th</sup> century.

## 9. What is meant by a 'Pir' in the Sufi tradition?

- (A) The Supreme God  
(B) The Guru of the Sufis  
(C) The greatest of all Sufi saints  
(D) The orthodox teacher who contests the Sufi beliefs

**Ans. (B)** [SSC MTS 2011]

**Exp :** A Pir is a Sufi saint, who guides and teaches disciples of sufism. They are also referred to as Hazrat or Shaikh.



# Modern Indian History

1. When Mahatma Gandhi was arrested who among the following took over the leadership of Salt Satyagraha ?

- (A) Vinoba Bhave
- (B) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (C) Abbas Tayyabji
- (D) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

Ans. (C) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 1997)

**Exp:** After Gandhiji's arrest in 1930, He appointed Abbas Tayyabji as the leader of salt Satyagrah. He was also called "Grand Old Man of Gujarat"

2. In which session of Congress the demand of "Purna Swaraj" was accepted as the aim of the congress ?

- (A) Calcutta
- (B) Madras
- (C) Nagpur
- (D) Lahore

Ans. (D) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 1997)

**Exp:** In 1928, Gandhiji demanded Swaraj in the coming one year, from the British Government. In Lahore Session of 1929 of INC which took place on the bank of river Ravi under the presidentship of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the INC declared 'Purna Swaraj' as its ultimate goal.

3. Who was the leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha?

- (A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (B) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (D) Acharya J.B. Kriplani

Ans. (C) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 1997)

**Exp:** Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel was the leader of Bardoli Satyagraha (1928), and its success gave rise to Patel becoming one of the main leaders of the independence movement. In 1925 the taluka of Bardoli in Gujarat suffered from floods and famine, causing crop production to suffer and leaving farmers facing great financial troubles. However, the government of the presidency raised the tax rate by 30%, hence, after this incident, the women of Bardoli bestowed Vallabh Bhai Patel with the title of Sardar.

4. "Go back to Vedas. This call given by-

- (A) Ramakrishna Paramhansa
- (B) Vivekananda
- (C) Jyotiba Phule
- (D) Dayanand Saraswati

Ans. (D) (SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry 2011)

**Exp:** Swami Dayanand Saraswati gave the slogan 'Go back to Vedas', He was the founder of Arya Samaj, A Hindu reform movements of the vedic tradition.

5. Noakhali is situated in-

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Bangladesh

(C) Tripura

(D) Bihar

Ans. (B)

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) 1997)

**Exp:** Noakhali is a district in South-East Bangladesh 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1946 was declared the 'Direct Action Day' (also known as Calcutta killings Great) by Muslim League putting forward the demand of separate Nations and the riots broke out at Noakhali.

6. Mahatma Gandhi was first arrested during 'Satyagrah' in the year

- (A) 1906
- (B) 1908
- (C) 1913
- (D) 1917

Ans. (B)

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) 1997)

**Exp:** Gandhiji, for the first time organized Satyagraha in June, 1907 against compulsory registration of Asiatics (The Black Act) On 10th Jan, 1908, he was arrested for failing to leave Transvaal register and he was sentenced for two months in jail.

7. What was the basis of transfer of power to India on 15th August?

- (A) On this day the Indian National Congress had demanded "Poorna Swaraj".
- (B) On this day Mahatma Gandhi started 'Quit India Movement'.
- (C) Anniversary of formation of Interim Government
- (D) Anniversary of the surrender of Japanese army before Admiral Mountbatten

Ans. (D)

(SSC Section Officer (Audit) 1997)

**Exp:** Lord Mountbatten decided the date of Aug 15 for transfer of power to India, because it was at this day (Aug 15, 1945) Japanese Army in second world war surrendered before him.

8. Permanent Revenue settlement of Bengal was introduced by :

- (A) Clive
- (B) Hastings
- (C) Wellesley
- (D) Cornwallis

Ans. (D)

(SSC Combined Graduate Level 1999)

**Exp:** The Permanent Settlement (Permanent Settlement of Bengal) was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. According to this settlement Landlords agreed to have perpetual and hereditary rights over the land, as long as they pay fixed revenue to the British Government.

9. The father of extremist movement in India is:

- (A) Motilal Nehru
- (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (C) Vallabh Bhai Patel
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ans. (D)

(SSC Combined Graduate Level 1999)

**Exp:** Lokmanya Tilak was one of the prominent Indian independence activists. He was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement. He was the father of Extremist Movement. The British Colonial authorities derogatorily called him 'Father of the Indian Unrest.'

10. Through which principle or device did Ghandhiji strive to bridge economics inequalities?



- (A) Abolition of machinery
- (B) Establishment of village industries
- (C) Trusteeship theory
- (D) None of the above

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 1999)

**Exp:** Gandhiji postulated the 'Trusteeship theory'. It was a social economic theory based on the principle of "Transforming the present capitalist order of society into egalitarian one."

**11. Mahatma Gandhi got his inspiration for Civil Disobedience from:**

- (A) Thoreau (B) Ruskin
- (C) Confucius (D) Tolstoy

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 1999, Tax Asst. 2005)

**Exp:** Gandhiji got his inspiration of 'Civil Disobedience' after reading the Thoreau's essay "on duty of Civil disobedience movement."

**12. The first Indian selected for Indian Civil Service was:**

- (A) Satyendra Nath Tagore
- (B) Sarojini Naidu
- (C) Lala Lajpat Rai (D) C.R. Das

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 1999, MTS 2013)

**Exp:** Satyendra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to join the Indian Civil Service. He was elected in ICS in June 1863. He was the elder brother of Guru Dev Rabindra Nath Tagore.

**13. The system of communal electorate in India was first introduced by :**

- (A) Indian Council Act of 1892
- (B) Minto-Morley reforms of 1909
- (C) Montagu-Chelmsford reforms of 1919
- (D) Government of India of 1935

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 1999)

**Exp:** Communal Electorate in India was introduced by Minto-Morley reforms (1909). By the reforms of 1909 introduced separate electorates for Muslims provides.

**14. Who represented India in The Second Round Table Conference?**

- (A) Aruna Asaf Ali (B) Sucheta Kripalani
- (C) Sarojini Naidu (D) Kalpana Joshi

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CGL 2000, CPO 2017 & CPO ASI 2008)

**Exp:** The second Round Table conference started on September 7, 1931. M.K. Gandhi represented Indian National Congress and Sarojini Naidu represented Indian women.

**15. Who persuaded the ratings of the RIN (Royal India Navy) to surrender on the 23rd February 1946?**

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
- (C) Vallabh Bhai Patel and M.A. Jinnah
- (D) Morarji desai and J.B. Kripalani

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CGL 2000)

**Exp:** A section of Non-commissioned officers and sailors of Royal Indian Navy called 'Ratings' started mutiny against the Britishers, on Feb 18, 1946 which further resulted in the spread of hartals in Calcutta and Bombay.

**16. On September 20, 1932 Mahatma Gandhi began a fast unto death in Yervada jail against:**

- (A) British repression of the Satyagrahis.
- (B) Violation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
- (C) Communal award of Ramsay MacDonald.
- (D) Communal Riots in Calcutta.

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2000)

**Exp:** On Sep 20, 1932, M.K Gandhi began a fast in Yervada jail (near Bombay) in protest of the British Government's decision of separate electorates, it ended by the Poona pact 26 Sep, 1932.

**17. One time associated of Mahatma Gandhi, broke off from him and launched a radical movement called 'self-respect movement'. Who was he?**

- (A) P. Thyagaraja Shetti
- (B) Chhatrapati Maharaj
- (C) E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker
- (D) Jyotirao Govindrao Phule

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2000)

**Exp:** In 1925, Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy founded the self-Respect Movement. It was aimed at achieving a society where backward castes to have equal human rights.

**18. What did Jyotiba Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj attempt in the last century?**

- (A) Saving the lower castes from hypocritical Brahmins and their opportunistic scriptures
- (B) Attacking the caste system
- (C) Led an anti-landlord and antimahajan upsurge in Satara
- (D) Separate representation for untouchables

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2000)

**Exp:** Satya Shodhak Samaj was established by Jyotibha Phule in 1873. It was established with the aim of liberating the Shudras and backward Caste from the opposition of hypo critical Brahmins and their opportunistic scriptures.

**19. In which of the following movement did Mahatma Gandhi make the first use of Hunger Strike as a weapon?**

- (A) Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920-22
- (B) Rowlatt Satyagraha, 1919
- (C) Ahmedabad Strike, 1918
- (D) Bardoli Satyagraha

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2000)

**Exp:** To demand an increase in wages in 1918, the Ahmedabad cotton mill-workers went on a strike under the leadership of M.K. Gandhi. In this hunger strike for the first time was used as weapon.

**20. Who led the Salt Satyagraha Movement with Gandhi?**

- (A) Annie Besant (B) Mridula Sarabhai
- (C) Muthu Lakshmi (D) Sarojini Naidu

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2000)

**Exp:** Gandhiji undertook the Dandi March (Salt March) along with his 78 followers starting from Sabarmati Ashram on 12th March, 1930. Passing through 48 villages, his walk lasted for 23 days. It was a non-violent protest for tax resistance. After the arrest of Gandhiji, Sarojini Naidu carried on the salt Satyagraha at Dharsana.

**21. Sati was prohibited by-**

- (A) Warren Hastings (B) Lord Wellesley  
(C) Lord William Bentinck  
(D) Lord Dalhousie

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2001, SSC CGL 2006 & 2017)

**Exp :** Governor General Lord William Bentinck passed the Bengal Sati Regulation Act, 1829, which declared the practice of Sati a punishable offence.

**22. The Simon Commission was formed to review-**

- (A) Legislatures in India  
(B) Fitness of India for further reforms  
(C) The position of the viceroy  
(D) A constitution for India

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2001)

**Exp :** Simon Commission was appointed by the British Government under Sir John Simon in 1927. It was appointed to report the working of the Indian constitution formulated by the Government of India Act (1919).

**23. When was the first train steamed off in India?**

- (A) 1848 (B) 1853 (C) 1875 (D) 1880

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL 2002)

**Exp :** On April 16, 1853, the first passenger train steamed between Bori Bunder in Bombay and Thane.

**24. Which of the following libraries has the largest collection of manuscripts of historical value?**

- (A) Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library  
(B) Tanjavur Maharaja Serfoji Saraswati Mahal Library  
(C) Asiatic Society Library  
(D) Rampur Raza Library

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2000)

**Exp :** Khuda Baksh Oriental Library is an autonomous organization under Ministry of culture, Government of India. Governor of Bihar is its ex-officio Chairman. It houses the rare collection of around 4000 Persian and Arabic manuscripts.

**25. In which of the following system of land settlement adopted by the English did provide more protection to the interest of farmers?**

- (A) Permanent Settlement of Bengal  
(B) Ryotwari Settlement of Madras  
(C) Zamindari Settlement of Central States  
(D) Malguzari (land revenue) Settlement of United State

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2002)

**Exp :** Ryotwari System of Madras was the land settlement system adopted by the English to provide more protection to the interests of farmers. Under the Ryotwari System, settlement of land revenue was made directly between the government and the ryots [the cultivator].

**26. When was first telegraph line started in India?**

- (A) 1851 (B) 1875 (C) 1884 (D) 1900

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2000)

**Exp :** The British India opened the first telegraph line and office in October 1851, between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour.

**27. When did the British Govt. start ruling India directly?**

- (A) After the Battle of Plassey  
(B) After the Battle of Panipat  
(C) After the war of Mysore  
(D) After Sepoy Mutiny

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2003)

**Exp :** After Sepoy Mutiny British rule established in 1857 and British govt. started ruling over India, Governor general became the Viceroy and Lord Canning became the last Governor General and first Viceroy.

**28. What did the Hunter Commission appointed by the Viceroy probe?**

- (A) Bardoli Satyagraha (B) Khilafat Agitation  
(C) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy  
(D) Chauri Chaura incident

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2003)

**Exp :** After Jallianwala Bagh tragedy a commission was estb. under William Wilson Hunter in 1919. It is known as Hunter commission but the report of commission was rejected by INC and new commission was estb. under Madan Mohan Malviya.

**29. Who was the Chairman of the Union Powers Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India?**

- (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
(C) Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar  
(D) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2003)

**Exp :** Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the chairman of the Union Powers Committee of the constituent assembly.

**30. From where did Acharya Vinoba Bhave start the Individual Satyagraha in 1940?**

- (A) Nadiad in Gujrat (B) Pavnar in Maharashtra  
(C) Adyar in Tamil Nadu  
(D) Guntur in Andhra Pradesh

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2003)

**Exp :** Acharya Vinobha Bhave Start individual Satyagraha from Pavnar in Maharashtra in 1940. He was the first individual Satyagrahi and Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Second one.

**31. Which British Governor General introduced Postage Stamp in India?**

- (A) Lord Dalhousie (B) Lord Auckland  
(C) Lord Canning (D) Lord William Bentinck

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2003)

**Exp :** Lord Dalhousie introduced Postage stamp, he also introduced Railway, Telegram and PWD.

**32. The original name of Swami Dayananda Saraswati was-**

- (A) Abhi Shankar (B) Gowri Shankar  
(C) Daya Shankar (D) Mula Shankar

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2003)

**Exp :** Mula Shankar was the original name of Swami Dayananda Saraswati, he established Arya Samaj Society. He gave a slogan "Go back to Vedas."

## 33. The Swadeshi Movement was launched-

- (A) As a protest against division of Bengal
- (B) With a view to improve the economic condition of the people by encouraging consumption of Indian goods
- (C) As a protest against the massacre of Indian people at Jallianwala Bagh
- (D) Due to the failure of the British Government to introduce responsible Government in India

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2003)

**Exp :** Lord Curzon announced division of Bengal in 1905 as a result of this Swadeshi movement was launched in different region of India.

## 34. The 19th Century reawakening in India was confined to the-

- (A) Priestly class
- (B) Upper middle class
- (C) Rich peasantry
- (D) Urban Landlords

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2003)

**Exp :** Upper middle class persons of 19<sup>th</sup> Century, who were highly educated, reawaking India.

## 35. Who was the first Indian to be elected to the British Parliament?

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- (C) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2003)

**Exp :** Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Anglo Indian to elect the British Parliament. He also known as Grand Old Man of India. He introduced, drain of wealth theory.

## 36. Who introduced the permanent settlement in Bengal?

- (A) Lord Cornwallis
- (B) Lord Dalhousie
- (C) William Bentinck
- (D) Lord Curzon

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2003, & CGL 1999)

**Exp :** Lord Cornwallis introduced permanent settlement in Bengal under this fix revenue system was introduced.

## 37. Who designed the national flag of Independent India?

- (A) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (B) Rabindranath Tagore
- (C) Mahatma Ghandhi
- (D) Pingali Venkaiya

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Section Officer 2003)

**Exp :** Gandhi first proposed a flag to the Indian National congress in 1921, after that Pingali Venkaiya designed the National flag, in the centre was traditional spinning wheel, symbolising Gandhi's goal of making Indians self-reliant. India adopted it on 22 July, 1947.

## 38. Which of the following European Colonisers did not have a settlement on the Eastern Coast of India ?

- (A) French
- (B) Portuguese
- (C) Dutch
- (D) Danish

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Section Officer 2003)

**Exp :** Danish was the one who had not any settlement on the eastern coast of India whereas French settlement in Pondicherry, Portuguese have in Goa and, Dutch in Kochi.

## 39. In which session of India National Congress the tricolour flag was unfurled for the first time?

- (A) Calcutta Session, 1920
- (B) Annual Session of Congress at Nagpur, 1920
- (C) Lahore Congress, 1929
- (D) Haripura congress conference, 1938

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Section Officer 2003)

**Exp :** At Lahore congress session, 1929 Indian National congress unfurled flag first time. The demand of Poorna Swaraj also start in this session. The chairman of this session was J.L. Nehru.

## 40. Which among the following regulations made English as a medium of education compulsory in government aided schools and colleges?

- (A) Pitts India Act, 1784
- (B) Educational Despatch, 1854
- (C) Macaulay Minute, 1835
- (D) Regulating Act, 1773

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2003)

**Exp :** Macaulay minute reform which was introduced in 1835 made English as a medium of education which was compulsory in upper primary level education.

## 41. During colonial period, British capital was mainly invested in:

- (A) Infra structure
- (B) Industry
- (C) Agriculture
- (D) Services

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2003)

**Exp :** Agriculture was mainly invested by British during colonial period, the raw material related to agriculture was compulsory for industry during colonial period.

## 42. M.A. Jinnah, in his early political life

- (A) Supported two nation theory
- (B) Initiated Hindu-Muslim unity
- (C) Imagined Pakistan as an independent State
- (D) Was a communalist

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2003)

**Exp :** Mohammad Ali Jinnah in his early life was a symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity and also in favour of Gandhiji's policies for swaraj.

## 43. Who among the following controlled maximum trade in the western coastal region during 17th century?

- (A) Portuguese
- (B) Dutch
- (C) The house of Jagat Seth
- (D) Mulla Abdul Gaffar

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 1999)

**Exp :** Portuguese controlled maximum trade in western coastal region during 17<sup>th</sup> century.

## 44. Match the following:



## List-I

- A. Jayprakash Narayan
- B. C.F. Andrew
- C. Dadabhai Naroji
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai

## List-II

1. Dinbandhu
2. Grand old man of India
3. Lok Nayak
4. Punjab Kesari
5. Raja Jee

	A	B	C	D
(A)	5	4	3	2
(B)	3	1	2	4
(C)	1	2	5	3
(D)	4	3	1	5

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2003)

<b>Exp:</b>	
Jayprakash Narayan	- Lok Nayak
C.F. Andrew	- Dinbandhu
Dadabhai Naroji	- Grand old man of India
Lala Lajpat Rai	- Punjab Kesari

**45. Given below are the names of prominent leaders and their respective operational areas during the the revolt period. Select the incorrect pair-**

- (A) Rani Laxmibai- Indore
- (B) Khan Bahadur Khan- Ruhel Khand
- (C) Kunwar Singh-Sahabad
- (D) Nana Saheb-Kanpur

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2003)

**Exp:** Rani Laxmibai - Jhansi

**46. Who was the National leader who wrote History of India on the walls of the Andaman Cellular Jail?**

- (A) Nandalal Bose
- (B) Ambedkar
- (C) Vir Savarkar
- (D) Jyotiba Phule

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2004)

**Exp:** Vir Savarkar was great national leader, he wrote history of India on walls of Andaman cellular jail.

**47. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was first applied to the princely State of-**

- (A) Satara
- (B) Jhansi
- (C) Avadh
- (D) Jaunpur

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2004)

**Exp:** Satara the first princely state where doctrine of Lapse applied. The Doctrine of lapse theory introduced by Lord Dalhousie.

**48. The Indian Universities were first founded in the time of-**

- (A) Macaulay
- (B) Warren Hastings
- (C) Lord Canning
- (D) Lord William Bentinck

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2004)

**Exp:** Indian universities were first founded during period of Lord Canning in three Presidencies.

**49. One of the following was not involved in the Chittagong Armoury Raid, 1934. who was he?**

- (A) Kalpana Dutt
- (B) Surya Sen
- (C) Pritilata Woddekar
- (D) Dinesh Gupta

**Ans.(D)**

(SSC Tax Assistant 2004)

**Exp:** Dinesh Gupta was not involved in the Chittagong Armoury Raid. Armoury raid by under the leadership of Surya Sen. He was also known as Master Da.

**50. Which of the following events made the English East India Company the legitimate masters of the Bengal Suba?**

- (A) Battle of Buxar, 1764
- (B) Battle of Plassey, 1757
- (C) Farrukh Siyar's Farman, 1717
- (D) Ibrahim Khan's Farman, 1690

**Ans.(A)**

(SSC Tax Assistant 2004)

**Exp:** English East India Company became the legitimate masters of Bengal Suba after battle of Buxar which was held on 22 Oct, 1764 between East India company led by Hector Munro and Mir Qasim (Nawab of Bengal), Mughal emperor Shah Alam, Nawab of Avadh Shiraj-ud-daula.

**51. Apart from the Quit India Movement which started on 9th August 1942, what other sensational activity of the freedom fighters was done on 9th August?**

- (A) Salt Satyagraha
- (B) Boycott of Simon Commission
- (C) Champaran Satyagraha
- (D) Kakori Mail train "robbery"

**Ans.(D)**

(SSC Tax Assistant 2004)

**Exp:** On 9th August 1925, Kakori Mail train robbery took place at the town of Kakori about 10 miles north west of Lucknow. The raiders were members of Hindustan Republican Association.

**52. Which of the following treaties brought an end to the independent existence of Peshwa Baji Rao II?**

- (A) The Treaty of Purandhar
- (B) Convention of Wadgaon
- (C) Treaty of Bassein
- (D) Treaty of Salbai

**Ans.(C)**

(SSC Tax Assistant 2004)

**Exp:** Baj Rao II was the last Peshwa of the Maratha Empire, governed from 1795 to 1818. He was installed as a puppet ruler by the Maratha Nobles, whose growing power prompted him to flee his capital and sign the treaty of Bassein 1802 with British.

**53. Satyagraha finds expression in-**

- (A) Sudden outbursts of violence
- (B) Armed conflicts
- (C) Non-Cooperation
- (D) Communal riots

**Ans.(C)**

(SSC Tax Assistant 2004)

**Exp:** Satyagraha expressed in Non-cooperation, Non-Violence was the basic features of this Satyagraha.

**54. The Muslim League advocated a separate Muslim State-**

- (A) At its birth in 1906
- (B) During the Khilafat Movement
- (C) In 1930, when it opposed the Civil Disobedience Movement
- (D) At the Lahore Session of 1940

**Ans.(D)**

(SSC Tax Assistant 2004)



**Exp :** At the Lahore Session of 1940 Muslim League advocated a separate Muslim State. Pakistan . The word Pakistan was given by Chaudhary Rehmat Ali. ( A student of Cambridge university)

**55. Who scripted Gandhiji's favorite song 'Vaishnav Jan to ....'?**

- (A) Narsi Mehta (B) Premanand  
(C) Chunilal (D) Dharmiklal

**Ans.(A) (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2005)**

**Exp:** Narsi Mehta composed the song (Vaishnav Jan to). He was also known as pillar of Gujarati literature.

**56. Who was the first Indian to be made a fellow of the Royal Society of London?**

- (A) Srinivas Ramanujam  
(B) A.C. Wadia  
(C) C.V. Raman (D) P.C. Mahalanobis

**Ans.(B) (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2005)**

**Exp :** Royal Society is a learned society for science and is possibly the oldest such society still in existence, founded in Nov 1660. A.C Wadia was the first Indian to be made a fellow of the Royal Society.

**57. Which of these battles proved decisive in the Anglo- French rivalry in India?**

- (A) Battle of Wandiwash  
(B) Battle of Plassey (C) Battle of Mysore  
(D) Battle of Seringapatnam

**Ans.(A) (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2005)**

**Exp:** Battle of Wandiwash, the English captured Pondicherry and Mahe defeating the French, War ended in 1763 with the signing of Treaty of Paris, hence the third Anglo-French conflict proved to be decisive.

**59. The English established their first factory in India at-**

- (A) Bombay (B) Surat  
(C) Sutanati (D) Madras

**Ans.(B) (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2005)**

**Exp:** The first factory established by English was in Surat in 1611.

**59. In which of the following years' 26th January was celebrated as an independence day?**

- (A) 1930 (B) 1929 (C) 1942 (D) 1946

**Ans.(A) (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2005)**

**Exp :** In 1930 when declaration of Indian Independence (Purna Swaraj) was proclaimed by the Indian National Congress as opposed to the Dominion Status offered by British regin, 26 Jan. 1930 was celebrated as an Independence day.

**60. Permanent Revenue Settlement of Bengal was introduced by-**

- (A) Clive (B) Hastings  
(C) Wellesley (D) Cornwallis

**Ans.(D) (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2005)**

**Exp :** Lord Cornwallis introduced Permanent Revenue Settlement of Bengal.

**61. Who spoke : "At the stroke of midnight, when the world sleeps, India awakes to life and freedom"?**

- (A) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose  
(B) Mahatma Gandhi  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) C. Rajagopalachari

**Ans.(C) (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2005)**

**Exp :** This statement used by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in the midnight of 14<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947.

**62. Who started the first English newspaper in India?**

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(B) Raja Rammohan Roy  
(C) J.A. Hickey (James Augustus Hickey)  
(D) Lord William Bentinck

**Ans.(C) (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2005)**

**Exp :** Bengal Gazzette was first English newspaper started by J.A Hickey (in 1780).

**63. The Ahmedabad Satyagraha of Gandhi was directed against**

- (A) British mill owners and government officials  
(B) Indian mill owners and non government officials  
(C) British non-government officials  
(D) Indian government officials

**Ans.(B) (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2005)**

**Exp :** Ahmedabad Satyagraha of Gandhi was directed against Indian mill owners and non government officials.

**64. Which town/city in India has got a tower (minar) named after Muhammad Ali Jinnah?**

- (A) Mumbai (B) Aligarh  
(C) Calicut (D) Guntur

**Ans.(D) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2005)**

**Exp :** Jinnah tower is a landmark monument in the city of Guntur in Andhra Pradesh. It is a Symbol of Peace and harmony.

**65. Who wrote "Sarfaroshi Ki Tamanna Ab Hamaare Dil Mein Hai"?**

- (A) Mohammad Iqbal (B) Ramprasad Bismil  
(C) Kazi Nazrul Islam (D) Firaq Gorakhpuri

**Ans. (\*) (SSC Section Officer (Audit), CPO 2005, 06 & 17)**

**Exp :** Sarfaroshi ki Tamanna is a patriotic poem which was written by Bismil Azimabadi in 1921. Later it was immortalised by Ram Prasad Bismil.

**66. Which of the following Acts gave representation of the Indians for the first time in legislation?**

- (A) Indian Councils Act, 1909  
(B) Indian Councils Act, 1919  
(C) Government of India Act, 1935  
(D) Government of India Act, 1935

**Ans.(A) (SSC Statistical Investigations 2005)**

**Exp:** Indian Council act, 1909 gave representation of the Indians for the first time in legislation this act also known as Morley-Minto reform. This act gives the separate electorate for muslims.

**67. Punjab was annexed to the British empire during the reign of Governor-General-**

- (A) Lord Bentinck (B) Lord Dalhousie  
(C) Lord Cornwallis (D) Lord Canning

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Statistical Investigators 2005)

**Exp:** During the reign of Dalhousie. East India Company annexed Punjab in 1849.

**68. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:**

- | List-I            | List-II                      |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Lord Clive     | 1. Subsidiary Alliance       |
| B. Lord Wellesley | 2. Indian Universities Act   |
| C. Lord Dalhousie | 3. Doctrine of Lapse         |
| D. Lord Curzon    | 4. Dual Government in Bengal |
- (A) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1 (B) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2  
(C) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1 (D) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2005)

**Exp:**

Lord Clive	-	Dual government in Bengal
Lord Wellesley	-	Subsidiary alliance
Lord Dalhousie	-	Doctrine of Lapse
Lord Curzon	-	Indian universities Act

**69. Who from the following leaders was not assassinated?**

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Liaquat Ali Khan  
(C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
(D) Lord Louis Mountbatten

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2005)

**Exp:** Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the one who was not assassinated.

**70. Place chronologically the following treaties:**

- |                            |   |      |
|----------------------------|---|------|
| 1. Treaty of Amritsar      | - | 1809 |
| 2. Treaty of Bassein       | - | 1802 |
| 3. Treaty of Seringapatnam | - | 1792 |
| 4. Treaty of Salbai        | - | 1784 |
- (A) (1), (2), (3), (4) (B) (3), (4), (2), (1)  
(C) (4), (3), (2), (1) (D) (3), (2), (4), (1)

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2005)

**Exp:**

Treaty of Salbai	-	1784
Treaty of Seringapatnam	-	1792
Treaty of Bassein	-	1802
Treaty of Amritsar	-	1809

**71. The Government of India, 1919 is also known as**

- (A) Morley-Minto Reforms  
(B) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms  
(C) Regulating Act (D) Pitts India Act

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2005)

**Exp :** Montague - Chelmsford reforms is known as government of India act, 1919 the main feature of this reform was provincial Government i.e introduction of Dyarchy.

**72. Who is called the 'Father of the Indian National Congress?**

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) A.O. Hume  
(C) Lokmanya Tilak  
(D) Surendra Nath Banerjee

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2005, SSC CGL 2015)

**Exp :** A.O Hume is called the father of the Indian National Congress. He is also known as Harmit of Shimla.

**73. Which of the following statements best explains the nature of revolt of 1857?**

- (A) The last effort of the old political order to regain power  
(B) Mutiny of a section of sepoys of the British Army  
(C) A struggle of the common people to overthrow common rule  
(D) An effort to establish a limited Indian nation

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Statistical Investigators 2006)

**Exp :** The revolt of 1857 began under the leadership of Bahadur Shah Zafar and it was the last effort of old Political order to regain power.

**74. Match the following**

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| A. Brahmo Samaj    | 1. Bombay      |
| B. Veda Samaj      | 2. Bengal      |
| C. Arya Samaj      | 3. Madras      |
| D. Prarthana Samaj | 4. North India |

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

**Ans.(D)** (SSC Statistical Investigators 2006)

**Exp:**

Brahmo Samaj	-	Bengal (By Raja Ram Mohan Roy)
Veda Samaj	-	Madras (By Keshab Chandra Sen)
Arya Samaj	-	Bombay (By Dayananda Saraswati)
Prarthana Samaj	-	Bombay (By Atmaram Panduranga)

**75. Land Revenue under Tipu**

- (A) was mainly collected through revenue officers.  
(B) Was mainly collected by Government officials appointed by Tipu  
(C) Was collected by interme-diaries  
(D) Was not allowed to go into the hands of Sultan

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Statistical Investigators 2006)

**Exp :** The land Revenue under Tipu was like the Ryotwari and collected by the government officials.

**76. Who was advocated of the famous INA Trials?**

- (A) Bhulabhai Desai (B) Asaf Ali

(C) Subhash Chandra Bose

(D) C. Rajagopalachari

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Statistical Investigators 2006)

**Exp :** Asaf Ali advocated INA trial. INA defence committee, the legal defence team for INA formed by the Indian National Congress in 1945.

**77. Which year did Bankim Chandra Chatopadhyay wrote Anand Math?**

(A) 1858

(B) 1892

(C) 1882

(D) None of these

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Statistical Investigators 2006)

**Exp :** Anand Math written was by Bankim Chandra in 1882. The national song 'Vande Matram' was a part of Anand Math. Sanyasi revolt was described in this epic.

**78. The Governor-General of India who initiated the introduction of English in India was**

(A) Lord Curzon

(B) Lord Macaulay

(C) Lord Bentinck

(D) Lord Hastings

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Statistical Investigators 2006)

**Exp :** In India Lord Macaulay (Thomas Balington Macaulay) was fully credited to initiate English in India.

**79. Who among the following visited Gandhiji in South Africa?**

(A) B.G. Tilak

(B) Vallabhbhai Patel

(C) G.K. Gokhale

(D) J.L. Nehru

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2006)

**Exp :** Gopal Krishna Gokhale met Gandhiji in South Africa. He was the political Guru of Mahatma Gandhi.

**80. In which year salt Satyagraha took place?**

(A) 1929

(B) 1930

(C) 1931

(D) 1932

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2006)

**Exp :** In the year of 1930 Salt Satyagraha took place, it was also known as Dandi March initiated by Mahatma Gandhi.

**81. Through which Educational Report Calcutta University came into existence?**

(A) Macaulay's Minute (B) Hunter Commission

(C) Charter Act

(D) Wood's Despatch

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2006)

**Exp :** Under the Wood's Despatch report Calcutta university estb. in 1857. The first governor and chancellor of this university was Lord Canning.

**82. Muslim League was founded in the year-**

(A) 1900

(B) 1905

(C) 1906

(D) 1902

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2006)

**Exp :** In 1906, All India Muslim league was founded by Salim-ullah-khan (Nawab of Dhaka) Jinnah, Aga Khan and others. It was proposed by Sir Mian Muhammad Safi.

**83. The famous revolutionary song ' Sarfaroshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil mei hai ..... ' was composed by-**

(A) Bhagat Singh

(B) Khudiram Bose

(C) Chandrasekhar Azad

(D) Ramprasad Bismil

**Exp :** Ramprasad Bismil composed the song 'Sarfaroshi ki Tamanna Ab Hamare Dil mei hai' during British Period but it was written by Bismil Azimabadi of Patna in 1921.

**84. The first Viceroy of India was-**

(A) Lord Canning

(B) Lord Hardinge

(C) Lord Dalhousie

(D) Lord Elgin

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2006, Steno. 2011)

**Exp :** Lord Canning became first Viceroy of India, he stand in office from 1857 to 1862.

**85. From which of the following Upanishads the words 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed in Devanagari Script below the abacus of the state Emblem are?**

(A) Prashna

(B) Yajurveda

(C) Mundaka

(D) Ishavasya

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2006)

**Exp :** 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed in devanagari script from Mundaka Upnishad.

**86. Lahore was Ranjeet Singh's Political Capital. Which city was called his Religious Capital?**

(A) Amritsar

(B) Anandpur Sahib

(C) Gujranwala

(D) Peshawar

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2006)

**Exp :** Ranjeet Singh was famous Sikh ruler of Punjab, Amritsar was his religious capital. Lahore was the political capital.

**87. Who was the first woman President of Congress?**

(A) Mrs. Annie Besant

(B) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

(C) Mrs. Nelling Sengupta

(D) Aruna Asaf Ali

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2006, SSC S.O 2008)

**Exp :** Mrs. Annie Beasant was the first women President of Congress (1917, Calcutta session), She was also the founder of Home Rule League.

**88. Who was the Chairman of the Partition Council ?**

(A) M.A. Jinnah

(B) Lord Mountbatten

(C) Jawaharlal Nehru

(D) V.P. Menon

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2006)

**Exp :** Partition Council (1947) chaired by Lord Mountbatten.

**89. Who is generally acknowledge as the pioneer of local self-government in modern India?**

(A) Ripon

(B) Mayo

(C) Lytton

(D) Curzon

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Section Officer 2006)

**Exp :** Lord Ripon, the pioneer of local self government, a resolution of 1882 set off the institution of local - self government in India. Ripon also known as the father of Local - self government in India and real liberal of goldstein era. "The Duty of Age" was written by him.

**90. After the Bardoli Satyagraha, the title of 'Sardar' to Vallabhbhai Patel was given by**

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru

(B) Motilal Nehru

(C) Mahatma Gandhi

(D) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Section Officer 2006)

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**Exp:** Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928 in Gujrat was led by Vallabhbhai Patel after this movement Gandhi gave the title 'Sardar' to Patel.

**91. Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi was called as 'Mahatma' by-**

- (A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (B) Motilal Nehru
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Rabindra Nath Tagore

**Ans.(D) (SSC Section Officer 2006)**

**Exp:** Rabindra Nath Tagore gave title Mahatma to Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi after Champaran Satyagraha.

**92. The 'Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College' later became the-**

- (A) Osmania University
- (B) Jamia-Milia Muslim University
- (C) Baraktullah University
- (D) Aligarh Muslim University

**Ans.(D) (SSC Section Officer 2006)**

**Exp:** Aligarh Muslim University established by Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan as Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College in 1875.

**93. 'Poorna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) was declared to be the goal of the Indian National Congress in its Session of-**

- (A) Lucknow, 1916 (B) Lahore, 1929
- (C) Tripuri, 1939 (D) Lahore, 1940

**Ans.(B) (SSC Section Officer 2006)**

**Exp:** Poorna Swaraj was declared in the Lahore session 1929, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the chairman of this session.

**94. Who was the author of the book My Experiment with Truth?**

- (A) Aurobindo (B) Tilak
- (C) Gandhi (D) Vinobha

**Ans.(C) (SSC Section Officer 2006)**

**Exp:** Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was the author of book My Experiment with Truth.

**95. Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das were the founder members of the-**

- (A) Communist Party of India
- (B) Forward Block
- (C) Socialist-Swarajist Party
- (D) Swarajya Party

**Ans.(D) (SSC Section Officer 2006)**

**Exp:** Swarajya Party was established in 1923, by Moti Lal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das in Allahabad.

**96. The immortal national Song 'Vande Mataram' has been written by-**

- (A) Rabindranath Tagore
- (B) Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyaya
- (C) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya
- (D) Surendranath Bandopadhyaya

**Ans.(C) (SSC Section Officer 2006)**

**Exp:** National Song "Vande Mataram" is a part of Anand Math written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya.

**97. The Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh was founded by-**

- (A) Md. Ali Jinnah (B) Mohammad Ali
- (C) Saukat Ali (D) Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan

**Ans.(D) (SSC Section Officer 2006)**

**Exp:** Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan founded Mohammadan Anglo oriental college in 1875 and it was renamed as Aligarh muslim university in 1920. He also established 'Scientific Society' and published a Magazine "RAJBHART MUSALMAN".

**98. Which one of the following was not a French settlement in India?**

- (A) Puducherry (B) Mahe
- (C) Goa (D) Chandarnagar

**Ans.(D) (SSC Section Officer 2006)**

**Exp:** Chandarnagar was not a French settlement, Puducherry, Mahe and Goa were important parts of French company.

**99. Gandhiji considered Khadi as a symbol of-**

- (A) Industrialisation
- (B) Economic independence
- (C) Economic growth (D) Moral purity

**Ans.(B) (SSC Section Officer 2006)**

**Exp:** Khadi was used as a symbol of economic independence and promoted in Vijayawada session of INC (1921).

**100. "India Wins Freedom" is the autobiography of-**

- (A) Abdul Kalam Azad (B) Muhammad Ali
- (C) Zakir Hussain (D) Sayyed Ahmad Khan

**Ans.(A) (SSC Section Officer 2006)**

**Exp:** "India wins freedom" is the autobiography of Abul Kalam Azad. His Birthday (11 November) is celebrated as "National Education day" Bharat Ratna was conferred to him in 1992 (Posthumously). In 1923 he became the youngest president of Congress in Delhi session and also served as congress president from 1940 to 1945. He became the first education minister of independent India.

**101. Gandhi wanted to realise 'truth' through:**

- (A) Ahimsa (Non-violence)
- (B) Dharma (Religion)
- (C) Karma (Service) (D) Dhyana (Meditation)

**Ans.(A) (SSC Multi-Tasking 2014)**

**Exp:** Gandhiji always followed the Philosophy of Non-violence and truth in his movements.

**102. The Round table conference at London met for the discussion of-**

- (A) Provision of Provincial Autonomy
- (B) A future Administration of India
- (C) Gandhi's demands for calling off Civil Disobedience Movement
- (D) Congress claim to be the sole representative of Indians

**Ans.(B) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2006)**

**Exp:** The three round table conference of 1930-1932 were a series of conferences organized by british government to discuss constitutional reforms in India on the basis of report given by simon commission.



**103. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was equated with-**

- (A) Mazzini (B) Cavour  
(C) Garibaldi (D) Bismarck

**Ans.(D) (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2007)**

**Exp :** Bismarck was a German statesman who unified 36 states and established unified Germany. Sardar Patel also unified the 565 princely states to make India a federation by his diplomacy and political intelligency. That is why Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel is known as Bismarck of India.

**104. For which community were seats reserved by the Morley-Minto reforms?**

- (A) Jews (B) Muslims  
(C) Christians (D) Sikhs

**Ans.(B) (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2007)**

**Exp :** Morley-Minto reforms also known as India Council Act 1909, the act introduced separate and discriminatory electorate. This was for the first time that the seats in the legislative bodies were reserved on the basis of religion for Muslims.

**105. In Gandhian Socialism-**

- (A) State is required (B) State is not required  
(C) State is sometimes required and sometimes not required  
(D) State is neither required

**Ans.(B) (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2007)**

**Exp :** Gandhian socialism generally centres on Hind Swaraj or Indian Home rule. So according to Gandhiji's socialism, state is not required.

**106. Who said "The Simon Commission Report should be thrown on a heap of rubbish"?**

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi  
(B) Shivaswami Iyer  
(C) Mohammad Ali Jinnah  
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Ans.(B) (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2007)**

**Exp :** Shivaswami Iyer examined the Simon Commission Report and said that this report should be thrown on a heap of rubbish.

**107. The Marathas were defeated in Panipat because-**

- (A) The Marathas did not fight bravely  
(B) The Marathas were not equal to Afghans in strength  
(C) The Maratha army was short of food supplies  
(D) The Marathas were considered alien by the local population

**Ans.(B) (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2007)**

**Exp:** Third battle of Panipat was fought between the Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali (The ruler of Afghanistan) on 14<sup>th</sup> Jan 1761, due to lack of strength as compared to Afghans, Marathas were defeated.

**108. Which day was declared as the 'Direct Action Day' by the Muslim League?**

- (A) 3rd September, 1946 (B) 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1946

- (C) 16<sup>th</sup> May, 1946 (D) 4<sup>th</sup> December, 1946

**Ans.(B) (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2007)**

**Exp :** On 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1946 Direct Action Day was declared, the day also known as the Great Calcutta killings. It was a day of widespread riots and manslaughter between Hindus and Muslims in Bengal.

**109. When was Mahatma Gandhi arrested during the 'Quit India Movement' of 1942?**

- (A) 7th August, 1942 (B) 30th April, 1942  
(C) 9th August, 1942 (D) 5th July, 1942

**Ans. (C) (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2007)**

**Exp :** Quit India - Movement or India August Movement was a movement launched at Bombay session of All India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8 Aug 1942. Demanding an end to British rule of India as a result of this on 9 Aug 1942 Gandhi and other leaders were imprisoned by operation zero hour.

**110. With which 'Movement', the following were/are associated?**

- | List-I                  | List-II                |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Vinobha Bhave        | 1. 'Chipko'            |
| b. Medha Patekar        | 2. 'Sampuran Kranti'   |
| c. Sunderlal Bahuguna   | 3. 'Narmada Bachao'    |
| d. Jaya Prakash Narayan | 4. 'Bhoodan'           |
| (A) a-4, c-1, b-2, d-3  | (B) a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2 |
| (C) b-3, c-1, a-2, d-4  | (D) d-2, a-4, b-1, c-2 |

**Ans.(B) (SSC Combined Graduate Level 2007)**

**Exp:**

Vinobha Bhave	-	Bhoodan
Medha Patekar	-	Narmada Bachao
Sunderlal Bahuguna	-	Chipko
Jaya Prakash Narayan	-	Sampurn Kranti

**111. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?**

- (A) Lord Dalhousie - Doctrine of Lapse  
(B) Lord Minto - India Councils Act, 1909  
(C) Lord Wellesley - Subsidiary Alliance  
(D) Lord Curzon - Vernacular Press Act, 1878

**Ans.(D) (SSC Section Officer 2007)**

**Exp:** Vernacular Press Act, 1878 was proposed by Lord Lytton to prevent the vernacular Press from expressing criticism of British Policies.

**112. The Province of Bengal was partitioned into two parts in 1905 by-**

- (A) Lord Lytton (B) Lord Ripon  
(C) Lord Dufferin (D) Lord Curzon

**Ans.(D) (SSC Section Officer 2007)**

**Exp :** The Partition was made on 16 Oct 1905 by viceroy Lord Curzon, the first Partition in Bengal was implemented as an administrative making governing the two provinces, West and East Bengal (Bengali - Hindu or Bengali - Muslim).

**113. The Home Rule League was started by-**

- (A) M.K. Gandhi (B) B.G. Tilak  
(C) Ranade (D) K.T. Telang

**Ans.(B) (SSC Section Officer 2007, SSC CPO 2008)**

**Exp:** Home Rule movement was a movement in British India on the lines of Irish Home rule movement. It started in India under the leadership of Annie Besant and B.G. Tilak. Firstly Home Rule established in India by B.G. Tilak at Belgaum (Karnataka) and later by Annie Besant at Adyar in 1916.

**114. The Simon Commission was boycotted by Indians because-**

- (A) It sought to curb civil liberties of the Indians
- (B) It proposed to partition India
- (C) It was an all-white commission without Indian representation
- (D) It proposed measures to contain nationalism

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Section Officer 2007)

**Exp:** Simon Commission was boycotted because it was an all-white commission without Indian representation. All the members of the commission were Britishers.

**115. The founder of the 'Brahmo Samaj' was-**

- (A) Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- (B) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (D) Swami Vivekananda

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2007)

**Exp:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy established Brahmo Samaj in 1828. He also helped in the abolition of Sati system. He was a monotheist but did not believe in idol worship.

**116. The correct Chronological order in which the British established their trading centre in the places mentioned below is-**

- (A) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Surat
- (B) Bombay, Madras, Surat, Calcutta
- (C) Surat, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta
- (D) Surat, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2007)

**Exp:** Britishers established their first trading center in Surat. After that in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.

**117. The Revolt of 1857 was started by-**

- (A) The sepoys
- (B) The zamindars
- (C) The peasants
- (D) The plantation workers

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2007)

**Exp:** The Revolt of 1857 was started by sepoys from Meerut on 10th May 1857. The reason which sparked this revolt was that the bullets which were given to sepoys for use were greased with lard (Pork fat and cow fat) which was anti-religious for both Muslims and Hindus. The leader of this revolt was Bahadur Shah Zafar. V.D. Savarkar termed this revolt as India's first struggle for Independence where as Benjamin Disraeli called it a National Revolt.

**118. After leaving the Congress, Subhash Chandra Bose formed, in 1939, his own party, named-**

- (A) Socialist Bloc
- (B) Revolutionary Socialist Bloc
- (C) Forward Bloc
- (D) Socialist-Congress Bloc

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2007)

**Exp:** Subhash Chandra Bose was an Indian Nationalist, he had been a leader of Indian National Congress in the late 1920's and 1930's and leaving from Congress leadership positions in 1939 due to dispute with Gandhiji and formed a new party named Forward Bloc.

**119. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given the epithet of Lokamanya during-**

- (A) His imprisonment in 1908
- (B) Home Rule Movement
- (C) Revolutionary Movement
- (D) Swadeshi Movement

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2007)

**Exp:** The name of Tilak became household names during Home rule movement and this let him earn the epithet Lokamanya. Home Rule League was set up in April 1916 by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

**120. 'Do or Die' (Kareenge ya Marenge) Gandhiji gave this Mantra to the nation on the eve of which mass movement?**

- (A) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (B) Salt Satyagraha
- (C) Quit India Movement
- (D) Non-Cooperation Movement

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2007, SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp:** Quit India Movement was started on 8 Aug 1942 in Bombay under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. In this movement he gave a slogan "Do or Die". Mahatma Gandhi gave this slogan first time during this movement.

**121. Which of the following was established by B.R. Ambedkar?**

- (A) Swaraj Party
- (B) Samaj Samata Party
- (C) All India Scheduled Castes Federation
- (D) The Independent Labour Party

**Ans. (C & D both)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2007)

**Exp:** All India Scheduled Castes Federation & the Independent Labour Party was formed by B.R. Ambedkar.

**122. Who was in favour of a partyless democracy?**

- (A) Jai Prakash Narayan
- (B) Bhupendra Nath Dutta
- (C) M.N. Roy
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2007)

**Exp:** Jai Prakash Narayan popularly known as JP or Lok Nayak believed in Partyless democracy. J.P. was an independence activist and advocated a program of social transformation which he termed as Sampurna Kranti.

**123. Provincial autonomy was introduced in India by the-**

- (A) Indian Councils Act, 1909
- (B) Government of India Act, 1919
- (C) Government of India Act, 1935
- (D) Indian Independence Act, 1947

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2007, CGL 2008)

**Exp:** Provincial autonomy was introduced under the Government of India Act, 1935 it was called the first federal constitution of India as it recognized the separate existence of Provinces.

**124. Who was the first Indian Governor-General of India?**

- (A) B.R. Ambedkar (B) C. Rajgopalachari  
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(D) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector 2007, CHSL 2012)

**Exp:** C. Rajgopalachari became the only and the first Indian Governor-General of Independent India.

**125. In which state was the first non-Congress Government set up independent India?**

- (A) Punjab (B) Bihar  
(C) Maharashtra (D) Kerala

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2007)

**Exp:** In 1957, CPI defeated congress in legislative assembly elections in the southern state of Kerala and formed the first non-congress government in Independent India.

**126. November 26, 1949 is a significant day in our constitutional history because-**

- (A) India took a pledge of complete independence on this day  
(B) The constitution was adopted on this day  
(C) India became a Republic on this day  
(D) The first amendment of the constitution was passed on this day

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2007)

**Exp:** On 26 Nov. 1949 the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the constitution of India and it came into effect on 26 Jan. 1950.

**127. The first General Secretary of the Indian National Congress was-**

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji (B) A.O. Hume  
(C) Ferozshah Mehta (D) Badruddin Tayyabji

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2007)

**Exp:** A.O Hume assumed the title of first general secretary of the Indian National Congress after the establishment of Indian National Congress on 28 Dec 1885.

**128. Raja Rammohan Roy organised a historic agitation against the-**

- (A) Caste system (B) Evil custom of sati  
(C) Degrading position of women in society  
(D) Practice of superfluous religious rituals

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2007)

**Exp:** He is also known as Father of modern India and founder of Indian Nationalism. His notable works are samvad Kamudi and Percepts of Jesus : The Guide of Peace and happiness.

**129. "Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge ....."**

**This was stated on the night of August 14, 1947 by-**

- (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (B) C. Rajagopalachari  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2007)

**Exp:** Jawaharlal Nehru stated this statement on the night of 14 Aug. 1947.

**130. The Indian National Congress had passed the famous resolution on "Non-Cooperation" in 1920 at its session held at-**

- (A) Lucknow (B) Delhi  
(C) Bombay (D) Calcutta

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO sub-Inspector 2007)

**Exp:** The Calcutta Special Session of Congress in September 1920 passed the Non-cooperation resolution, the resolution was officially valid in the Nagpur annual session in Dec 1920. It was the movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

**131. 'Dyarchy' was introduced in the Government of India Act of**

- (A) 1909 (B) 1919  
(C) 1935 (D) None of these

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO SI 2007, SSC CGL 2011)

**Exp:** The government of India Act 1919 also called Montague Chelmsford reforms. The act introduced Bicameral legislative in centre and dyarchy was introduced in states.

**132. The transfer of Government from the 'Company' to the 'Crown' was pronounced by Lord Canning (November 1, 1858) at-**

- (A) Calcutta (B) Delhi  
(C) Patna (D) Allahabad

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO SI 2007)

**Exp:** On 1 November, 1858 the East India Company rule was ended in India and the British government enacted Parliament act of 1858. According to this act Indian administration shifted into the hands of the British Crown and this was pronounced by Lord Canning at Allahabad.

**133. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League came to each other in 1916 at-**

- (A) Lahore (B) Amritsar  
(C) Lucknow (D) Haripura

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO SI 2007)

**Exp:** In the Lucknow session the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League came to each other with the efforts of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and this was known as Lucknow Pact (1916). The chairman of this annual session was Ambika Charan Majumdar.

**134. Who propounded the theory of 'Economic Drain of India' during British imperialism?**

- (A) W.C. Bannerji (B) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
(D) Gandhiji

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

**Exp:** Dadabhai Naoroji the Grand Old Man of India propounded the theory of Drain of wealth in India.

**135. Which is the oldest trade Union organisation in India?**

- (A) Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)  
(B) Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)



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(C) All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)

(D) Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

**Exp:** All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is the oldest trade union federation in India and one of the five largest. It was founded on 31<sup>st</sup> October 1920 in Bombay by Lala Lajpat Rai, Joseph Baptista, First president-Lala Lajpat Rai. First General Secretary-Diwan Chaman Lal.

**136. Sarvodaya stands for-**

(A) Total revolution (B) Non-cooperation

(C) Upliftment of all (D) Non-violence

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

**Exp :** Sarvodaya (Which means universal upliftment or progress of all), used by Mahatma Gandhi in 1908 for the title of his translation of John Ruskin's "Unto The Last".

**137. In which city of South Africa was Gandhi beaten up and thrown off the pavement by the white people?**

(A) Cape town (B) Durban

(C) Johannesburg (D) Pretoria

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

**Exp :** Gandhi arrived in Durban, Natal in 1893 to serve as legal council to a merchant Dada Abdullah, he asked him to under take a rail trip, where Gandhi was seated in first-Class compartment. A white person who entered the compartment hastened to summon the white railway officials and ordered Gandhi to remove himself, but he refused to comply with the order then a white police officer pushed him out of the train.

**138. Who attended the Congress of Oppressed Nationalists at Brusels in 1927, on behalf of the National Congress?**

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Mahatma Gandhi

(C) Dr. Ansari (D) Motilal Nehru

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

**Exp :** Jawaharlal Nehru attended the Congress of oppressed nationalist at Brusels in 1927 on behalf of the National Congress.

**139. In which year Lala Lajpat Rai was deported to Mandalay for organising the agrarian movement in Punjab?**

(A) 1905 (B) 1907 (C) 1909 (D) 1911

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

**Exp :** In 1907, Lala Lajpat Rai was deported. He was called with the title 'Punjab Kesari'. He was lathi charged in the agitation in Lahore against Simmon Commission and was died later.

**140. Which Governor General had entertained Ranjit Singh with great honour at Ropar?**

(A) Minto I (B) William Bentinck

(C) Hastings (D) Auckland

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

**Exp :** William Bentinck entertained Ranjit Singh with great honour at Ropar.

**141. The "Arya Samaj" was founded by-**

(A) Swami Dayananda Saraswati

(B) Swami Vivekananda

(C) Keshav Chandra Sen

(D) Ishwar Chandra Vidya-Sagar

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008, DP (SI) 2016)

**Exp :** Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded Arya samaj (1875) in Mumbai. Members of Arya Samaj believed in one God but rejected the worship of idols. The motto of Arya samaj is - Make The World Great. The samaj is associated with the society named "Dayanand Anglo Vedic (DAV)".

**142. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad Started an Urdu Weekly, The Al-Hilal in 1912 but on its being banned by the Government he founded at Al-Balagh in-**

(A) 1913 (B) 1914 (C) 1915 (D) 1916

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL 1999)

**Exp:** In 1913 Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad started again at Al-Balagh. He was an Indian scholar and the senior Muslim leader of the Indian National Congress during Indian Independence Movement. He became the first minister of Education in the Indian Government.

**143. High courts were established in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in-**

(A) 1935 (B) 1919 (C) 1862 (D) 1861

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

**Exp :** The Calcutta, Bombay and Madras high court established in 1862 by the Indian High court act of 1861, Which was, authorized by the Parliament of united kingdom.

**144. Which of the following reform movements was the first to be started in the 19th Century?**

(A) Prathana Samaj (B) Brahmo Samaj

(C) Arya Samaj (D) Rama Krishna Mission

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

**Exp :** Brahmo Samaj was the first to be started in 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was established by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828.

**145. Who was the President of Indian National congress when the Mountbatten Plan of independence was accepted?**

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Sardar Patel

(C) Maulana Azad (D) Acharya J.B. Kripalani

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CGL 2008)

**Exp :** In the session of 1947 held at Meerut Acharya J.B. Kripalani was the President of Indian National Congress when Mountbatten plan of independence was accepted.

**146. Who said that 'the real seat of taste is not the tongue but the mind.'?**

(A) Aurobindo Ghosh (B) Mahatma Gandhi

(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(D) Swami Vivekananda

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CGL 2008)

**Exp :** It is the statement from the autobiography of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Which contains the life incidents of Gandhi ji from his childhood. It was published weekly in his other Journal, Navjeevan.



**147. When Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated, who said, "None will believe that a man like this in body and soul ever walked on this earth."?**

- (A) Bertrand Russell (B) Leo Tolstoy  
(C) Albert Einstein (D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

**Ans.(C) (SSC CGL 2008)**

**Exp:** Albert Einstein was highly impressed with Mahatma Gandhi and he stated this statement when Gandhi was assassinated.

**148. In violation of the Salt Laws, Gandhiji started a movement called-**

- (A) Non-Cooperation movement  
(B) Swadeshi Movement  
(C) Civil Disobedience movement  
(D) None of the above

**Ans.(C) (SSC CGL 2008,2013)**

**Exp :** To violate Salt law Gandhiji decided to march from Sabarmati to Dandi (12 March, 1930-5 April, 1930) with 78 delegates. This march is known as Dandi March. This was the beginning of civil disobedience in India and it spread over the different parts of country. This movement suspended by Gandhi-Irwin pact (5th March 1931). It is also known as Delhi pact.

**149. The first to come and last to leave India were-**

- (A) The Portuguese (B) The French  
(C) The English (D) The Dutch

**Ans.(A) (SSC CGL 2008)**

**Exp :** Portuguese although the first voyage to India was by Vasco de Gama in 1498. The Portuguese Settlement in India is supposed to have lasted between 1505 and 1962. The most famous governor among the Portuguese was Alfonso de Albuquerque.

**150. Who was the first Muslim President of the Indian National congress?**

- (A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
(B) Badruddin Tyabji  
(C) Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan  
(D) Abul Kalam Azad

**Ans.(B) (SSC CGL 2008, SSC CHSL 2012)**

**Exp :** 3<sup>rd</sup> Congress Session of Indian National Congress which was held in Madras was Presided by Badruddin Tyabji. He was also the founding member of Bombay Presidency Association.

**151. The administrative consequence of the Revolt of 1857 was transferred to power from-**

- (A) East India Company to the British Crown  
(B) British Crown to the East India Company  
(C) East India Company to the Governor General  
(D) British Crown to the Board of Directors

**Ans.(A) (SSC CPO SI 2008)**

**Exp :** The transfer of power of East India Company to British Crown reacting towards the revolt of 1857. British Government introduced the Government of India act 1858 through which liquidation of East India Company was done to transfer the powers of Administration to British Crown.

**152. The issue on which the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 was launched was-**

- (A) Equal employment opportunities for Indians

- (B) The proposed execution of Bhagat Singh  
(C) Salt monopoly exercised by the British Government  
(D) Complete freedom

**Ans.(C) (SSC CPO SI 2008)**

**Exp :** Salt Acts of British India prohibited Indians from collecting or selling salt. Moreover a heavy salt tax was also charged upon salt which persuaded Gandhi ji to take salt march upto Dandi and break salt law to mark the beginning of Civil disobedience in 1930.

**153. Which Directive Principle bears the direct impact of Gandhi's moral philosophy?**

- (A) Equal pay for equal work  
(B) Provision of free legal aid and advice  
(C) Prohibition of the slaughter of cows  
(D) Protection of the monuments of historical importance

**Ans.(C) (SSC CPO SI 2008)**

**Exp :** Gandhi's moral Philosophy was of socialism, non-violence and welfare state. The impact of his Philosophy can be seen in Various DPSP & including article 48 which prohibits the slaughter of cows.

**154. Who declared as his ultimate aim the wiping of every tear from every eye?**

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Gandhiji  
(C) Bal Gangadhar (D) Sardar Patel

**Ans.(A) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)**

**Exp :** Jawaharlal Nehru in his speech 'Freedom at midnight' said that the ambition of the greatest men of our generation has been to wipe every tear from every eye.

**155. Bhulabhai Desai's most memorable achievement was his defence of the India National Army (I.N.A.) personnel at the Red fort Trial towards the end of**

- (A) 1943 (B) 1944 (C) 1945 (D) 1946

**Ans.(C) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)**

**Exp :** Towards the end of 1945 during the Red fort trials Bhulabhai Desai defended the three Indian National Army soldiers named Sardar Guru Baksh Singh, Shri Prem Sehgal, Shah Nawaz These soldiers were charged of treasury during world war II.

**156. The First Viceroy of the Portuguese in the East was-**

- (A) Albuquerque (B) Joa de Castro  
(C) Francisco de Almedia  
(D) Nuno da Cunha

**Ans.(C) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)**

**Exp :** Portuguese government started in 1505. The first governor of Portuguese in India was Francis de Almedia He followed blue water policy and defeated Arabs in the Naval battle at Diu in 1509.

**157. When was the All India Women's Conference founded?**

- (A) 1924 (B) 1925 (C) 1926 (D) 1927

**Ans.(D) (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)**

**Exp :** All India Women's conference was founded in 1927 and registered in 1930, under the societies registration act XXI of 1850. It is an organization dedicated to the upliftment and betterment of women. It was founded by Margaret Cousins.

**158. The Kuka movement started in mid-Nineteenth century in-**

- (A) Western Punjab (B) Maharashtra  
(C) Bengal (D) Madhya Bharat

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

**Exp :** Satguru Ram Singh was the founder of Kuka movement, the movement marked the first major reaction of the people in the Punjab to the new political order initiated by the British after 1849.

**159. Mahatma Gandhi's remark, "A post-dated cheque on a crumbling bank" is regarding the proposals of-**

- (A) Simmon Commission (B) Cripps Mission  
(C) Cabinet Mission (D) Wavel Plan

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

**Exp :** Cripps Mission (headed by Sir Stafford Crips) came to India in 1942 to secure full Indian cooperation for world war-II. Gandhiji remarked Crips mission as Post dated Cheque on a crumbling bank.

**160. Under whose leadership was the Congress Socialist Party founded in 1934?**

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi  
(B) Acharya Narendra Bose and P.C. Joshi  
(C) Subhas Chandra Bose and P.C. Joshi  
(D) Saifuddin Kitchlwe and Rajendra Prasad

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Section Officer (Audit) 2008)

**Exp :** Under the leadership of Acharya Narendra Bose and J.P Narayan Congress socialist Party founded in 1934 and Acharya Narendra Dev was the president of Party.

**161. Who attended the Imperial Durbar of 1877 dressed in hand-spun Khadi?**

- (A) M.K. Gandhi (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(C) Bipin Chandra Pal (D) Ganesh Vasudev Joshi

**Ans.(D)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2008)

**Exp :** Imperial Durbar of 1877 which was first among the three Delhi Darbars, was organised during the Viceroyalty of Lord Litton. Queen Victoria was conferred with the title of "Kesar-e-hind" in this darbar. It was Ganesh Vasudev Joshi who attended this Darbar dressed in hand-Spun Khadi.

**162. Who was the founder-editor of the famous newspaper 'Kesari' during the National Struggle?**

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(C) Lokmanya Tilak (D) Muhannad Iqbal

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2008)

**Exp :** Kesari and Maratha were the two newspapers which were published by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Maratha was published in English whereas Kesari was published in Marathi language.

**163. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:**

- | List - I             | List - II                   |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Sarojini Naidu    | 1. Muslim League            |
| b. M.A. Jinnah       | 2. Indian National Congress |
| c. Tej Bahadur Sapru | 3. Hindu Mahasabha          |
| d. V.D. Savarkar     | 4. Liberal Party            |

**Code:**

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

**Ans. (A)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2008)

Exp:	List - I	List - II
	Sarojini Naidu	Indian National Congress
	M.A Jinnah	Muslim League
	Tej Bahadur Sapru	Liberal Party
	V.D Savarkar	Hindu Mahasabha.

**164. Who was the only Indian to be elected as President of the United Nations General Assembly?**

- (A) Vijayalakshmi Pandit (B) V.K. Krishna Menon  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Rajeswar Dayal

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Tax Assistant 2008, SSC CGL 2015)

**Exp :** Vijayalakshmi Pandit was the first woman and only Indian till date to become president of United Nations General Assembly, She was also the member of Constituent Assembly and the first Indian woman to hold a cabinet post in pre-independent India.

**165. Which of the following according to Mahatma Gandhi, is the strongest force in the world?**

- (A) Non- violence of the brave  
(B) Non- violence of the weak  
(C) Non-violence of the coward  
(D) Non-violence of the down-trodden

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Asst. Income Tax & Central Excise 29.03.2009)

**Exp :** Mahatma Gandhi was extreme supporter of non-violence or "Ahinsa". Movements lead by him were based on the principles of "Satyagrah". According to him, non-violence of brave is the strongest force in the world.

**166. The British introduced the railways in India in order to-**

- (A) Promote heavy industries in India  
(B) Facilitate British commerce and administrative control  
(C) More foodstuff in case of famine  
(D) Enable Indians to move freely within the country

**Ans.(B)** (SSC (I. T. & Central Exc.) 29.03.2009)

**Exp :** British Introduced the railways in India (1853) to facilitate British commerce and administrative control.

**167. According to Dadabhai Naoroji 'Swaraj' means-**

- (A) Complete independence  
(B) Self government (C) Economic independence  
(D) Political independence

**Ans.(B)** (SSC (I.T. & Exc.) 2009)

**Exp :** Dadabhai Naoroji, known as Grand old Man of India, was a prominent leader of Indian National Congress. The demand for Swaraj was first raised by Dadabhai Naoroji in Calcutta Session of India National Congress in 1906. According to him, 'Swaraj' means 'self Government' or 'self rule'.

**168. Which religious reformer of Western India was known as 'Lokhitwadi'?**

- (A) Gopal Hari Deshmukh (B) R.G. Bhandarkar  
(C) Mahadev Govind Ranade  
(D) B.G. Tilak

**Ans.(A)** (SSC (I.T. & Exc.) 2009)

**Exp :** Gopal Hari Deshmukh was an Indian activist, thinker, social and religious reformer who belonged to Maharashtra. He is also known as 'Lokhitwadi'.

**169. Which scripture was called his 'mother' by Gandhiji?**

- (A) Ramayana (B) The New Testament  
(C) Bhagwat Gita (D) The Holy Quran

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CPO Sub-In.- 2009)

**Exp :** No other book or Scripture influenced Gandhi, Shaped his character and transformed his life as profoundly and permanently as did the Bhagvad Gita, As a spiritual reference book, the Gita was not only his constant Companion, it was his "eternal mother" who he esteemed even more than his earthly mother.

**170. The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942 in the month of-**

- (A) January (B) March  
(C) August (D) December

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CPO Sub-In.- 2009)

**Exp :** Quit India Movement or India August Movement, was a movement launched at the Bombay session of All-India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi on 8th August, 1942. It was launched during word-war II with the demand to end British rule in India.

**171. Match the following :**

**Column -I**

**Column-II**

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a. Keshab Sen         | 1. Prarthana Samaj  |
| b. Dayanand Saraswati | 2. Brahmo Samaj     |
| c. Atmaram Panduranga | 3. Aligarh Movement |
| d. Sayyed Ahmad Khan  | 4. Arya Samaj       |

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

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CPO Sub-In.- 2009)

**Exp :**

Keshab Sen	-	Brahmo Samaj
Dayanand Saraswati	-	Arya Samaj
Atmaram Panduranga	-	Prarthna Samaj
Sayyed Ahmed Khan	-	Aligarh Movement

**172. Who was the first English President of the Indian National Congress?**

- (A) George Yule (B) William Wedderburn  
(C) A.O.Hume (D) Henry Cotton

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CPO Sub-In.- 2009, CGL 2015)

**Exp :** George Yule was the first English President of Indian National Congress in Allahabad session (1888).

**173. Who was the founder of the 'Servant of India Society'?**

- (A) G.K. Gokhale (B) M.G. Ranade

(C) B.G. Tilak

(D) Bipin Chandra Pal

**Ans.(A)**

(SSC CGL. -2009)

**Exp :** Servant of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905 at Pune Maharashtra.

**174. Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly influenced by the writings of-**

- (A) Bernard Shaw (B) Karl Marx  
(C) Lenin (D) Leo Tolstoy

**Ans.(D)**

(SSC CGL 2010, FCI 2012)

**Exp :** Mahatma Gandhi was profoundly influenced by the writings of Leo Tolstoy notable works of Tolstoy is war and peace, The kingdom of God.

**175. India attained 'Dominion Status' on-**

- (A) 15th January, 1947  
(B) 15th August, 1947  
(C) 15th August, 1950  
(D) 15th October, 1947

**Ans.(A)**

(SSC CGL. -2010)

**Exp :** India attained "Dominion Status" on 15 Aug 1947 by the Mountbatten plan, two dominion state came in existence first Pakistan (14<sup>th</sup> August 1947) and second India (15 Aug 1947).

**176. What is Gandhi's definition of Rama Raj?**

- (A) The rule as it was during the time of Rama  
(B) Sovereignty of the people based on pure moral authority  
(C) The greatest good of all  
(D) The absolute power concentrated in the hands of a king

**Ans.(B)**

(SSC SAS Exam. 26.06.2010 (Paper-1))

**Exp :** Ram Raj meant to Gandhi was sovereignty of the people based on pure moral authority.

**177. Who among the following was the first to sign the 'Instruments of Accession'?**

- (A) The Maharaja of Baroda  
(B) The Dewan of Travancore  
(C) The Nizam of Hyderabad  
(D) The Raja of Jodhpur

**Ans.(B)**

(SSC SAS Exam . 26.06. 2010 (Paper-1))

**Exp :** Instrument of Accession was a legal document first introduced by Government of India Act, 1935. It was used in and after 1947 to enable each of rulers of princely states under British parliamentary to join one of the new dominions of India or Pakistan. Dewan of Travancore was the first to sign "Instrument of Accession"

**178. The decline of Indian Handicrafts industry in the 19th century was attributed to-**

- (A) competition from British manufacturing industries only  
(B) disappearance of Indian Princely Courts only  
(C) establishment of alien rule only  
(D) All of the above

**Ans.(D)**

(SSC CISF.ASI Exam. 29.08.2010 (Paper-1))

**Exp :** All of the above are responsible for the decline of Indian Handicrafts Industry in 19<sup>th</sup> century.



**179. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted by the Indians?**

- (A) It did not include any Indian as a member
- (B) It did not have any woman member
- (C) It was appointed before the stipulated time
- (D) If refused to meet prominent Indian leaders

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CISF ASI Exam.29.08.2010 (Paper-1))

**Exp :** The Simon Commission was established by the British government. to future administrative reforms in India. This commission was boycotted by the Indians because it did not include any Indian as a member.

**180. As per provisions of the Charter Act of 1833, a Law Commission (for consolidating, codifying and improving Indian laws) was constituted under the Chairmanship of**

- (A) Lord Benttlick
- (B) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (C) Lord Macaulay
- (D) Lord Dalhousie

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CISF AIS Exam. 29.08. 2010 (Paper-1))

**Exp :** First Law Commission was established during the British Raj in 1834 by the Charter Act of 1833. Lord Macaulay was the chairman of this Law Commission.

**181. Who said "Patriotism is religion and religion is love for India"?**

- (A) Raj Narain Bose
- (B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (C) Swami Vivekanand
- (D) Acharya Vinoba Bhawe

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CISF ASI Exam. 29.08. 2010 (Paper-1))

**Exp :** The statement was uttered by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. He deliberately equated the patriotism and religion so as to in still the sense of nationalism among the masses.

**182. According to Gandhiji, which of the following are the major means of Satyagraha ?**

- (a) Non- cooperation
- (b) Strike
- (c) Demonstration
- (d) Civil disobedience
- (A) a and b are correct
- (B) a and d are correct
- (C) b and d are correct
- (D) c and d are correct

**Ans.(B)** (SSC (South Zone) -2010)

**Exp :** Major means of Satyagraha of Gandhiji was Non-cooperation and civil disobedience.

**183. Hardayal, an intellectual gaint, was associated with-**

- (A) Home Rule Movement
- (B) Ghadar Movement
- (C) Swadeshi Movement
- (D) Non-Cooperation Movement

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CPO Sub-Insp-2010)

**Exp :** Lala Hardayal was a revolutionary attached with Gadar Movement in San Francisco . He inspired many Indians living in US and Canada to fight against British imperialism. He turned down a career in Indian Civil services to participate in National Movement.

**184. The song 'Jana-Mana' composed by Rabindra Nath Tagore was first published in January 1912 under the title of-**

- (A) Jay He
- (B) Rashtra Jagriti
- (C) Bharat Vidhata
- (D) Matribhoomi

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CPO Sub-Insp-2010)

**Exp :** Jana-Gana-Mana Composed by Rabindra Nath Tagore in Bengali language. Under the title of Bharat Vidhata it was first published in 1912 and sung in the (calcutta session) 1911.

**185. On imprisonment in 1908 by the British, Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak was-**

- (A) Andaman and Nicobar
- (B) Rangoon
- (C) Singapore
- (D) Mandalay

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CPO Sub-Insp-2012)

**Exp :** Bal Gangadhar Tilak was imprisoned in 1908 to Mandalay for six years. Tilak criticise the Britishers in his newspaper, under a article name 'Bharat ki Durdasha' and this became the reason for his imprisonment.

**186. At which place in Bengal was the East India Company given permission to trade and build a factory by the Mughals in 1651 ?**

- (A) Calcutta
- (B) Qasim Bazar
- (C) Singur
- (D) Burdwan

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CGL- 2011)

**Exp :** East India Company established a factory at Qasim Bazar by the permission of Mughals in 1651.

**187. Who gave the slogan "Inquilab Zindabad?"**

- (A) Chandrashekhar Azad
- (B) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (C) Bhagat Singh
- (D) Iqbal

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CGL- 2011)

**Exp :** The slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" was given by the Bhagat Singh. The meaning of Inquilab is - Revolution.

**188. The Editor of 'Young India' and 'Harijan' was**

- (A) Nehru
- (B) Ambedkar
- (C) Mahatma Gandhi
- (D) Subhash Chandra bose

**Ans.(C)** (SSC-I -2011)

**Exp :** Young India and Harijan were the Newspapers of Gandhi ji.

**189. Who of the following attended all the Three Round Table Conferences?**

- (A) B.R Ambedkar
- (B) M.M.Malavia
- (C) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (D) Gandhiji

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CGL- 2011)

**Exp :** Three Round table Conferences were held in London in 1930, 1931, 1932. Dr. B.R Ambedkar attended all three Round table conferences. Gandhi attended second Round table Conference.

**190. Who among the following British persons admitted the Revolt of 1857 as a national revolt?**

- (A) Lord Dalhousie
- (B) Lord Canning
- (C) Lord Ellenborough
- (D) Disraeli

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CGL- 2011)

**Exp :** British member of Parliament (House of Commons ) Benziman Disraeli admitted the revolt of 1857 as a National Revolt .V.D Savarkar describe this revolt as the India's first struggle for Independence.



**191. The communal electorate was introduced for the first time in India in-**

- (A) 1919 (B) 1935 (C) 1906 (D) 1909

**Ans.(D)** (SSC- CGL- 2011)

**Exp :** The Communal electorate (for Muslim) was introduced for the first time by Morley Minto Reforms in 1909.

**192. The two states which had non- Congress Ministries in 1937 were-**

- (A) Bengal and Punjab (B) Punjab and NWFP  
(C) Madras and Central Provinces  
(D) Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

**Ans.(A)** (SSC- CGL- 2011)

**Exp :** Bengal and Punjab were the two states where Non-Congress Ministries established after elections. In Bengal Muslim league and Krishak Praja Party made government and In Punjab government was made by the Unionist and Muslim league.

**193. Through which principle/device did Mahatma Gandhi strive to bridge economic inequalities?**

- (A) Abolition of machinery  
(B) Establishment of village industries  
(C) Adoption of non-violence  
(D) Trusteeship theory

**Ans.(D)** (SSC- CPO 2011)

**Exp :** Through Trusteeship theory Mahatma Gandhi strive and bridge economic inequalities.

**194. Which one of the following was the first English ship that came to India?**

- (A) Elizabeth (B) Bengal  
(C) Red Dragon (D) Mayflower

**Ans.(C)** (SSC- CPO 2011)

**Exp :** The Ship was named by Queen Elizabeth-I as scourge of Malice.

**195. The All India Muslim league was founded by-**

- (A) Maulana Ahmed Ali  
(B) Mohammad Ali Jinnah  
(C) Agha Khan (D) Hakim Ajmal Khan

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CPO 2011)

**Exp :** All India Muslim League was founded by the Agha Khan and Salim-Ullah-Khan ( Nawab of Dhaka) in December 1906.

**196. In which years did Gandhiji start Satyagraha Movement?**

- (A) 1919 (B) 1917 (C) 1934 (D) 1909

**Ans.(B)** (FCI Assistant Grede-III-2012)

**Exp :** Gandhi ji started first Satyagraha movement in 1909 in South Africa and in India started in 1917 from Champaran.

**197. Where was the Royal Durbar Held on November 1st, 1858 to issue to Queen's proclamation?**

- (A) Lucknow (B) Cawnpore  
(C) Delhi (D) Kanpur

**Ans.(D)** (FCI Assistant Grede-III-2010)

**Exp :** In Kanpur Royal Durbar held on 1<sup>st</sup> Nov to issue to Queen's proclamation.

**198. Who is called as the 'Prophet of New India'?**

- (A) Dayanand Saraswati (B) Sri Ramkrishna  
(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (D) Swami Vivekananda

**Ans.(B)** (FCI Assistant Grede-III-2012)

**Exp :** Sri Ram Krishna is called as the "Prophet of New India". Honors of Sri Rama Krishna is Paramahansa.

**199. Who declared "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"?**

- (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai (D) K.T Telang

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CGL 1999, 2017)

**Exp :** Bal Gangadhar Tilak also known as Lokmanya Tilak. He was against the discriminative attitude of British government. He along with Annie Besant started Home Rule Movement across the country, seeking self government in India.

**200. Federal form of Governments at centre was introduced in India under :**

- (A) Government of India Act of 1909  
(B) Indian Councils Act of 1909  
(C) Government of India Act of 1935  
(D) Indian Independence Act of 1947

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CGL 1999)

**Exp :** Federal form of government was introduced under government of India act 1935 which was based on Simon commission report. This act was proved to be the second milestone in the introduction of responsible government in India. The act abolished dyarchy in provinces in April 1907 in the journal Bande Matram.

**201. The Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) fought in the Second World War against-**

- (A) Germany (B) Japan  
(C) Italy (D) Great Britain

**Ans.(D)** (SSC- CML- 1999)

**Exp :** Indian National Army in 1942 - 45 fought against Great Britain along with Japanese during second world war.

**202. Indian Universities Act, 1904 was passed during the governorship of-**

- (A) Lord Lytton (B) Lord Curzon  
(C) Lord Ripon (D) Lord Hardinge-I

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CGL 2013, CPO 2017)

**Exp :** Under the governorship of Lord Curzon Indian Universities act was passed in 1904. The provision of this act was that the governing bodies of the universities were to be reconstituted and the size of sevates was reduced.

**203. The hero of the Kakori 'Dacoity' case was-**

- (A) Ramprasad Bismil (B) Bhagat Singh  
(C) Batukeshwar Datta (D) Barkatulla

**Ans.(A)** (SSC- CML- 1999)

**Exp :** Kakori Dacoity was a train robbery conceived by Ram Prasad Bismil near Lucknow. It was organised under the banner of Hindustan Republican Association.

**204. Who was the first propounder of the doctrine of Passive Resistance ?**

- (A) B. G Tilak (B) Aurobindo Ghosh  
(C) Lajpat Rai (D) G.K. Gokhale

**Ans.(B)** (SSC- CML- 2000)

**Exp :** Doctrine of Passive Resistance propounded by Aurobindo Ghosh, it was based on a series of articles published by Aurobindo Ghosh.

**205. What was meant by the secretary of State of India during the British?**

- (A) An official who worked as the Secretary to the Viceroy of India  
(B) A Secretary level official appointed in each Presidency of India  
(C) A British minister given full control over the Government of India  
(D) A senior officer appointed the Viceroy to look into his internal administration in India

**Ans.(C)** (SSC- CML- 2000)

**Exp :** Secretary of State is also deemed as Political Head of India. The post was created in Charter Act of 1858. The first Secretary of state was Lord Stanley.

**206. 'Lucknow pact' was a deal between-**

- (A) Indians and the British about legislative seats  
(B) Hindus and Muslims regarding seat sharing in legislatures  
(C) Depressed castes and Brahmins about job reservations  
(D) Hindus and Sikhs about job reservations

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CML-2000)

**Exp :** 'Lucknow Pact' was deal between Hindus and Muslims regarding seat sharing, it was joint session of the congress held at Lucknow in 1916.

**207. The joint session of the Congress and Muslim League was held in 1916 at-**

- (A) Delhi (B) Kanpur  
(C) Lucknow (D) Madras

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CML-2000)

**Exp :** At Lucknow session held in 1916 the Congress and Muslim League came together with the help of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant.

**208. Who, among the following, founded the 'All India Depressed Classes Federation' in 1920?**

- (A) M.K. Gandhi (B) Jyotiba Phule  
(C) G.K. Gokhale (D) B.R. Ambedkar

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CML-2000)

**Exp :** It was founded to protect and promote the interest of Depressed classes or Untouchable. In later phase, he urge his followers to leave Hindu altogether.

**209. In which of the following places was the Ryotwari settlement introduced?**

- (A) Uttar Pradesh and Punjab  
(B) North-West Provinces and Punjab  
(C) Madras and Bombay (D) Bengal and Bihar

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CML-2000)

**Exp :** Ryotwari settlement introduced by Alexander Reed and Thomas Munro, the settlement introduced in Madras and Bombay.

**210. Which among the following place, was not an important centre of the Revolt of 1857 ?**

- (A) Agra (B) Kanpur  
(C) Jhansi (D) Lucknow

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CML-2000)

**Exp :** Agra was not in the centre of the revolt of 1857. Other important cities of this revolt, Kanpur, Jhansi, Lucknow, Gwalior.

**211. Who among the following was famous for framing the education minute?**

- (A) Lord Elgin (B) Lord Macaulay  
(C) Sadler (D) None of these

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CML-2000)

**Exp :** Lord Macaulay was famous for framing education minute, he brought the English language as medium of subject.

**212. Who, among the following, has been known as the 'Frontier Gandhi'?**

- (A) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan  
(B) Khan Saheb (C) Chaudhary Shaikatullah  
(D) Liaquat Ali Khan

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Combined Matric Level 21.05.2000)

**Exp :** Khan abdul Gaffar khan known as the Frontier Gandhi. Red Shirt Movement was started by Khan Abdul Ghaffar khan.

**213. The Ryotwari System of Land Tenure to a situation where —**

- (A) The Ryot is the owner of the land held by him/her and directly pays the revenue assessed on the land to the State  
(B) The Ryot is an occupancy tenant of his/her land and pays the land revenue to the Zamindar  
(C) The person cultivates the land leased from a landlord and in return pays rent to the landlord  
(D) the land is collectively owned and cultivated on a cooperative basis

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CML-2000)

**214. Swami Dyanand Saraswati established the Arya Samaj in 1875 at-**

- (A) Bombay (B) Lahore  
(C) Nagpur (D) Ahmadnagar

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CML-2000)

**Exp :** First Arya Samaj was established with an aim to bring reform in Hindu traditions. He openly denounced idolatry and relentlessly worked for reviving Vedic ideologies.

**215. Who, among the following, was the pioneer of social reform movements in 19th century India?**

- (A) Aurobindo Ghosh (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(C) Devendra Nath Tegore  
(D) Keshav Chandra Sen

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CML-2000)

**Exp :** Raja Ram Mohan Roy, he established the Brahma Samaj in 1828, he was the pioneer of social reform movements in 19th century.

**216. When was the Gandhi Irwin Pact made?**

- (A) 1935 (B) 1931 (C) 1929 (D) 1932

**Ans.(B) (SSC CML-2000)**

**Exp :** Gandhi – Irwin pact made in 1931, as per this pact Gandhi accepted to attend the second round table conference at London and suspended the civil disobedience.

**217. 'Neel Darpan' a play depicting the revolt against the Indigo planters was written by-**

- (A) Dinbandhu Mitra  
(B) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee  
(C) Rabindranath Tagore (D) Naveen Chandra Sen

**Ans.(A) (SSC CML-2000)**

**Exp :** It was a play written in Bengali language through his play, he explained the sentiments of indigo cultivators, who has been forced to grow indigo and rampantly exploited by money lenders and British mercantile community.

**218. Champaran Satyagraha was related to-**

- (A) Indigo (B) Mill-owners  
(C) Plague (D) Fresh assessment of land

**Ans.(A) (SSC CML-2000)**

**Exp :** Champaran Satyagraha was related to Indigo held in 1917. It was Gandhi ji's first Satyagraha movement against "Teen Kathiya System"

**219. The first newspaper which was published in India was-**

- (A) The Calculatta Gazette  
(B) The Calculatta Gazette  
(C) The Oriental Maganize of Calculatta  
(D) The Bengal Gazette

**Ans.(D) (SSC CML-2000)**

**Exp :** The Bengal Gazette, was the first newspaper in India started in 1780, it was founded by James Augustus Hicky.

**220. The Portugues build their first fort on India soil in the territory of the Raja of-**

- (A) Calicul (B) Cochin  
(C) Daman (D) Bijapur

**Ans.(B) (SSC CML-2000)**

**Exp :** The Raja of Cochin even permitted them to build factory and allowed Portuguese to stay in Cochin.

**221. Who among the following analysed the causes of the uprising of 1857 advocating a reconciliation between the British and the Muslims?**

- (A) Sayyed Ahmad Brelvi (B) Shah Waliullah  
(C) Sayyed Ahmad Khan (D) Sayyed Amir Ali

**Ans.(C) (SSC CML-2000)**

**Exp :** Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan analysed the causes of uprising of 1857 advocating a reconciliation between the British and Muslims.

**222. Where was the first session of the Indian National Congress held?**

- (A) Lucknow (B) Calcutta  
(C) Bombay (D) Madras

**Ans.(C) (SSC CML-2000)**

**Exp :** The first session of Indian National Congress held at Bombay on 28 Dec 1885 under the Presidentship of W.C Banarjee.

**223. Who led the armed raid on the government armoury at Chittagong in 1930?**

- (A) Chandra Shekhar Azad (B) Bhagat Singh  
(C) Surya Sen (D) Sukhdev

**Ans.(C) (SSC CML-2000)**

**Exp :** Chittagong armoury raid held on 18 April, 1930 to raid the armoury of police and auxiliary forces form the Chittagong armoury in Bengal which was led by Surya Sen.

**224. The Indian tricolour was unfurled for the first time by Jawaharlal Nehru-**

- (A) At the ramparts of the red ford in 1947  
(B) On the bank of Ravi at Lahore in 1929  
(C) When India became a democratic republic in 1950  
(D) When The Government of India Act was passed in 1935.

**Ans.(B) (SSC CML-2000)**

**Exp :** The Indian Tricolour was unfurled for the first time by Jawaharlal Nehru on the banks of Ravi at Lahore in 1929, in this session. The demand of Purna Swaraj raised.

**225. In which region did Birsa Munda operate against the British ?**

- (A) Punjab (B) Chhota Nagpur  
(C) Tarai (D) Manipur

**Ans.(B) (SSC CML-2000)**

**Exp :** Birsa Munda was a great tribal leader belonging to the Munda Adivasi, the movement operate against British in Chhota Nagpur (Jharkhand) region.

**226. Which of the following authorised the British Government to impris on any person without trial and conviction in a court of law**

- (A) Rowlatt Act of 1919  
(B) Government of India Act of 1935  
(C) Indian Council Act of 1909  
(D) Government Of India Act of 1919

**Ans.(A) (SSC CML-2000)**

**Exp :** As per the Rowlatt act the government had the power to arrest any person without showing any reason, the acts were threat to the civil liberties. Later, this act became the reason for the occurrence of Jallianwal Bagh Tragedy.

**227. Which of the following movement was NOT led by Mahatma Gandhi?**

- (A) Champarah Satyagraha  
(B) Wahabi Movement  
(C) Non-Cooperation Movement  
(D) Civil Disobedience Movement

**Ans.(B) (SSC CML-2000)**

**Exp :** Wahabi Movement was an Islamic movement centred around Patna, it tried to purify Islam by eliminating all the Unislamic practices.

**228. Who said "Give me Blood, I will give you Freedom"?**

- (A) Subhash Chandra Bose (B) Lala Lajpat Rai  
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel



**Ans.(A)** (SSC CGL 2000,CHSL 2012)

**Exp :** Subhash Chandra Bose was an Indian Nationalist. He was a member national Planning commission under the leadership of Nehru. He said the famous slogan "Give me blood, I will give you freedom" during the commandership of INA.

**229. The Arya Samaj is against-**

- (A) Existence of God (B) Rituals and idol-worship  
(C) Hinduism (D) Islam

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CML-2000)

**Exp :** Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati, in 1875 they opposed the rituals and idol - worship.

**230. What was Lala Lajpat Rai demonstrating against when he succumbed to police brutality?**

- (A) Rowlatta Act (B) Minto-Morley Reforms  
(C) Simon Commission (D) Pitts India Act

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CML-2000)

**Exp :** Simon commission was appointed to report the working of the existing government, it was a six Members commission under the chairmanship of John Simon and it did not consist a single Indian member. Hence, Congress decided to boycott the commission. Lala ji who led the movement in Lahore was Severely injured by lathi Charge.

**231. On April 12, 1944 Subhash Chandra Bose hoisted the INA Flag in a town. In which State/ Union Territory is that town now?**

- (A) Tripura (B) Manipur  
(C) Manipur (D) Mizoram

**Ans.(C)** (SSC MTS-2011)

**Exp:** Moirang is a city and Municipal council in the state of Manipur where, Subhash Chandra Bose hoisted the INA flag. During II world war Moirang was the head quarters of Azad Hind Fauz, colonial Shaukat Malik of INA hoisted the Tricolour for the first on Indian soil on 14 April, 1944 in Moirang with the help of Manipuris.

**232. Name the 'Political Guru' of Mahatma Gandhi-**

- (A) Gopalkrishna Gokhle (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(C) Aurobindo Ghosh (D) Lala Lajpat Rai

**Ans.(A)** (SSC MTS-2011)

**Exp :** Gopal Krishna Gokhle was the 'Political Guru' of Mahatma Gandhi " Gandhi wrote a book-Gokhle : My Political Guru."

**233. Who said that "India 's Soul live in villages"?**

- (A) Vinoba Bhave (B) Jayaprakash Narayan  
(C) Jawahar Lal Nehru (D) Mahatma Gandhi

**Ans.(D)** (SSC MTS-2011)

**Exp :** Mahatma Gandhi said that "India's Soul live in villages."

**234. Who among the following revolutionaries was executed by the British-**

- (A) Jitin Das (B) Chandrashekhar Azad  
(C) Rajguru (D) Kalpana- Dutt

**Ans.(C)** (SSC MTS-2011)

**Exp :** In Lahore Conspiracy case (1929) Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Raj Guru were executed by the British Government at 23 March 1931.

**235. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 from:**

- (A) Sabarmati Ashram (B) Ahmedabad  
(C) Porbandar (D) Dandi

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Steno(Grade 'C' & 'D') 2011, FCI 2012)

**Exp :** Mahatma Gandhi launched civil disobedience movement on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 1930 (with break of salt law). Congress spread movement all over India. In North west frontier this movement supported by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi). This movement suspended by Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931).

**236. The Third battle of Panipat was fought in the year :**

- (A) 1526 A.D. (B) 1556 A.D.  
(C) 1761 A.D. (D) 1776 A.D.

**Ans.(C)** (SSC (10+2) 2011)

**Exp :** The Third battle of Panipat was fought in the year 1761 between Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marathas. Marathas were defeated by Abdali.

**237. Whom did Bal Gangadhar Tilak refer to as his Political Guru?**

- (A) Swami Vivekananda (B) Ram Mohan Roy  
(C) Sisir Kumar (D) Dadabhai Naoroji

**Ans.(A)** (SSC (10+2) 2011)

**Exp :** Extremist Leader Bal Gangadhar Tilak refer Swami Vivekanand as his political guru. Tilak is known as the father of Unrest India and the founder of Home rule movement(1916) in India.

**238. Who among the following was the founder of the Dravida Kazhagam ?**

- (A) Periyar E.V Ramaswamy Naicker  
(B) Acharya Vinoba Bhave  
(C) C. Rajagopalachari (D) Mahatma Gandhi

**Ans.(A)** (SSC (10+2) 2011)

**Exp :** The founder of Dravidian Kazhagam was Periyar E.V Ramaswamy Naicker also called Than Thai Periyar. It was one of the first Dravidian parties in India. The ideology of this party is socialism and anti Brahmanism.

**239. Aurobindo was arrested in conection with :**

- (A) Alipore Bomb case (B) Kolhapur Bomb Case  
(C) Lahore Conspiracy Case (D) Kakori

**Ans.(A)** (SSC (10+2) 2011)

**Exp :** In 1908 revolutionary threw the bombs on a vehicle of magistrate D.H king ford but he was not in the vehicle and could not be killed. This task was entrusted to Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki. Prafulla Chaki committed suicide and Bose was arrested. Police traced the Bomb factory in Alipur so this Conspiracy is known as Alipur Bomb case. Aurobindo was arrested in this case due to lake of evidence he was set free.

**240. The National Anthem was first sung in year 1911 at the Annual session of the India National Congress held at :**

- (A) Pune (B) Mumbai  
(C) Kolkata (D) Lucknow

**Ans.(C)** (SSC MTS- 2014)

**Exp :** National Anthem was first sung in year 1911 in Calcutta session of INC. The Chairman was Pt. Bishan Narayana Dhar.



**241. Which Party was established by Subhash Chandra Bose after he came out of Indian National Congress?**

- (A) Indian National Army (B) Republican party  
(C) Forward Bloc (D) Socialist Party

**Ans.(C) (SSC (10+2) 2011)**

**Exp :** Subhash Chandra Bose suspended from Congress after Tripuri crises (1939) and he founded a new political party named forward block. S.C Bose resigned from the presidency of INC after being out maneuvered by M.K Gandhi in Tripuri session of INC this incident is known as Tripuri crisis.

**242. The Rama Krishna Mission was established by :**

- (A) Vivekananda (B) Rama Krishna  
(C) M.G. Ranade (D) Keshab Chandra Sen

**Ans.(A) (SSC (10+2) 2011, CGL 2013)**

**Exp :** The Rama Krishna Mission was established by the Swami Vivekananda on 1 May 1897 at Belur Math near Kolkata (West Bengal). The Motto of Rama Krishna Mission is "For one's own Solution, and for the Welfare of the World."

**243. In 1937, the Congress formed Ministries in-**

- (A) 7 states (B) 9 states  
(C) 5 states (D) 4 states

**Ans.(C) (SSC (10+2) 2011)**

**Exp :** In 1937, Congress had clear majority in five provinces i.e United provinces (U.P), Bihar, Madras, Central provinces (C.P), Orissa and formed its own government in 5 provinces.

**244. Which was the main cause for starting of the Quit India Movement in 1942 ?**

- (A) Severe unrest among the people  
(B) Report of Simon Commission  
(C) Failure of the Cripps Mission  
(D) British involved in the world was II

**Ans.(C) (SSC (10+2) 2011)**

**Exp :** Cripps mission was failed to fulfil the desires of Indian political leaders of different political parties to make Constitution assembly. So, INC committee and Gandhi ji decide to launched a movement at 8 Aug 1942 named Quit India Movement from Gwalia Tank Maidan (Mumbai). Gandhi ji gave the slogan "Do or Die"

**245. Which movement got the support from both Hindus and Muslims?**

- (A) Non Cooperation Movement  
(B) Quit India Movement  
(C) Champaran Stayagraha  
(D) Anti-Partition Movement

**Ans.(A) (SSC (10+2) 2012)**

**Exp :** Non Cooperation Movement got the support from both Hindus and Muslims. Muslims were opposing British government because of division of Turkey by the allied powers during first world war.

**246. Where did the so-called 'Black Hole Tragedy' take place?**

- (A) Dacca (B) Monghyr  
(C) Calcutta (D) Murshidabad

**Ans.(C) (SSC (10+2) 2012)**

**Exp :** Black Hole Tragedy had taken place in Calcutta in 1756. Nawab of Bengal (Siraj -ud - Daula) prisoned Britishers into a small room i.e Most of the Britishers died due to lack of space and insufficient oxygen it is known as Black hole Tragedy.

**247. India was granted freedom during the British prime Minister-**

- (A) Clement Attlee (B) Winston Churchill  
(C) Ramsay Mac Donald (D) William Pitt

**Ans.(A) (SSC (10+2) 2012, CPO 2017)**

**Exp :** Indian Independence Act 1947 passed on 1 August 1947 by the British Parliament in reign of Prime minister Clement Attlee (Labour Party). On 14 August 1947 India divided into two dominion states Pakistan (14 August) and India (15 August).

**248. Who are the three, among the following who fought against British in 1857 Revolt?**

- a. Kunwar Singh b. Tantia Tope  
c. Nana Saheb d. Maulavi Ahmaduallah  
(A) All of the above (B) a, c and, d  
(C) a, b and c (D) b, c and, d

**Ans.(A) (SSC (10+2) 2012)**

**Exp :** All of these four leaders fought against British in 1857 Revolt -

Kunwar Singh	- Bihar.
Tantia Tope	- Gwalior
Nana Saheb	- Kanpur
Maulavi Ahmaduallah	- Faizabad

**249. The Khilafat Movement was launched to protest against the humiliation of-**

- (A) The Turkish Caliph (B) Aga Khan  
(C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah  
(D) Abdul Kalam Azad

**Ans.(A) (SSC (10+2) 2012)**

**Exp :** The Khilafat Movement was launched to protest against the humiliation of the Turkish Caliph by allied powers after the end of first world war.

**250. The first Satyagraha of Gandhiji for the cause of indigo farmers was observed at-**

- (A) Champaran (B) Chauri-Chaura  
(C) Bardoli (D) Sabarmati

**Ans.(A) (SSC (10+2) 2012, CGL 2017)**

**Exp :** The first Satyagraha of Gandhiji in India was observed at Champaran in 1917. In Champaran Tin - Kathiya system was implemented by the Britishers i.e Compulsory farming

of Indigo in  $\frac{3}{20}$  of the total land.

**251. The Portuguese Governor who abolished Sati in Goa was-**

- (A) Albuquerque (B) Cabral  
(C) Almeida (D) De Braganza

**Ans.(A) (SSC (10+2) 2012)**

**Exp :** Portuguese Governor Alfonso-De-Albuquerque abolished Sati in Goa. He conquest Goa in 1510.

**252. The battle of Plassey was fought between-**

- (A) East India Company and Ahmad Shah
- (B) East India Company and Tipu Sultan
- (C) East India Company and Sirajuddaula
- (D) East India Company and Anwaruddin

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Graduate Leve-I2012)

**Exp :** The battle of Plassey was fought between East India Company and Nawab of Bengal (Siraj-ud -Daulla) at 23<sup>rd</sup> june 1757. Nawab of Bengal was defeated by the Robert Clive (Commander cum Governor of EIC).

**253. The Non-Cooperation Movement started in-**

- (A) 1870 (B) 1920 (C) 1921 (D) 1942

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Graduate Leve-I2012)

**Exp :** The Non - Cooperation Movement was started on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 1920 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. This movement was suspended by Mahatma Gandhi after Chauri - Chaura Conspiracy in Feb, 5, 1922.

**254. Who was the Nawab when Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1854?**

- (A) Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah (B) Wajid Ali Shah
- (C) Sirajud - daulla (D) Alivardi Khan

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Graduate Leve-I2012)

**Exp :** Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1854 on the behalf of bad administration in reign of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah.

**255. Who among the following Viceroy became a victim of one of the convicts during his visit to the Andamans?**

- (A) Curzon (B) Mayo
- (C) Ripon (D) Lytton

**Ans.(B)** (SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III-2012,CPO 2016)

**Exp :** Lord Mayo was stabbed when he was in Andamans. He was first and last Viceory murdered in India.

**256. Who termed Cripps' proposals as 'a post dated cheque in a crashing bank?'**

- (A) Ambedkar (B) Annie Besant
- (C) Patel (D) Gandhiji

**Ans.(D)** (SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III-2012)

**Exp :** Gandhiji termed Cripp's proposals as "a post dated Cheque in a crashing Bank".

**257. The State Jhansi was made a part of the British Empire in India through-**

- (A) Doctrine of Lapse (B) Policy of Subsidiary Alliance
- (C) War against Rani Lakshmi Bai
- (D) None of the above

**Ans.(A)** (SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III-2012)

**Exp :** Lord Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse i.e any princely state under the direct influence of East India Company, as a vassal state under the British Subsidiary system, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either "manifestly incompetent or died without a male heir. The series of state annexed - Satara, Jaipur, Sambhal pur, Jhansi(1854).

**258. Who said about Mahatma Gandhi that he is a "half naked Fakir"?**

- (A) Winston Churchill (B) Lord Mountbatten
- (C) Lord Wavell (D) Lord Linlithgow

**Ans.(A)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp :** During the second Round table conference Winston Churchill said to Gandhiji - a half naked fakir and seditious Fakir. A Britisher Frank Morris also titled Gandhiji "A half naked fakir".

**259. Which among the following movements was not led by Mahatma Gandhi ?**

- (A) Quit India Movement (B) Swadeshi Movement
- (C) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (D) Civil Disobedience Movement

**Ans.(B)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp :** Swadeshi Movement (1905) was not led by Mahatma Gandhi. This movement was related to Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon.

**260. Who among the following is known as the "Father of the Indian Renaissance"?**

- (A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (B) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- (C) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- (D) Swami Vivekanand

**Ans.(A)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp :** Raja Ram Mohan Roy was known as the 'Father of the Indian Renaissance'.

**261. Who wrote the song 'Sare Jahan Se Accha Hindoostan Hamara'?**

- (A) Ashafaquallah Khan (B) Sahir Ludhianvi
- (C) Mohammad Iqbal (D) Ramprasad Bismil

**Ans.(C)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp :** Poet and Politician Mohammad Iqbal wrote the song "Sare Jahan Se Accha Hindoostan Hamara" Iqbal also known as the founder of Two Nation Theory.

**262. Which among the following is correctly matched?**

- (A) Non-Cooperation Movement — Surendra Nath Banerjee
- (B) Swadeshi Movement — Rabindra Nath Tagore
- (C) Indian National Army — Subhash Chandra Bose
- (D) Swaraj Party — Mahatma Gandhi

**Ans.(C)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp :** The correct match is -  
Non cooperation Movement - Gandhiji  
Swadeshi Movement - Surendra Nath Banerjee  
Swaraj Party - C. R Das and Moti Lal Nehru

**263. In which year did the Indian National Congress split between moderates and extremists?**

- (A) 1907 (B) 1908 (C) 1909 (D) 1910

**Ans.(A)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp :** In Surat Session of INC Congress clearly divided into Garm Dal and Naram Dal. The Chairman was Ras Bihari Ghosh. It is also known as Surat-Split.

**264. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on**

- (A) March 10, 1930 (B) March 20, 1931  
(C) March 12, 1930 (D) March 5, 1931

**Ans.(D)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp:** During Civil disobedience Movement Viceroy Lord Irwin proposed Gandhiji to suspend movement and take part in second round table conference (1931). This deal was signed on 5 March 1931 in Delhi at Viceroy House. It is also known as Gandhi Irwin Pact.

**265. Match the following:**

**List-I (Sobriquets)**

- A. Frontier Gandhi B. Grand Old Man of India  
C. Mahamana D. Strong Man of India

**List-II (Names)**

1. Madan Mohan Malaviya  
2. Vallabhai Patel 3. Dadabhai Naoroji  
4. Balgangadhar Tilak 5. Abdul Gaffar Khan

**A B C D**

- (A) 4 2 3 5  
(B) 5 3 1 2  
(C) 4 2 5 1  
(D) 5 3 2 4

**Ans.(B)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp:** Correct Match is :  
Frontier Gandhi – Abdul Gaffar Khan  
Grand old Man of India – Dada bhai Naroji  
Mahamana – Madan Mohan Malaviya  
Strong Man of India – Vallabh bhai Patel

**266. During Quit India Movement, 'Parallel Government' was constituted at:**

- (A) Varanasi (B) Allahabad  
(C) Lucknow (D) Ballia

**Ans.(D)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp:** During Quit India Movement (1942) parallel Government established in apart of India i.e In Balia (By Chittu Pandey), Tamluk (Bengal), Satara (Maharashtra). The parallel government of Satara run for long time comparatively to others.

**267. The Poona Pact(1932) was an agreement between:**

- (A) Nehru and Ambedkar (B) Gandhi and Ambedkar  
(C) Malaviya and Ambedkar  
(D) Gandhi and Nehru

**Ans.(B)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp:** British Prime minister Ramsay Mac -Donald declared Communal award and gave the separate electoral to 'Dalits'. That's why Gandhi opposed this and took the fast till death. INC leaders tried to patchup So, Dalit leader B.R Ambedkar met Gandhi ji and signed a pact on 26 September 1932 at Poona. It is known as Poona pact. After the pact Ambedkar left the demand of Separate electorate.

**268. Which Satyagraha was held at Nagpur in 1923?**

- (A) Salt Satyagraha (B) Individual Satyagraha  
(C) Ryots Satyagraha (D) Flag Satyagraha

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Graduate Level-2013)

**Exp:** Flag Satyagraha (Nagpur) was held at 1923. It was the peaceful civil disobedience that focused on exercising the right and freedom to hoist the nationalist flag.

**269. Who was the Viceroy when Delhi became the capital of British India?**

- (A) Lord Curzon (B) Lord Minto  
(C) Lord Hardinge (D) Lord Wavli

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Graduate Level-2013)

**Exp:** Imperial Darbar also known as Delhi Darbar was held at 1911 in reign of viceroy of Lord Harding-II. George V and Queen Mary came India and declared to cancelled the Partition of Bengal and transfer the capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

**270. Who established the Indian Civil Liberties Union in 1936?**

- (A) Subhash Chandra Bose  
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(C) Jawahar Lal Nehru (D) Rajendra Prasad

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Graduate Level-2013)

**Exp:** Jawahar Lal Nehru established the Indian Civil Liberties union in 1936. This is the origin of Human right movements in India.

**271. Which of the following was established first?**

- (A) Banaras Hindu University  
(B) University of Bombay  
(C) Aligarh Muslim University  
(D) University of Allahabad

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Graduate Level-2013)

**Exp:** The University of Bombay was the oldest university given in option. But the University of Madras (1857) is the oldest.

**272. Who gave the title of "Mahamana" to Madan Mohan Malviya?**

- (A) Dada Bhai Naurozi (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale  
(C) Rabindra Nath Tagore (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Graduate Level-2013)

**Exp:** Madan Mohan Malviya was the most prominent leader of INC. He was most remembered as the founder of Banaras Hindu University (B.H.U) at Varansi in 1916. Rabindra Nath Tagore titled him "Mahamana" and he awarded by Bharat Ratna in 2015(Posthumous).

**273. Who was the Viceroy at the time of Quit India Movement?**

- (A) Lord Mountbatten (B) Lord Wavell  
(C) Lord Linlithgow (D) Lord Irwin

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Graduate Level-2013)

**Exp:** Quit India Movement started on 8 Aug, 1942 from Gwalia tank maidan (Mumbai) in the reign of Viceroy Lord Wavell.

**274. Who was the other Congress leader who joined with Motilal Nehru to start the Swaraj Party in 1923?**

- (A) B.G. Tilak (B) Chittaranjan Das  
(C) M.K. Gandhi (D) G.k. Gokhale

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Graduate Level-2013)

**Exp:** After the Chori - Chora incident Gandhi ji withdraw the non-cooperation movement in Bardoli meeting (13 Feb, 1922) and shocked to the most leaders of INC and they decided to make a separate forum under Congress. Motilal Nehru and C.R Das (Desh Bandhu) form the Swaraj Party in 1923 at Allahabad.



**275. Constituent Assembly of India was formulated on the recommendation of**

- (A) Wavel Plan (B) Cripps Mission  
(C) August Offer (D) Cabinet Mission

**Ans.(D) (SSC Graduate Level-2013)**

**Exp :** Constitution assembly of India was formulated on the recommendation of Cabinet mission 1946. The members of Cabinet Mission were Patthick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps and A.B Alexander.

**276. Who said "Truth is the ultimate reality and it is God"?**

- (A) Swamy Vivekananda  
(B) Rabindra Nath Tagore  
(C) M.K. Gandhi (D) Radhakrishnan

**Ans.(C) (SSC Graduate Level-2013)**

**Exp :** This statement was given by the M.K Gandhi. Because he believes in the non violence and truth.

**277. Which of the following tribes is associated with the "Tana Bhagat" movement?**

- (A) Oraon (B) Munda  
(C) Santhal (D) Konadora

**Ans.(A) (SSC Graduate Level-2013)**

**Exp :** Tana Bhagat movement was associated with Oraon it is tribal community in India(J.K). He opposed British government (1914) for unfair the taxes imposed on them. They were the followers of Mahatma Gandhi and believes in Ahinsa(Non-Violence).

**278. Who founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha?**

- (A) B.C.Pal (B) G.Subramania Iyer  
(C) Sardar Baghat Singh  
(D) Rukmani Lakshmipt

**Ans.(C) (SSC Graduate Level-2013)**

**Exp:** The Naujawan Bharat Sabha was founded by Sardar Bhagat Singh. Other Important organizations  
Abhinav Bharat Society - V.D Sawarkar  
Mitramela - V.D. Sawarkar  
Anusheelan committee - JatendraNath Banerjee

**279. Who is commonly known as the Iron Man?**

- (A) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel  
(B) Vittal Bhai Patel  
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Bipin Chandra Pal

**Ans.(A) (SSC GD-2013)**

**Exp :** Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel Commonly known as the Iron man (for his patience), and also known as Bismark (for political expertness), Sardar (title gave him by Gandhi ji during Bardoli Movement).

**280. In 1937 , an educational conference endorsing Gandhi's proposals for 'basic education' through the vernacular medium was held at**

- (A) Surat (B) Bombay  
(C) Ahmedabad (D) Wardha

**Ans.(D) (SSC Graduate Level-2013)**

**Exp :** The educational conference endorsing Gandhi's proposals for 'basic education' through the Vernacular medium was held in October 1937 at Wardha.

**281. The Peshwaship was abolished by the British at the time of Peshwa-**

- (A) Raghunath Rao (B) Narayan Rao  
(C) Madhav Rao II (D) Baji Rao II

**Ans.(D) (SSC Graduate Level-2013)**

**Exp :** Peshwa was the chief of "ASHTA PRADHAN" (Council of 8 ministers in Maratha Administration). They played important role in flourishing Maratha Empire. Bala ji Vishwanath, Bala ji Bajirao, Bajirao - I etc. was the important Peshwas. The last Peshwa was Baji Rao -II. During his reign the peshwa ship was abolished by the British Government (Lord Harding - I, third Anglo Maratha battle).

**282. By which Charter Act, the East India Company's monopoly of trade with China come to an end?**

- (A) Charter Act of 1793 (B) Charter Act of 1813  
(C) Charter Act of 1833 (D) Charter Act of 1853

**Ans.(B) (SSC CGL 2013,2014)**

**Exp :** By the Charter Act of 1813 the trade monopoly of East India company comes to an end. But the monopoly on the tea trade with china was unchanged.

**283. The Idea of federation was first proposed in-**

- (A) Indian Councils Act of 1892  
(B) Morley-Minto Reforms  
(C) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms  
(D) Nehru Report of 1928

**Ans. (D) (SSC Graduate Level-2013)**

**Exp :** The Idea of federation was first proposed in Nehru report (By Moti Lal Nehru) and rejected by Muslim league and others on different matters.

**284. Pitts India Act of 1784 was a/an-**

- (A) White Paper (B) Regulating Act  
(C) Ordinance (D) Resolution

**Ans.(B) (SSC Graduate Level-2013)**

**Exp :** Pitts India Act of 1784 was a Regulating Act by this act dual archy has established by the formation of Board of Control.

**285. Match the following:**

- |                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Hunter's Commission      | (i) 1948   |
| (2) Wardha Scheme            | (ii) 1904  |
| (3) University's Act         | (iii) 1937 |
| (4) Radhakrishnan Commission | (iv) 1882  |
| (A) 3 2 4 1                  |            |
| (B) 4 2 3 1                  |            |
| (C) 3 4 1 2                  |            |
| (D) 4 3 2 1                  |            |

**Ans. (D) (SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI 2013)**

**Exp: The Correct Match is**  
Hunter's Commission - 1882  
Wardha Scheme - 1937  
University's act - 1904  
Radha Krishnan commission - 1948

**286. Which one of the following wars decided the fate of the French in India?**



- (A) Battle of Wandiwash (B) First Carnatic War  
(C) Battle of Buxar (D) Battle of Plassey

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CHSL 2013)

**Exp :** Battle of Wandiwash was fought in 1760. It was the end of future for the French in Bengal and also in India.

**287. For the annexation of which Indian Kingdom, the “Doctrine of Lapse” was not followed?**

- (A) Satara (B) Nagpur  
(C) Jhansi (D) Punjab

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CHSL 2013)

**Exp :** Doctrine of Lapse was not applied on Punjab. Punjab was annexed by Lord Dalhousie after second Anglo-Sikh war (1849). And Last Sikh Emperor was sent to London and he died in Paris.

**288. Which was the earliest settlement of the Dutch in India?**

- (A) Masulipatnam (B) Pulicat  
(C) Surat (D) Ahmedabad

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CHSL 2013)

**Exp :** The Dutch East Indian Company was established in 1602 with the monopoly of spice trade for 21 year. Its earliest settlement in India was at Pulicat.

**289. During British rule, who is instrumental for the introduction of the Ryotwari system in the then Madras Presidency?**

- (A) Macaulay (B) Elphinstone  
(C) Thomas Munro (D) John Lawrence

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CHSL 2013)

**Exp :** Thomas Munro and Captain Reid known as the father of the Ryotwari Settlement in India. It was firstly introduced in district 'BARAMAHAL' of Tamilnadu. By this settlement the Ryott-Cultivator was recognised as a owner of field and he had to pay revenue to British Government directly.

**290. Which one of the following novels was a source of inspiration for the freedom fighters in India?**

- (A) Pariksha Guru (B) Anandmath  
(C) Rangbhoomi (D) Padmarag

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL 2013)

**Exp :** 'ANANDMATH' was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. It is about the Sanyasi Rebellion in 18th century. The famous slogan “Vande Matram” was taken from this epic and it was the motivation for the national leaders.

**291. Name three important forms of Satyagraha.**

- (A) Non-cooperation, civil disobedience and boycott  
(B) Boycott, civil disobedience and rebellion  
(C) Non-cooperation, revolution and referendum  
(D) Revolution, plebiscite and boycott

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL 2013)

**Exp :** Gandhiji's overall method of non-violence is called 'Satyagrah'. Three forms of Satyagraha are : Non-Cooperation, Civil disobedience, boycott

**292. When the East India Company was formed, the Mughal emperor in India was**

- (A) Jahangir (B) Humayun

- (C) Aurangzeb (D) Akbar

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2013)

**Exp :** The East India company was established in 1600 during the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar (1556-1605)

**293. Which one of the following events did not take place during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon?**

- (A) Establishment of the department of Archaeology  
(B) Second Delhi Durbar  
(C) Formation of Indian National Congress  
(D) Partition of Bengal

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL 2013)

**Exp :** The Indian National congress was formed in 1885 during the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin. The first Chairman of INC was W.C. Banerjee.

**294. Who among the following organised the “All India Depressed Classes Association.” in colonial India?**

- (A) M. K. Gandhi (B) Jyotiba Phule  
(C) Pandita Ramabai (D) B. R. Ambedkar

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2013)

**Exp :** “All India Depressed class Association” was organized by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar at Nagpur on August 8, 1930

**295. The sepoy mutiny of 1857 occurred during the Governor Generalship of :**

- (A) Lord dalhousie (B) Lord Lytton  
(C) Lord william Bentinck (D) Lord Canning

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CHSL 2013)

**Exp :** The Sepoy Mutiny (Revolt of 1857) occurred during the tenure of Governor General Lord Canning (1856-58). According to V. D Savarkar it was first Indian struggle for Independence.

**296. India became independent during the viceroyalty of-**

- (A) William Bentinck (B) Wellesley  
(C) Wavell (D) Mountbatten

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Graduate Leavel 2013)

**Exp :** India became independent in 1947 during the Viceroyalty of Lord Mountbatten. Mountbatten was the first governor general of Independent India. Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India. He presided the independence of both India and Pakistan.

**297. Who was the founder of ‘Gadhar party’**

- (A) Sachindranath Sanyal  
(B) Chandarshekhhar Azad  
(C) Lala Har Dayal (D) Batukeshwar Dutt

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Graduate Leavel 2013)

**Exp :** Gadhar party was founded in 1913 by NRI revolutionary in USA (San Francisco). Main leaders of the Gadhar Party were Lala Hardayal Ramchandra, Bhagwan singh, Kartar Singh Saraba, Barkatullah, Bhai Parmanand. It was dissolved in 1919.

**298. Socialism is essentially a movement of**

- (A) Intellectuals (B) The poor people  
(C) The middle classes (D) The workers

**Ans. (C)** (SSC Graduate Leavel 2013)

**Exp :** Socialism is a political theory, which advocates state/common ownership of resources. Main objective of Government is welfare of society and not profit.

**299. There are no politics devoid of religion' is stated by**

- (A) Nehru (B) Gandhi  
(C) Vinoba Bhave (D) Jaya Prakash Narayan

**Ans. (B) (SSC CGL- 2014)**

**Exp :** Gandhiji said "there is no politics devoid of religion" and "Politics bereft of religion is death trap"

**300. British Crown assumed sovereignty over Indian from the East India Company in the year-**

- (A) 1857 (B) 1858 (C) 1859 (D) 1860

**Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2014, CPO 2017)**

**Exp :** The Government of India Act (1858) also known as the act for Good Government of India transferred the power to the British crown from East India company.

**301. Who was the French Governor of Pondicherry. Who tried to make the French Company as a powerful company?**

- (A) Thomas Arthur, Comte de Lally  
(B) Godeheu (C) La Bourdonnais  
(D) Joseph Francois Dupleix

**Ans. (D) (SSC CGL- 2014)**

**Exp :** Joseph Francois Dupleix was the French Governor General (1742-57) of Pondicherry. He was the rival of Robert Clive.

**302. The first Mysore War Fought between the British and Hyder Ali in 1767 – 69 A.D., came to an end by the-**

- (A) Treaty of Pondicherry (B) Treaty of Madras  
(C) Treaty of Mysore  
(D) Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

**Ans. (B) (SSC CGL- 2014)**

**Exp :** Four wars were fought between the British and Mysore. By the fourth Anglo Mysore war, Mysore was incorporated into British Empire by Lord Wellesley.

**303. The British Government intervened in the affairs of the Company and passed an Act in 1773 A.D., known as the-**

- (A) Regulating Act (B) Pitt's India Act  
(C) Charter Act (D) Company Act

**Ans. (A) (SSC CGL- 2014)**

**Exp :** Under the Regulating Act, 1773, the administration of the East India company came under the Parliamentary control.

**304. Cripps Mission came to India .**

- (A) 1946 (B) 1945 (C) 1942 (D) 1940

**Ans. (C) (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP. SI -2015)**

**Exp :** In March 1942, a delegation headed by Stafford Cripps a left wing labourite came to India to seek India's support in war and offered constitutional proposal in return. Gandhiji referred it as a post dated cheque.

**305. Who was the governor-general during the Second Anglo-Mysore War?**

- (A) Lord Wellesley (B) Lord Cornwallis  
(C) Sir John Shore (D) Warren Hastings

**Ans. (D) (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP. SI -2015)**

**Exp :** During the second Anglo Mysore War (1780-84) Hyder Ali died and he was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan. During that war the Governor Generalship of Bengal was under Lord Warren Hastings. It was concluded with the Treaty of Mangalore.

**306. Who among the following introduced Ryotwari system in Madras?**

- (A) Lord Hastings (B) Lord Wellesley  
(C) Sir Thomas Munro (D) Lord Cannemara

**Ans. (C) (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP. SI -2015)**

**Exp :** Sir Thomas Munro introduced Ryotwari System in Madras in 1820. Under Ryotwari System the ryots (peasants) were given the direct ownership and British government collected taxes directly from peasant. This system was introduced in Madras, Bombay, Parts of Assam.

**307. Under whose leadership was the Chittagong Armoury Raid organised?**

- (A) Sukhdev (B) Bhagat Singh  
(C) Surya Sen (D) Rajguru

**Ans. (C) (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP. SI -2015)**

**Exp :** Chittagong armoury raid was organized by Surya Sen (popularly known as Master da) along with Kalpana Dutt. It was aimed at dacoiting the British Armoury at Chittagong (then in Bengal, now in present day Bangladesh)

**308. Who was the ruler of Delhi when Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in the third Battle of Panipat in 1761?**

- (A) Alamgir I (B) Muhammad Shah  
(C) Jahadgar Shah (D) Shah Alam II

**Ans. (D) (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP. SI -2015)**

**Exp :** Ahmad Shah Abdali the military General of Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of Shah Alam-II (supported by the Marathas) which led to Third battle of Panipat 1761 in which Marathas were defeated by the Abdali.

**309. In 1939 Subhash Chandra Bose was elected as President of the Congress Party defeating**

- (A) Pattabhi Sitharamayya  
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (D) VB Patel

**Ans. (A) (SSC CGL Tier-I-2015)**

**Exp :** In the Tripuri Session of 1939 of INC a deadlock was created due to the ideological differences between M.K. Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose and election was held for the post of chairman in which Bose defeated Pattabhi Setharamayya (supported by M.K. Gandhi)

**310. Mahatma Gandhi began his political activities in India first from:**

- (A) Dandi (B) Kheda  
(C) Sabarmati (D) Champaran

**Ans. (D) (SSC CGL Tier-I-2015)**

**Exp :** In 1917 on the invitation of Raj Kumar Shukla, Gandhiji visited Champaran village in Bihar, where 'Tinkathiya' system was prevalent. In this system farmers were forced to grow Indigo on the 1/20th part of land. Gandhiji organized Champaran Satyagraha to protest against this system.

**311. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the founder of:**

- (A) Arya Samaj (B) Ram Krishna Mission  
(C) Brahmo Samaj (D) Prathna Samaj

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL Tier-I-2015 )

**Exp :** Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahmo Sabha in August 1828, it was later renamed as Brahmo Samaj. It aimed at purifying Hinduism and preaching 'monotheism' on the basis of reason and the Vedas and Upanishads.

**312. Gandhiji's famous Quit India movement call to the British was given in-**

- (A) 1943 (B) 1941 (C) 1942 (D) 1940

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL Tier-I-2015 )

**Exp :** Gandhiji launched Quit India Movement on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1942 in Bombay session of congress. It is also known as August revolution.

**313. Who was the Nawab of Bengal during "Battle of Plassey"?**

- (A) Mir Jafar (B) Mir Qasim  
(C) Siraj-ud-daula (D) None of these

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL Tier-I-2015 )

**Exp :** The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 between the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud - daulah and east India company. The Victory of the British forces in this battle paved the way for the British rule in India.

**314. The only AICC session Gandhiji presided was held at:**

- (A) Calcutta Madras (B) Madras  
(C) Belgaum (D) Lahore

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL Tier-I-2015 )

**Exp :** The only AICC session Gandhiji presided was the Belgaum session of 1924. The Belgaum session is known for the readmittance of the swarajist into the Congress.

**315. Which of the following pair is incorrect?**

- (A) Comrade - Mohammed Ali  
(B) Indian Sociologist - Lala Har Dayal  
(C) Young India - Lala Lajpat Rai  
(D) Common Weal - Annie Besant

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL Tier-I-2015 )

**Exp : Correct Matches are**

Comrade	-	Mohammed Ali
Indian Sociologist	-	Lala Hardayal
Young India	-	M. K Gandhi
Common Weal	-	Annie Besant

**316. With which conspiracy case Aurobindo Ghosh's name is connected?**

- (A) Kakori Conspiracy Case  
(B) Lahore Conspiracy Case  
(C) Meerut Conspiracy Case  
(D) Alipore Conspiracy Case

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL Tier-I-2015 )

**Exp :** Aurobindo Ghosh was connected to Alipore conspiracy Case and he retired from active politics and established a Ashram in Pondicherry.

**317. Who was the founder of Swatantra Party?**

- (A) B.G Tilak (B) Dadabhai Naoroji  
(C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (D) C. Rajagopalachari

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL Tier-I-2015 )

**Exp :** After parting away from Congress in 1957. C. Rajgopalachari founded Swatantra Party (Classical Liberal Political Party in 1959)

**318. Arrange in chronological order:**

1. Cabinet Mission 2. Cripps Mission  
3. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms  
4. Minto-Morley Reforms  
(A) 3,2,4,1 (B) 1,2,3,4 (C) 4,3,2,1 (D) 2,3,4,1

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL Tier-I-2015 )

**Exp:** Minto - Morley Reforms (1909)  
Montague - Chelmsford Reforms (1919)  
Cripps Mission - 1942  
Cabinet Mission - 1946

**319. Dadabhai Naroji has described his theory of 'Drain of Wealth' in the book.**

- (A) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India  
(B) British Rule and its Consequences  
(C) Exploitative Nature of British Rule in India  
(D) Nature of British Colonial Rule

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL Tier-I-2015 )

**Exp :** Dada bhai Naroji is an prominent leader of INC. He is also known as GRAND OLD OF INDIA. He was the first Persian Chairman of INC in Calcutta Session(1886). Demand was of 'SWARAJ' was took over the front of British government when he was also Chairman of INC in 1906 Calcutta session. He gives the Drain of Wealth Theory in book named Poverty and Un British Rule in India. He was the first Indian to be elected for House of Commons (London)

**320. When was the office of District Collector created?**

- (A) 1786 (B) 1772 (C) 1771 (D) 1773

**Ans. (B)**

**Exp :** Revenue Collection system was the major problem for east India company in his initial phase Governor General of Bengal Warren Hastings established the office of District collector in 1772 for collection of revenue.

**321. Who established the 'Sharda Sadan', a school for Indian Widows in colonial India?**

- (A) Mahadev Govind Ranade (B) Sarojini Naidu  
(C) Dayanand Saraswati (D) Pandita Ramabai

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL Tier-I-2015 )

**Exp :** Pandita Ramabai started ' Sharda sadan' (House of Learning) at Bombay in 1889. It was the school of Indian widows of colonial India.

**322. Who is the founder of the concept "Sarvodaya"?**

- (A) Vinobha Bhawe (B) Mahatma Gandhi  
(C) Jai Prakash Narayan  
(D) K G Mushroowala

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC,DEO & PA/SA) 2015)



**Exp :** M.K Gandhi Translated John Ruskin's work on political economy- "Unto the Last" under the title of 'Sarvodaya' Which means 'Universal upliftment'

**323. The non- cooperation movement was called off due to-**

- (A) Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy  
(B) Chauri Chaura Incident  
(C) Poona pact (D) Gandhi-Irwin pact

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC,DEO & PA/SA) 2015)

**Exp :** Non-Cooperation movement started in 1920 under the leadership of M.K Gandhi. Non-Violence was basic and compulsory feature of this movement but in Chauri - Chaura (5 Feb, 1922) the principle of non violence was not taken care of and Gandhi suspended the movement in Bardoli at 13 Feb, 1922.

**324. Which Brigadier was associated with Jallianwala Bagh tragedy?**

- (A) General Dyer (B) Arthur Wellesly  
(C) General Harris (D) Colonel Wellesly

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC,DEO & PA/SA) 2015,CGL 2017)

**Exp :** General Dyer associated with Jallianwala Bagh tragedy held at Amritsar.

**325. During the period of which Governor General/ Viceroy was the Indian Civil Service introduced?**

- (A) Dalhousie (B) Curzon  
(C) Bentick (D) Cornwallis

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL -2016)

**Exp :** Although office of collector was introduced by Warren Hasting in 1772, an organised civil service based on Chinese Model was the brainchild of Lord Cornwallis that is why he is also regarded as "Father of Indian Civil Service"

**326. The India Independence Bill was first presented in the House of Commons in London on:**

- (A) August 10,1947 (B) August 1,1947  
(C) July 14,1947 (D) July 4,1947

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CAPFs(CPO)SI & ASI D.P. SI-2016)

**Exp :** India independence bill which had the draft of partition of British India into two independent dominions namely india and Pakistan was presented at 12 : 00 AM on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1947 in house of commons. The final assent was given to bill on 18<sup>th</sup> July 1947.

**327. Who established the Sadr-Di-wani-Adalat during the British East India Company's rule?**

- (A) Wellesley (B) Warren Hastings  
(C) Dalhousie (D) Cornwallis

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CAPFs(CPO)SI & ASI D.P. SI-2016)

**Exp :** Sadr Diwani Adalat during Mughal and British rule in India was a high Court of Civil and Revenue matters. It was established in 1772 by then British governor general Warren Hastings.

**328. The quintessence of Gandhian thought is:**

- (A) Satyagraha (B) Metaphysics  
(C) Spiritualism (D) Moksha

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CAPFs(CPO)SI & ASI D.P. SI-2016)

**Exp :** Satyagraha - The totality or most typical example of Gandhian thought can be regarded as Satyagraha which was the backbone of Gandhian Struggle.

**329. In which pact, warm relations were established between "Garam dal" and Naram dal" the two groups of the Indian National Congress?**

- (A) Gandhi-Irwin Pact (B) Lucknow Pact  
(C) Karachi agreement (D) Lahore declaration

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CAPFs(CPO)SI & ASI D.P. SI-2016)

**Exp :** The bitter relations between two groups of Indian National Congress i.e Garam dal (Extremists) and Naram Dal (Moderates) were pacified or brought back to Normal in Lucknow pact 1916. The Chairman was Ambika Charan Muzoomdar.

**330. The only Viceroy to be assassinated in India was-**

- (A) Lord Harding (B) Lord Northbrook  
(C) Lord Ellenborough (D) Lord Mayo

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CAPFs(CPO)SI & ASI D.P. SI-2016)

**Exp :** Lord Mayo was killed by an Afridi Pathan Sher Ali Afridi in Port Blair of Andaman and Nicobar on 8<sup>th</sup> February 1972.

**331. Who is the first female governor of Independent India?**

- (A) Vijayalakshmi Pandit (B) Sharda Mukherjee  
(C) Fathima Beevi (D) Sarojini Naidu

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2016)

**Exp :** Sarojini Naidu became the first female governor of Independent India, she is known as Nightingale of India.

**332. Who among of the following was the founder of society called 'Abhinav Bharat'?**

- (A) Lala Lajpat Rai (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(C) Vinayak Damodar Savarkar  
(D) Bipin Chandra Pal

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** Abhinav Bharat Society was founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1903. It was initially famous as a name of Mitra Mela. It was inspired by Mazzini's young Italy.

**333. Arrange the following historical events in the chronological order of their occurrence.**

- I. Champaran Satyagraha  
II. Partition of Bengal  
III. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre  
(A) I, II, III (B) II, III, I  
(C) II, I, III (D) I, III, II

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** (i) Partition of Bengal- 1905  
(ii) Champaran Satyagrah - 1917  
(iii) Jallianwala Bagh - 1919

**334. Who was the first Governor General of Bengal?**

- (A) Robert Clive (B) William Bentinck  
(C) Warren Hasting (D) Col. Sanders

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2017, CGL 2017)

**Exp :** According to the 1861 act, the executive powers of Madras and Bombay presidency centralised in Bengal presidency and Warren Hestings became the first governor general of Bengal.

**335. Who among the following played an important role in Gadhar Movement?**



- (A) Shyamiji Krishna Verma  
(B) Lala Hardayal (C) Bipin Chandra Pal  
(D) Vishnu Ganesh Pingle

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** Lala Hardayal played an important role in Gadhar Movement, the head office of Gadhar Party was located in San Francisco.

**336. Who among the following started Marathi fortnightly newspaper 'Bahishkrit Bharat'?**

- (A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (B) Vir Savarkar  
(C) Vinobha Bhawe (D) Lokmanya Tilak

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** 'Bahishkrit Bharat' was started by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in 1927, his other newspapers are – Mooknayak (1920), Janata (1930) and Prabuddha Bharat (An awakened India – 1956)

**337. Who among the following was the Viceroy of India when Indian University Act, 1904 was passed?**

- A) Lord Dufferin (B) Lord Lansdowne  
C) Lord Minto (D) Lord Curzon

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** During the time period of Indian University act, 1904 Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India.

**338. 'Satyashodhak Samaj' was founded by whom?**

- A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Jyotirao Phule  
C) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (D) Swami Vivekanand

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** Jyotibha Phule was the founder of Satyashodhak Samaj in Pune 1873, the Purpose of this samaj was to liberate the Shudra Untouchable castes from exploitation and oppression.

**339. Arrange the following historical events in the chronological order of their occurrence-**

- I. Non-Cooperation Movement  
II. Civil Disobedience Movement  
III. Chauri - Chaura  
(A) I, II, III (B) I, III, II  
(C) II, I, III (D) III, II, I

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** (i) Non - Cooperation Movement – 1920  
(ii) Chauri Chaura – 1922  
(iii) Civil Disobedience Movement – 1930

**340. Who among the following has been given honorary status among the seven wonders of the modern world?**

- (A) Taj Mahal (B) Great Pyramid of Giza  
(C) Petra (D) Colosseum

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** Great Pyramid of Giza has been given honorary status. Seven wonders of the modern world are –

1. Chicken Itza, Mexico  
2. Christ Redeemer, Brazil  
3. The Great Wall, China

4. Machu Picchu, Peru  
5. Petra, Jordan  
6. The Roman Colosseum, Italy  
7. The Taj Mahal, India

**341. Who among the following started Bengal weekly newspaper 'Samvad Kaumudi' in year 1821?**

- (A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (B) Aurobindo Ghosh  
(C) Ramkrishna Paramhans  
(D) Debendranath Tagore

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** Raja Ram Mohan Roy started 'Samvad Kaumudi' in 1821, he advocated the abolition of Sati Pratha in this newspaper.

**342. Siraj-ud-Daulah renamed which city as Alinagar?**

- (A) Calcutta (B) Agra  
(C) Ferozpur (D) Fatehpur

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** Siraj - ud- Daulah renamed Calcutta as Alinagar, the treaty of Alinagar was signed on 9 feb 1757 between Robert Clive and Siraj - ud - Daulah.

**343. 'Amar Shonar Bangla' the national anthem of Bangladesh was composed by whom?**

- (A) Rabindranath Tagore (B) Sarojini Naidu  
(C) Surendranath Banerjee  
(D) Anand Mohan Bose

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** Rabindranath Tagore was a great Bengali Poet . He played important role in development of modern literature . He is titled as 'Guru dev'. He win noble prizes for "Gitanjali" in 1913. He also composed the song "JAN GAN MAN" (National Anthem of India) and AMAR SONAR BANGLA (National Anthem of Bangladesh).

**344. Who is also known by the name of 'Tiger of Mysore'?**

- (A) Haidar Ali (B) Tipu Sultan  
(C) Yaduraya Wodeyar (D) Krishna Devaraya

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** Tipu Sultan Successor of Hyder Ali (Ruler of Mysore) is known as the " Tiger of Mysore" and also known as "CITIZEN TIPU". He was a good administrator and launched many reforms related to Revenue and administration. He founded the "Jacobian Club" in Mysore. He died in fourth Anglo Mysore war.

**345. Set events in chronological order in which they happened.**

1. Sepoy mutiny  
2. Vasco da Gama reached India  
3. Babur started mughal dynasty  
(A) 1, 3, 2 (B) 3, 1, 2 (C) 2, 3, 1 (D) 3, 2, 1

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CPO 2017)

**Exp :** (i) Vasco de Gama reached India.  
(ii) Babur started Mughal dynasty.  
(iii) Sepoy Mutiny.

**346. Who among the following from the first cabinet of independent India was responsible of mass religious conversion?**

- (A) Dr. S. P. Mukherjee
- (B) Dr. John Mathai
- (C) Sardar Baldev Singh
- (D) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Section Offi. -1997)

**Exp :** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar argued that converting into Buddhism was the only way for the untouchables to gain equality. In 1956, He started the Dalit Buddhist Movement.

**347. Who amidst the following great music composers was the ruler of a State?**

- (A) Tyagaraja
- (B) Shyama Shastri
- (C) Muthu Swami Diskshitar
- (D) Swati Thirunal

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Section Offi. -2000)

**Exp :** Swati Thirunal Rama Varma was the Maharaja of Travancore Kingdom of British India. He was a great musician of both Carnatic and Hindustani music.

**348. Match the museum and its place:**

**List I : (Museum)                      List II : (Place)**

- |                           |              |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| a. Ashutosh museum        | 1. Mumbai    |
| b. Prince of Wales museum | 2. Ahmedabad |
| c. Calico museum          | 3. Kolkata   |
| d. Raja Kelkar museum     | 4. Pune      |

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

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Section Offi. -2000)

Exp:	MUSEUM	PLACE
	Ashutosh Museum	Calcutta
	The Prince of Wales Museum	Mumbai
	Calico Museum	Ahmedabad
	Raja Kelkar Museum	Pune

**349. Who was the architect of North and South Blocks of the central Secretariat in Delhi?**

- (A) Sir Edward Lutyens
- (B) Herbert Baker
- (C) Robert Tor Russell
- (D) Antonin Raymond

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL-2004)

**Exp :** Sir Edward Lutyens was an British architect. He designed many buildings in India i.e. India Gate, and he also designed viceroy's house which is known as the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

**350. Which amongst the following sites/monuments in India is NOT on the UNESCO's list of World Cultural Heritages?**

- (A) Ellora Caves
- (B) Kashi Viswanath Temple
- (C) Qutab Minar
- (D) Manas Wild-life Sanctuary

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL-2004)

**Exp :** Ellora Caves were declared UNESCO world Heritage site in 1983. Qutub Minar was declared UNESCO world Heritage site in 1993.

**351. Correlate the UNESCO enlisted heritage sites/monuments and their locations:**

Site/Monument	Location
A. Cave paintings	1. Velha Goa
B. Rock-cut shrines	2. Konark
C. Basilica of Bom Jesus	3. Ajanta
D. Sun temple	4. Ellora

	A	B	C	D
1.	1	2	2	4
2.	3	4	1	2
3.	2	3	4	1
4.	4	2	1	3

**Ans. (B)** (SSC Section Officer-2005)

Exp:	Site Monument	Location
	Cave Paintings	Ajanta
	Rock - cut Shrines	Ellora
	Basilica of Bom Jesus	Velha Goa
	Sun Temple	Konark

**352. The film Mangal Pandey released in August 2005 deals with-**

- (A) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
- (B) Netaji Subash Bose's fight against British occupation of India
- (C) The first war of Indian Independence in 1857
- (D) The partition of India and Pakistan

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL-2004)

**Exp :** Mangal Pandey was related to war of Indian Independence in 1857. He was the soldier of 34th Native Infantry of Barakpur cant. He shot his senior Officer for greased cartridge.

**353. When is the Independence Day of Pakistan celebrated?**

- (A) 15 August
- (B) 4 July
- (C) 16 August
- (D) 14 August

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Tax Assistant -2005)

**Exp :** On the basis of Mountbatten plan it was declared that India will be divided into two dominion states i.e. India (15 Aug. 1947), Pakistan (14 Aug. 1947). Pakistan gained independence on August 14, 1947.

**354. The first Defence Minister of India was-**

- (A) K. M. Cariappa (B) Gopalaswami Aiyangar  
(C) Baldev Singh (D) Sardar Patel

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Tax Assistant -2007]

**Exp :** Baldev Singh was the first defence minister of India.  
Sardar Patel : Home Minister  
John Mathai : Railway Minister  
Jawahar Lal Nehru : Prime Minister  
K. Shanmukham Shetty : Finance Minister

**355. The first woman to become a Chief Minister of any State in India was-**

- (A) Nandini Satpathy (B) Dr. J. Jayalalitha  
(C) Sucheta Kripalani (D) Ms. Mayawati

**Ans. (C)** [SSC Tax Assistant -2005]

**Exp :** Sucheta Kripalani was the first woman to be elected as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in 1963.

**356. First Indian Commander-in-Chief was-**

- (A) Gen. K. S. Thimayya  
(B) Gen. K. M. Kariappa  
(C) S. H. F. J. Manekshaw  
(D) None of the above

**Ans. (B)** [SSC Tax Assistant -2005]

**Exp :** Field Marshal K.H. Kariappa was the first Indian Commander-in-chief

**357. Who gave the concept of Total Revolution?**

- (A) Jayaprakash Narayan  
(B) Mahatma Gandhi  
(C) Karl Marx (D) Lenin

**Ans. (A)** [SSC CPO Sub-Inspector -.2005]

**Exp :** Jayaprakash Narayan was an Indian Independence activist. He gave the concept of Total Revolution viz. political, social, economic, cultural, ideological, educational and motivational revolution.

**358. In 1918, Mahatma Gandhi went to \_\_\_\_\_ to organise a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.**

- (A) Madras (B) Bombay  
(C) Surat (D) Ahmedabad

**Ans: (D)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** In 1918 Mahatma Gandhi meet to organized a Satya Graha Movement against the honour of cotton mill (Amba Lal Sara Bhai) on the matter of plague bonus. and use the hunger strike as weapon of Satya Grah.

**359. Murshid Quli Khan, Alivardi Khan and Sirajuddaulah were all nawabs of \_\_\_\_\_?**

- (A) Lucknow (B) Varanasi  
(C) Hyderabad (D) Bengal

**Ans:(D)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp:** Murshid Quli khan, Alivardi khan and Sirajuddaulah used the Nawab of Bengal. At the time of Battle of Plassey the Nawab of Bengal was Siraj-uddaulah.

**360. Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Simon Commission (B) Rowlatt Act

(C) Salt Act

(D) Pitt's India Act

**Ans: (B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a nation wide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act (Black Law and Blind Law).

**361. After the defeat at Plassey, Sirajuddaulah was assassinated and \_\_\_\_\_ was made the nawab.**

- (A) Mir Jafar (B) Mir Qasim  
(C) Haider Ali (D) Tipu Sultan

**Ans: (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** The Battle of Plassey was fought of 23 June, 1757. Company's Army was lead by the Robert Clive. Nawab was defeated by The East India Company and Mir Jafar was made the Nawab.

**362. Name the Commission that came to India in 1928 to reform India's constitutional system.**

- (A) Rowalatt Act (B) Pitt's India Act  
(C) Partition of Bengal (D) Simmon Commission

**Ans: (D)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp:** Simmon Commission came to India in 1928 to reform India's constitutional system. Indian opposed this commission because there were no Indian members in this commission (also called white commission).

**363. In 1916 Mahatma Gandhi travelled to \_\_\_\_\_ to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.**

- (A) Dandi (B) Sabarmati  
(C) Champaran (D) Chauri Chaura

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran in 1916 to opposed the "Teen Kathiya" system related to the Indigo farmers.

**364. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from \_\_\_\_\_ in January 1915.**

- (A) South Africa (B) England  
(C) USA (D) Russia

**Ans: (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in January 9, 1915. The political Guru of Gandhi was Gopal Krishna Gokhle.

**365. During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Bengal to grow \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Jute (B) Tea  
(C) Sugarcane (D) Wheat

**Ans: (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Britisher invested in agriculture to fulfil the demand of raw materials required for industries in Britain. So, British persuaded or forced cultivator in Bengal to grow Jute (it also known as golden fibre).

**366. Which of the following was a leader of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army founded in 1928?**

- (A) Khudiram Bose (B) Bhagat Singh  
(C) Chandra Shekhar Azad  
(D) Subhash Chandra Bose

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp:** HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association) was formed in Delhi at Firoj Shah Kotla under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad.

**367. For how many days did Mahatma Gandhi's volunteers of the Salt satyagraha walked?**

- (A) 24 (B) 36 (C) 12 (D) 6

**Ans: (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Gandhi walked 24 days (12 march-5 April, 1936) with 78 volunteers in salt Satyagraha from Sabarmati to Dandi.

**368. During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Assam to grow \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Jute (B) Tea  
(C) Sugarcane (D) Wheat

**Ans: (B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** The trade of tea was most profitable to Britishers that's why they turned to cultivator in Assam to grow tea.

**369. Where was the 'Azad Hind Fauj' founded?**

- (A) Singapore (B) Thailand  
(C) Britain (D) Italy

**Ans: (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** "Azad Hind fauz" was founded in Singapore. The chief commander of Indian National Army (INA) was Subhash Chandra Bose.

**370. Who was the founder of the Ghadar Party?**

- (A) Basant Kumar Biswas  
(B) Sohan Singh Bhakna  
(C) Ram Prasad Bismil (D) Bhagat Singh

**Ans: (B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Ghadar Party was founded by the Lala Hardyal in United States and Canada in 1913. Sohan Singh Bhakna was the president of Ghadar Party.

**371. Who was given the title of "The Ambassador of Hindu - Muslim Unity" for being the architect and mastermind of the historic Lucknow Pact?**

- (A) Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan (B) Fazl-ul-Haq  
(C) Sayyid Mohammad Sharfuddin Quadri  
(D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

**Ans: (D)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the Ambassador of Hindu Muslim unity. He was the mastermind of historic Lucknow part (1916).

**372. Which one is the correct chronological order of the following events?**

- I. Quit India Movement II. Shimla Conference  
III. Poona Pact IV. Cabinet Mission  
(A) II, IV, I, III (B) III, IV, II, I  
(C) III, I, II, IV (D) IV, II, III, I

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Right Chronological order is :  
Poona Pact (1932)  
Quit India movement  
Shimla conference  
Cabinet mission

**373. Who was the founder of Banaras Hindu University?**

- (A) Sukumar Dutt (B) Madan Mohan Malviya  
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (D) Motilal Nehru

**Ans: (B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Banaras Hindu University was founded by Madan Mohan Malviya in 1918.

**374. Match the following**

**Social Reform**

**Founder**

**Movement**

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Arya Samaj     | a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy                         |
| 2. Brahmo Samaj   | b. Dayanand Saraswati                         |
| 3. Veda Samaj     | c. Atmaram Panduranga                         |
| 4. Prarthna Samaj | d. Keshab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu Naidu |

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

**Ans:(B)** [SSC CGL 2017]

Social Reform	Founder
Arya Samaj	Dayananda Saraswati
Brahmo Samaj	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Veda Samaj	Keshab Chandra Sen and K. Sridharalu Naidu
Prarthna Samaj	Atmaram panduranga

**375. Who shot dead John Saunders on 17th December 1928?**

- (A) Bhagat Singh (B) Mangal Pandey  
(C) Sukhdev (D) Bipin Chandra Pal Singh

**Ans: (A)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp :** Lala Lajpat Rai was lathi charged and died when he was opposing the Simmon Commission in Lahore. Bhagat Singh and other were shot the police superintendent John Saunders who was responsible for lathi charge.

**376. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the leader of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Bhoodan Movement (B) Rowlatt Satyagraha  
(C) Bardoli Satyagraha (D) Swadeshi Movement

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp. :** Sardar Vallabh bhai Patel was the leader of Bardoli Satyagraha.

**377. Which Governor General abolished the 'Sati System' in India?**

- (A) Lord Canning (B) Lord Ripon  
(C) Lord William Bentinck  
(D) Lord Dalhousie

**Ans: (C)** [SSC CGL 2017]

**Exp:** Sati System in india was abolished by Governor General Lord William Bentinck. Indian Social Reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy played an important role to abolish Sati system.





# World History

## 1. When did China start the Civil Services Examination ?

- (A) 6<sup>th</sup> A.D. (B) 1905  
(C) 1920 (D) 1949

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Section Officer -1997)

**Exp :** China started the civil services examination in 605 AD. They established the system of Chinese imperial examination to select the candidates for the state bureaucracy.

## 2. Who was the first Caliph

- (A) Sulaiman, the Great (B) Abu Bakr  
(C) Imam Hussain (D) Constantine

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Section Officer -2001)

**Exp :** Abu Bakr became the first caliph of Islam after the death of Prophet Muhammad.

## 3. In which country is Karbala, the holy city of Shia Muslim located?

- (A) Iran (B) Iraq  
(C) Jordan (D) Syria

**Ans.(B)** (SSC Section Officer -2005)

**Exp :** The city of Karbala is located in Iraq (in the southwest of Baghdad). It is the shrine of Imam Hussain (Grand son of Prophet Muhammad). It is one of the holiest sites of Islam after Mecca, Medina and Najaf.

## 4. The city of "Tashkent" is located in-

- (A) Uzbekistan (B) Kazakhstan  
(C) Russia (D) Kyrgyzstan

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Section Officer -2005)

**Exp :** Tashkent is the capital city of Uzbekistan. During Tashkent treaty between India and Pakistan related to 1965 Indo - Pak war the prime minister Lal Bahadur Shastri died.

## 5. Independence movement of Vietnam was headed by-

- (A) Ngo Dinh Diem (B) Zhou Enlai  
(C) Pol Pot (D) Ho Chi Minh

**Ans.(D)** (SSC I.T.C- 2005)

**Exp :** Ho Chi Minh was the communist leader and former Prime Minister of Vietnam. He headed the independence movement of Vietnam.

## 6. Which one country is still governed by a monarch?

- (A) Afghanistan (B) Iran  
(C) Iraq (D) Saudi Arabia

**Ans.(D)** (SSC I.T.C- 2005)

**Exp :** From the given options Saudi Arabia is the only Country which has a hereditary head of state i.e. Saudi Arabia is a monarch country.

## 7. Japan's Parliament is known as-

- (A) Diet (B) Dail  
(C) Yuan (D) Shora

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Section Officer -2008)

Exp: Country	Parliament Name
Afghanistan	National Assembly
Bangladesh	Jatiya Sansad
Bhutan	Tshogdu
India	Sansad
Israel	Knesset
Pakistan	Majlis-e-shora

## 8. The currency of Thailand is:-

- (A) Baht (B) Rupiah  
(C) Yuan (D) Yen

**Ans.(A)** (SSC Section Officer -2008)

Exp: Thailand	
Currency	- Thai Baht
Capital	- Bangkok

## 9. 1911 Revolution of China resulted in-

- (A) Establishment of a Republic  
(B) Federalism (C) Democracy  
(D) Increased problems of people

**Ans.(A)** (SSC C.ML.-2000)

**Exp :** 1911- Chinese Revolution overthrew China's last imperial dynasty and established the Republic of China. It is also known as Xinhai Revolution.

## 10. East Timor, in Indonesian, Archipelago, was the former colony of-

- (A) Dutch (B) English  
(C) French (D) Portuguese

**Ans.(D)** (SSC C.ML.-2000)

**Exp :** In its Naval expeditions towards South East Asia, Portuguese captured East Timor and made it their colony. Although later due to lack of state support they decolonised it and in 1975 it was acquired by Indonesia.

## 11. The world's oldest continuously inhabited city is-

- (A) Jerusalem (B) Baghdad  
(C) Istanbul (D) Damascus

**Ans.(D)** (SSC C.ML.-2002)

**Exp :** Damascus is the capital city of Syria and the oldest inhabited city in the world.

## 12. Zend-Avesta is the sacred book of the-

- (A) Parsis (B) Jains  
(C) Jews (D) Buddhists

**Ans.(A)** (SSC C.ML.-2002)

**Exp :** Zend Avesta is the sacred book of the Parsis (Zoroastrianism). It contains the cosmogony, law and liturgy and the teachings of the prophet Zoroaster.

**13. In which country the Head of the State gets his office by the law of hereditary succession?**

- (A) China (B) Sri Lanka  
(C) France (D) Japan

**Ans.(D) (SSC C.ML.-2002)**

**Exp :** The Head of the state in Japan is called Emperor of Japan. He gets his office by the law of hereditary succession.

**14. The Wailing wall is situated in-**

- (A) Berlin (B) Beijing  
(C) Jerusalem (D) Tel Aviv

**Ans.(C) (SSC C.ML.-2002)**

**Exp :** The Wailing wall, Jerusalem is the holy site of Jews. It derived its name from Arabic term el- Mabka which means "place of weeping".

**15. Which of the following is not a religion developed in ancient time (i.e. In B.C)?**

- (A) Shintoism (B) Zoroastrianism  
(C) Islam (D) Tasism

**Ans.(C) (SSC C.ML.-2002)**

**Exp :** Islam was started in the holy city of Mecca by Prophet Mohammad in 7th Century A.D.

**16. The Chinese Nationalist Party Kuomintang was found by-**

- (A) Pu-yi (B) Mao Tse-tung  
(C) Chiang Kai-shek (D) Sun Yat-Sen

**Ans.(D) (SSC C.ML.-2002)**

**Exp :** The Kuomintang in Chinese means Nationalist Party. This Nationalist Party owes its ideological and organisational works to Sun-Yat-Sen. He was also the founder of Revive China Society.

**17. The world's first drainage system was build by the people of-**

- (A) Egyptian civilization (B) Indus valley civilization  
(C) Chinese civilization (D) Mesopotamian civilization

**Ans.(B) (SSC C.ML.-2002)**

**Exp :** Indus Valley Civilisation System of underground drainage was the most unique feature of town planning in the Indus Valley Civilization. It is regarded as oldest drainage system having prominent features such as covering of slabs and Manholes.

**18. The capital of Pakistan till 1959 was-**

- (A) Islamabad (B) Karachi  
(C) Lahore (D) Hyderabad

**Ans.(B) (SSC Data Entry Operator -2009)**

**Exp :** Till 1959 the Capital of Pakistan was Karachi but as the trade was developing, the city started to become the hub of every economic activity and then it became difficult for administration to tackle sanitation and other problems so the capital was then shifted to Rawalpindi and then finally to Islamabad.

**19. Who was the chairperson of the Chinese Communist Party at the time of liberation of China?**

- (A) Zhou Enlai (B) Deng Xiaoping  
(C) Mao Zedong (D) Liu Shaoqi

**Ans.(C) (SSC MTS- 2013)**

**Exp :** Mao Zedong was Marxist theorist, statesman and soldier who lead the Chinese Communist Party's revolution from 1935 until his death. The communist party led by Mao established People's Republic of China on 1st October, 1949.

**20. Peking is the sacred place of -**

- (A) Taoism (B) Shintoism  
(C) Confucianism (D) Judaism

**Ans.(C) (SSC MTS- 2013)**

**Exp :** Confucianism was founded in 500 BC by Kung Fu-Tzn. The Analects' is the sacred book of Confucianism. Peking (Beijing) is the sacred place of Confucianism.

**21. On which side did Japan fight in the First World War?**

- (A) none, it was neutral  
(B) with Germany against United Kingdom  
(C) against Russia on its own  
(D) with United Kingdom against Germany

**Ans.(D) (SSC CGL- 2013)**

**Exp :** World War I began with the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. In this conflict Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Ottoman Empire (Central Power) fought against the Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Romania, Japan, and the United States ( Allied Powers)

**22. Indonesia was a colony of which of the following countries?**

- (A) Dutch (B) Spain  
(C) Portugal (D) Belgium

**Ans.(A) (SSC CMNL- 2012)**

**Exp :** Indonesia was earlier the colony (The Dutch East Indies) of the Dutch.

**23. The Great Wall of China was built by-**

- (A) Li-tai-pu (B) Shih Huang-ti  
(C) Lao-tze (D) Confucius

**Ans.(B) (SSC CMNL- 2011)**

**Exp :** The Great Wall of China was built by the three kingdoms and was rebuilt by at least six dynasties Emperor Qin Shihuang of the Qin Dynasty was the first emperor to unite the Great Wall of China.

**24. The Crimean War in 1854-1856 was fought between-**

- (A) Russia and Turkey (B) USA and England  
(C) Russia and Japan (D) England and France

**Ans.(A) (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC-2014)**

**Exp :** The Crimean War (1853-56) was the military conflict fought on the Crimean Peninsula between the Russian and the British, French and Ottoman Turkish and Saudinia. This war concluded without any result.

**25. Bangladesh was created in-**

- (A) 1970 (B) 1972  
(C) 1973 (D) 1971

**Ans.(D) (SSC CGL 2015)**

**Exp :** Modern Bangladesh was created after the liberation war 1971 fought between armies of Pakistan and India and hence East Pakistan was separated from Pakistan. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman is known as national father of Bangladesh.

**26. Taoism, is an ancient tradition of Philosophy and religious belief deeply rooted in-**

- (A) Taiwanese custom and world view
- (B) Chinese custom and world view
- (C) Japanese custom and world view
- (D) Vietnamese custom and world view

**Ans.(B) (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) -2016)**

**Exp :** Taoism, is the ancient religion of China. It is an ancient tradition of Philosophy and religious deeply rooted in Chinese custom and world view. Dao de Jing (The way of power and virtue scripture) is the main religious text of Taoism.

**27. Synagogue is the place of worship of-**

- (A) Zoroastrianism
- (B) Taoism
- (C) Judaism
- (D) Shintoism

**Ans.(C) (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) -2016)**

**Exp :** Synagogue is a community house of worship in Judaism. It is a Jewish house of prayer.

**28. Japanese folk tradition and ritual, with no founder or single sacred scripture, is popularly known as-**

- (A) Taoism
- (B) Zoroastrianism
- (C) Shintoism
- (D) Paganism

**Ans.(C) (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) -2016)**

**Exp :** Shintoism is the ethnic religion of Japan that focuses on ritual practiced by nearly 80% of population.

**29. The chief advocate of Fascism was:**

- (A) Mussolini
- (B) Adolf Hitler
- (C) St. Simon
- (D) Robert Owen

**Ans.(A) (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) -1999)**

**Exp :** Fascism is an Italian word. It is a political ideology propounded by Benito Mussolini. The three main principles of fascist philosophy are:-

- (i) Everything in the state. (ii) Nothing outside the state.
- (iii) Nothing against the state.

**30. Whose teachings inspired the French Revolution?**

- (A) Locke
- (B) Rousseau
- (C) Hegel
- (D) Plato

**Ans.(B) (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) -2000)**

**Exp :** Jean- Jacques Rousseau was a French Philosopher. His political philosophy (contractarianism) influenced the French Revolution.

**31. Which two countries were involved in a Hundred Years War?**

- (A) Turkey and Austria
- (B) England and France
- (C) Palestine and Israel
- (D) Germany and Russia

**Ans.(B) (SSC CGL Tier-I (CBE) -2004)**

**Exp :** The kingdom of England and the Kingdom of France was involved in a series of conflict from 1337 to 1453, it is referred as 'The Hundred Years War'.

**32. Waterloo is located in-**

- (A) England
- (B) France
- (C) Spain
- (D) Belgium

**Ans.(D) (SSC -CPO Sub-Inspector-2004)**

**Exp :** Waterloo is located in Belgium, then part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. It is known for the famous Battle of Waterloo (1815) which was fought on between Napoleon-I and Duke in which Napoleon met his final defeat.

**33. Who is known as the "Lady with the Lamp"?**

- (A) Joan of Arc
- (B) Helen Keller
- (C) Florence Nightingale
- (D) Sarojini Naidu

**Ans.(C) (SSC -CPO Sub-Inspector-2004/MTS-2013)**

**Exp :** Florence Nightingale the founder of modern nursing was an English social reformer. She got the title of 'Lady with the Lamp' while she used to make rounds of wounded soldiers of Crimean war at night.

**34. 'Anti Semitism' to Adolf Hitler meant-**

- (A) Anti Black policy
- (B) Anti Jewish policy
- (C) Anti Protestant policy
- (D) Anti German policy

**Ans.(B) (SSC Section Officer -2005)**

**Exp :** Anti-Semitism means prejudice a form of racism or hatred against Jews, just because of their Jewish heritage. Nazi leader Hitler was anti-semitic and considered Jews as inferior and threat to Aryans.

**35. In Greek mythology, Apollo is the god of what?**

- (A) Prophecy
- (B) Medicine
- (C) Love
- (D) Peace

**Ans.(A) (SSC Section Officer -2005)**

**Exp :** In Greek mythology, Apollo is the Greek God of music, truth and prophecy.

**36. Who is the Duchess of Cornwall?**

- (A) Diana
- (B) Camilla
- (C) Anne
- (D) Margaret

**Ans.(B) (SSC Stat. Invest. -2005)**

**Exp :** Camilla is the Duchess of Cornwall she is the second wife of Prince Charles of Wales.

**37. Who among the following is referred to as 'Desert Fox'?**

- (A) Lord Wavell
- (B) Gen. Eisenhower
- (C) Gen. Rommel
- (D) Gen. McArthur

**Ans.(C) (SSC C.G.L. 2005)**

**Exp :** General Erwin Rommel was the field Marshal in the Wehrmacht (armed force of Nazi Germany) during World War II. He was known for his brilliant battle tactics 'fox-like' sneak attacks while fighting in the deserts of North Africa. This made him earn the title of "Desert -Fox".

**38. Which of the following group of thinkers influenced Fascism?**

- (A) Plato, Machiavelli and Herbert Spencer
- (B) Aristotle, St. Augustine and T.H. Green
- (C) Kant, Fichte, Hegel and Rosenberg
- (D) Karl Marx, Engels and Lenin

**Ans.(C) (SSC I.T. C.E.-2005)**

**Exp :** Kant, Fichte, Hegel and Rosenberg are idealist and supposed authority of state.

**39. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the Lists:**

**List - I (Names)**

- a. Hobbes
- b. Rousseau
- c. Locke
- d. Hitler

**List-II (Events)**

1. French Revolution
2. Glorious Revolution
3. Execution of Charles I
4. Second World War

**Code :**

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

**Ans.(B)** (SSC I.T. C.E.-2006)

**Exp: Correct Match**

List - I	List-II
Hobbes	Execution of Charles I
Rousseau	French Revolution
Locke	Glorious Revolution
Hitler	Second World War

**40. The United Kingdom is a classic example of a/an**

- (A) Aristocracy
- (B) Absolute monarchy
- (C) Constitutional monarchy
- (D) Polity

**Ans.(C)** (SSC Section Officer -2007)

**Exp :** The United Kingdom is a classic example of constitutional Monarchy in which a monarch acts as head of state but exercise his authority in accordance with the constitution.

**41. With the fall of which among the following the French Revolution began?**

- (A) Bastille
- (B) Communes
- (C) Jacobin Club
- (D) Pilnitz

**Ans.(A)** (SSC I.T. C.E.-2007)

**Exp :** Bastille was a fortress in Paris. It was the most hated symbol of Monarchy and was used as the prison to held political prisoners on 14 July, 1789 Revolutionaries stormed Bastille. The fall of Bastille was the flashpoint of the French Revolution.

**42. The island of Corsica is associated with-**

- (A) Mussolini
- (B) Hitler
- (C) Napoleon Bonaparte
- (D) Winston Churchill

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector -2007)

**Exp :** The island of Corsica (France) is situated in Mediterranean Sea. The French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte was born in Ajaccio the Capital of Corsica.

**43. Marx belonged to-**

- (A) Germany
- (B) Holland
- (C) France
- (D) Britain

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CGL 2010)

**Exp :** Karl Marx was a prominent German philosopher, economist, sociologist, historian and revolutionary socialist. His famous works are The Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital.

**44. The Industrial Revolution in England represented the climax of the transition from-**

- (A) slavery to feudalism
- (B) feudalism to capitalism
- (C) capitalism to socialism
- (D) socialism to market socialism

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CISF ASI -2010)

**Exp :** The increase in trade, mode of production urbanization during industrialization led to the fall of feudalism and the rise of capitalism in England.

**45. When did the Soviet Union disintegrated into 15 Independent Republics?**

- (A) 1990
- (B) 1991
- (C) 1992
- (D) 1993

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CISF ASI-2010)

**Exp :** The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of Soviet Union dissolved into fifteen separate countries in December 1991.

**46. Where did the practice of Shadow Cabinet originate?**

- (A) United States of America
- (B) Great Britain
- (C) Italy
- (D) France

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CPO Sub-Inspector -2010)

**Exp :** It is a Group of the members of principal opposition party. Its main function is to criticise the actions of the Government and offer possible alternative. The practice of 'Shadow cabinet' originated in United Kingdom and there it is called His or Her Majesty's Loyal opposition.

**47. The Treaty of Versailles humiliated-**

- (A) Austria
- (B) Germany
- (C) England
- (D) France

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CML.2000)

**Exp :** Treaty of Versailles was a peace treaty which ended World War I between the Germany and the Allied Powers. It was not negotiation but imposition of demands and the sole responsibility of World War I on Germany and imposed harsh conditions on Germany.

**48. 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' is the call associated with-**

- (A) American Revolution
- (B) French Revolution
- (C) Chinese Revolution
- (D) Russian Revolution

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CML.2000)

**Exp :** Liberty, Equality and Fraternity was the tripartite motto of French revolution which was lasted for about 10 years between 1789 and 1799.

**49. Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany in-**

- (A) 1930
- (B) 1929
- (C) 1936
- (D) 1933

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CML.2000)

**Exp :** Adolf Hitler was the chancellor of Germany from 1933 to 1945. He was the dictator of Nazi Germany from 1934 to 1945.

**50. Match the following :**

- | List- I      | List- II        |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. Fascism   | 1. Adolf Hitler |
| B. Democracy | 2. Lenin        |



- C. Nazism                      3. Mussolini  
D. Socialism                  4. Woodrow Wilson  
(A) A-1 B-4 C-2 D-3      (B) A-4 B-3 C-2 D-1  
(C) A-3 B-4 C-1 D-2      (D) A-3 B-1 C-4 D-2

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CML.2001)

<b>Exp: Correct Match</b>	
<b>List- I</b>	<b>List II</b>
Fascism	Mussolini
Democracy	Woodrow Wilson
Nazism	Adolf Hitler
Socialism	Lenin

**51. The Opium wars were fought between**

- (A) Britain and China (B) Britain and India  
(C) India and China (D) Britain and Japan

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CML.2001)

**Exp :** Opium wars were series of two military conflicts between the British forces and the forces of Qing dynasty of China conflict over the Britain's trade in China. These wars are also referred as Anglo-Chinese disputes -First Opium war ( 1839-1842) Second Opium war ( 1856-1860)

**52. Who was the first Prime-Minister of Great Britain?**

- (A) Oliver Cromwell (B) Benjamin Disraeli  
(C) Robert Walpole (D) Gladstone

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CML.2001)

**Exp :** Sir Robert Walpole is considered the first Prime Minister of Great Britain. He led the Government for 21 years (1721-42)

**53. Where was St. Paul beheaded?**

- (A) Rome (B) Ephesus  
(C) Kusadasi (D) Jerusalem

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CML.2002)

**Exp :** It is claimed that St. Paul was beheaded in Rome on the order of Roman Empire.

**54. The British Conservative Party was earlier known as-**

- (A) Whigs (B) Levellers  
(C) Fabians (D) Tories

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CML.2002)

**Exp :** The Tory Party was a British Conservative Party. It existed between 1678 and 1834.

**55. Who said 'I am the State?'**

- (A) James II of England (B) Napoleon I of France  
(C) Louis XIV of France (D) Hitler of Germany

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CML.2002)

**Exp :** Louis XIV was the king of France. He reigned from 1643 to 1715. He was an absolute monarch who proclaimed himself as 'the state'.

**56. Karl Marx lived in exile and wrote from-**

- (A) Moscow (B) London  
(C) Paris (D) Stockholm

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CML.2002)

**Exp :** Karl Marx lived as a stateless exile in London (as he was not granted the Citizenship). He wrote his famous work the Das Capital from London.

**57. Napoleon-I and the Duke of Wellington fought the famous-**

- (A) Battle of Austerlitz (B) Battle of Leipzig  
(C) Battle of Borodini (D) Battle of Waterloo

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CML.2002)

**Exp :** The Battle of Waterloo (1815) was fought between Napoleon I and Duke of Wellington in this battle Napoleon met his final defeat.

**58. Absolute sovereign power of the Monarch was advocated by-**

- (A) Thomas Hobbes (B) Rousseau  
(C) John Locke (D) Karl Marx

**Ans.(A)** (SSC MTS.-2013)

**Exp :** Thomas Hobbes is considered one of the founder of Modern Political Theory. He advocated the sovereign power of Monarch i.e. a monarch would have unlimited power to rule and punish.

**59. Alexander the Great died in 323 B.C. in-**

- (A) Persia (B) Babylon  
(C) Macedonia (D) Taxila

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CML.2002)

**Exp :** Alexander died in Babylon in 323 B.C. It is believed that he was died of Malaria.

**60. When was the first of the Geneva Conventions on the treatment of war victims adopted?**

- (A) 1832 (B) 1857 (C) 1864 (D) 1909

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CML.2006)

**Exp :** The Geneva Convention on treatment of war victims establish the standards of international law for the humanitarian treatment of war victims. It comprises four treaties and three additional protocols. The first Geneva convention for 'The Amelioration of the condition of the wounded Armies in the field' was adopted in 1864.

**61. Who is the oldest British monarch to sit on the Throne?**

- (A) Queen Victoria (B) Queen Elizabeth-II  
(C) Queen Mary Tudor (D) Queen Anne

**Ans.(B)** (SSC (10+2) -2012)

**Exp :** Queen Elizabeth II is the oldest British Monarch to sit on the throne. She was 91 years old when she ascended the throne in 1952.

**62. Which country emerged as the biggest colonial power at the end of the nineteenth century?**

- (A) France (B) Spain  
(C) Britain (D) Germany

**Ans.(C)** (SSC MTS.-2013)

**Exp :** By the end of nineteenth century Britain emerged as the biggest colonial power. About one fifth of the world's land and one quarter of world's population came under the control of the British Empire.

**63. Where was Christopher Columbus from-**

- (A) Venice (B) Genoa  
(C) Spain (D) Portugal

**Ans.(B)** (SSC MTS.-2013)

**Exp :** Christopher Columbus was an Italian navigator. He discovered America in 1492. He was born in the Republic of Genoa under the auspices of the Catholic monarch of Spain.

**64. Of the following, in which did Napoleonic France suffer final defeat?**

- (A) Battle of Trafalgar (B) Battle of Wagram  
(C) Battle of Pyramids (D) Battle of Austerlitz

**Ans.(A)** (SSC G.G.L-2013)

**Exp :** Battle of Trafalgar 1805 was an Naval engagement of Napoleonic wars. In this Naval battle British fleet was headed by Lord Nelson who defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets near Strait of Gibraltar. This was the battle which established the naval supremacy of Britishers.

**65. According to Marx, the source of value is-**

- (A) Capital (B) Land  
(C) Labour (D) None of the above

**Ans.(C)** (SSC C.G.L-2013)

**Exp :** According to Marx the source of value is Labour.

**66. "The word impossible is found in the dictionary of fools" was the famous quote of :**

- (A) Hitler (B) Alexander the Great  
(C) Julius Caesar (D) Napoleon

**Ans.(D)** (SSC C.G.L-2013)

**Exp :** French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte quoted "The word impossible is found in the dictionary of fools."

**67. "What is the Third Estate?" Pamphlet associated with the French Revolution, was written by :**

- (A) Marquis - Lafayette (B) Edmund Burke  
(C) Joseph Foulon (D) Abbe Sieyes

**Ans.(D)** (SSC C.G.L-2013)

**Exp :** Political thinker and clergymen Emmanuel Joseph Sieyes wrote the Political pamphlet "What is the Third State?" in 1789 just before the outbreak of the French Revolution.

**68. Which of the following countries is regarded as the home of 'Fabian Socialism'?**

- (A) Russia (B) England  
(C) France (D) Italy

**Ans.(B)** (SSC C.G.L-2013)

**Exp :** The Fabian society was the socialist that was founded in 1884. The society was established with its aim of establishing democratic socialist state in Great Britain.

**69. Who amongst the following was not associated with the Unification of Italy?**

- (A) Cavour (B) Garibaldi  
(C) Mussolini (D) Mazzini

**Ans.(C)** (SSC (10+2) -2013)

**Exp :** All given options are belong to Italy. However, Mussolini was not a part of Italian unification however the unification was began in 1815 and completed in 1871.

**70. Who among the following played a prominent role during the "Reign of Terror" In France?**

- (A) Voltaire (B) Marat  
(C) Robespierre (D) Montesquieu

**Ans.(C)** (SSC (10+2) -2013)

**Exp :** The period of the French Revolution ( 5 sep, 1793- 27 july, 1794) is referred as 'Reign of Terror', 'The Terror' and 'French La Terreur' French lawyer and politician Maximilian Robespierre played a prominent role during the French Revolution.

**71. Potato was introduced to Europe by :**

- (A) Portuguese (B) Germans  
(C) Spanish (D) Dutch

**Ans.(C)** (Re-Exam 2013, 2014)

**Exp :** Potato was introduced to Europe by Spanish.

**72. Marxian materialism came from the idea of-**

- (A) Hegel (B) Feuerbach  
(C) Darwin (D) Engels

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CAPs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police -2014)

**Exp :** Marxian materialism came from the idea of Feuerbach. The Ludwig Feuerbach had rejected Hegel's idealestic philosophy and advocated materialism.

**73. Napoleon got finally overthrown in the Battle of Waterloo in the year-**

- (A) 1814 (B) 1813 (C) 1815 (D) 1816

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CGL 2013, 2014)

**74. The Declaration of the Rights of Man is related with-**

- (A) The Russian Revolution  
(B) The French Revolution  
(C) The American War of Independence  
(D) The Glorious Revolution of England

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CGL -(2013), 2014)

**Exp :** The declaration of the Rights of Man was a fundamental document of the French Revolution. It was passed by French constituent Assembly in August 1789.

**75. The policy of 'imperial preferences' adopted by Britain in its colonies in 1932 is also known as the-**

- (A) Hong Kong Agreement  
(B) London Agreement  
(C) Ottawa Agreement (D) Paris Agreement

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CGL -(2013), 2014)

**Exp :** The policy of 'Imperial Preference' was adopted by Britain at the British Empire Economic Conference (Ottawa Conference) in 1932, which enacted free-trade agreements between the colonies of the British Empire

**76. Who said, "Adolf Hitler is Germany and Germany is Adolf Hitler. He who pledges himself to Hitler pledges himself to Germany"?**

- (A) R. Hess (B) Mussolini  
(C) Hitler (D) Communist International

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CGL -2014)

**Exp :** Rudolf Hess on 25th Feb, 1934 addressed about a million Nazi Party officials who were gathered to swear an oath to Adolf Hitler. R. Hess in his speech said, "Adolf Hitler is Germany and Germany is Adolf Hitler. He who pledges himself to Hitler pledges himself to Germany."

**77. Who has called the Prime Minister Primus inter pares (first among equals)?**

- (A) Morely (B) Harcourt  
(C) Laski (D) Lowell

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CGL -2014)

**Exp :** Lord Morely described the Prime Minister 'Primus inter pares' (first among equals)

**78. The slogan of the French Revolution was-**

- (A) One nation, one leader and one flag  
(B) Government of the people, by the people and for the people  
(C) Liberty, equality and fraternity  
(D) None of these

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC-2014)

**Exp :** The French people became greatly influenced by the American Revolution and ideas of Enlightenment therefore they began to adopt demands to obtain liberty as citizens, equality for all men and fraternity for quality of living.

**79. Pablo Picasso, the famous painter was-**

- (A) French (B) Italian  
(C) Flemish (D) Spanish

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CGL 2014)

**Exp :** Pablo Picasso was a Spanish painter, sculptor and poet. He was born on 25th October, 1881 in Malaya, Spain.

**80. 1917 is known for**

- (A) Battle of Trafalgar (B) Battle of Waterloo  
(C) End of the World War I  
(D) The Russian Revolution

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC-2014)

**Exp :** 1917 is known for the series of revolutions in Russia, collectively termed The Russian Revolution.

**81. Who was a founder member of the Russian Populist Movement "Anarchism"?**

- (A) Mikhail Bakunin (B) Gorkhy  
(C) Leo Tolstoy (D) Turganew

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC-2014)

**Exp :** Mikhail Bakunin was a founding member and the Prominent leader of the Russian Populist Movement "Anarchism" He is regarded as the Father of Modern Terrorism.

**82. Fascism believes in the application of the principle of :**

- (A) Dictatorship (B) Democracy  
(C) Utilitarianism (D) Totalitarianism

**Ans.(D)** (SSC CGL-2015)

**Exp :** Fascism is a form of government which is governed by the principles of right-wing totalitarianism. Fascists are against democracy. Mussolini and Hitler are the two first fascist leaders.

**83. What is 'Reformation'?**

- (A) Rise of absolute monarchy  
(B) Revival of classical learning  
(C) The revolt against authority of pope  
(D) Change in attitude of man

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CGL-2015)

**Exp :** Reformation was the 16th century religious movement to break away from the authority of the pope and the Roman Catholic Church.

**84. The National Emblem of Italy is:**

- (A) Eagle (B) White Eagle  
(C) White Lily (D) Lily

**Ans.(C)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC-2015)

**Exp :** The National Emblem of Italy is White Lily.

**85. Who advocated Nazism in Germany?**

- (A) Frederick William IV (B) Adolf Hitler  
(C) Bismarck (D) William III

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC-2015)

**Exp :** German dictator Hitler advocated Nazism in Germany which is the ideology based on extreme national socialism.

**86. John Locke propounded-**

- (A) Social Contract Theory  
(B) Theory of Divine Rights  
(C) Patriarchal Theory  
(D) Theory of Force

**Ans.(A)** (SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, DP.SI -2016)

**Exp :** John Locke was one of the Proponents of Social Contract Theory, it is an old philosophical theory based on the view that a person's moral and political obligations depend upon a social contract to form a society in which he lives.

**87. The Greek viewed "politics" on the basis of :**

- (A) Both ethical and legalistic terms  
(B) Ethical terms  
(C) Terms of power (D) Legalistic terms

**Ans.(B)** (SSC CAPFs (CPO) SI & ASI, DP.SI -2016)

**Exp :** The Greek political thought is regarded as the oldest School of thought. Greek believed in a highly ethical society with high dependence on moral values ethics and customs.

**88. "The Three Emperors League" 1873 was also known as**

- (A) Dreikaiserbund Treaty (B) Triple Alliance  
(C) Reinsurance Treaty (D) The Dual Alliance

**Ans.(A)** (SSC (10+2) 'C'&'D'-2016)

**Exp :** The alliance between the German Empire, the Russian Empire and Austria-Hungary from 1873 to 1887 was known as 'The Three Emperors' League or 'Dreikaiserbund Treaty'.

**89. From which country did the USA purchase Alaska to make it the 49th federating state?**

- (A) Canada (B) Britain

(C) Russia

(D) France

**Ans.(C)**

**(SSC CGL-2002)**

**Exp :** The USA Purchased Alaska from Russia on March 30, 1867 for \$7.2 million. It was made state in 1959.

**90. The American Civil War saw the end of**

(A) Slavery

(B) Landlordism

(C) Monarchy

(D) Apartheid

**Ans.(A)**

**(SSC Section Officer- 2005)**

**Exp :** American civil war was a struggle against slavery and controversy over state's rights related to racial discrimination that started in April 1861 and lasted for 4 years till 1865.

**91. In U.S.A. the President is elected by**

(A) The Senate

(B) Universal Adult Franchise

(C) The House of Representatives

(D) The Congress

**Ans.(B)**

**(SSC Section Officer- 2005)**

**Exp :** The US President is elected indirectly and the elections are held in accordance with the system of Universal Adult Franchise.

**92. The declaration that Democracy is a Government 'of the people, by the people' was made by**

(A) George Washington (B) Winston Churchill

(C) Abraham Lincoln (D) Theodore Roosevelt

**Ans.(C)**

**(SSC Section Officer- 2010)**

**Exp :** Abraham Lincoln was the 16th US president he played a prominent role in Emancipation of Slavery in American Civil War. He defined democracy as the government of the people, by the people, for the people. Lincon Murdered on 14 April 1865.

**93. Pearl Harbour, where the American Pacific Fleet was stationed, was attacked by Japanese in**

(A) 1935

(B) 1939

(C) 1941

(D) 1944

**Ans.(C)**

**(SSC CGL-2000)**

**Exp:** On 7 Dec, 1941, During World War II Japanese Navy conducted a surprise military strike at the American naval Base at Pearl Harbor near Honolulu.

**94. Who was the Chief Architect of the World Trade Centre 'New York'?**

(A) Le Corbusier (B) Minoru Yamasaki

(C) Edwin Lutyens (D) Charles Correa

**Ans.(B)**

**(SSC CGL-2002)**

**Exp :** American Architect Minoru Yamasaki was the chief architect of the World Trade Centre, New York.

**95. That all appointments made by the President and all treaties signed by him must be ratified by the Senate in U.S.A. indicates-**

(A) Theory of separation of powers

(B) Theory of checks and balances

(C) Due process of law (D) Rule of law

**Ans.(B)**

**(SSC CML-2002)**

**Exp :** Ratification by Senate of any action taken by President ensures that interest of a person must not override the interest of nation thus, it indicates the theory of checks and balances.

**96. Pearl Harbour, an American Naval and Airforce base was attacked by-**

(A) Germany

(B) Japan

(C) France

(D) England

**Ans.(B)**

**(SSC CML-2002)**

**Exp :** Pearl Harbour was an American Naval and Airforce base was attacked by Japan during World War II.

**97. Who was the American leader who led a non-violent movement to obtain full civil rights for American Negroes?**

(A) Abraham Lincoln (B) John F. Kennedy

(C) Martin Luther King-Junior

(D) George Washington

**Ans.(C)**

**(SSC CML-2006)**

**Exp :** American Leader Martin Luther King Jr. was the civil right activist during the civil right movement for American Negroes. He was conferred with the Nobel peace Prize in 1964.

**98. Who discovered America?**

(A) Vasco-da Gama (B) Columbus

(C) Captain Cook (D) Amundsen

**Ans.(B)**

**(MTS-2011)**

**Exp :** America was discovered by Columbus in 1492.

**99. Which one of the following U.S. President visited China in 1972 for strengthening diplomatic ties?**

(A) Richard Nixon (B) George Bush (Senior)

(C) D Eisenhower (D) J.F. Kennedy

**Ans.(A)**

**(MTS-2013)**

**Exp :** Richard Nixon was the first US President to visit China in 1972 for strengthening diplomacies between the two countries.

**100. The Declaration of American Independence was based on the theory of-**

(A) Civil Rights (B) Moral Rights

(C) Legal Rights (D) Natural Rights

**Ans.(D) (SSC GLT-2013)**

**Exp :** The declaration of American Independence was based on the theory of Natural rights propounded by John Lock and Thomas Jefferson.

**101. Slash and burn agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in**

(A) Venezuela (B) Brazil

(C) Central Africa

(D) Mexico and Central America

**Ans.(D)**

**(SSC CGL-2013)**

**Exp :** This method involves the cutting and burning of forest to create a field.



## 102. Two-Party System is found in-

- (A) Russia (B) U.S.A  
(C) India (D) France

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL-2014)

**Exp :** The U.S.A. has two party system named Republican party and Democratic party.

## 103. Which U.S. President announced the "New Deal" for economic recovery in the aftermath of the Great Depression?

- (A) Abraham Lincoln (B) Benjamin Franklin  
(C) Roosevelt (D) J.F. Kennedy

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA-2015)

**Exp :** New Deal was domestic administrative programme of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt to bring about immediate relief from the Great Depression of 1929. Basically it was an action plan between 1933 and 1939 to reform various sectors of U.S economy such as industry, agriculture, finance labour and housing.

## 104. Which of the following is a wonder of the ancient world?

- (A) The statue of Jupiter Zeus at Olympia  
(B) The colosseum of Rome  
(C) The Leaning Tower of Pisa  
(D) The Mosque at St. Sophia (Constantinople)

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CML-2002)

**Exp :** The statue of Jupiter Zeus i.e king of Gods was built around 432 B.C. as a shrine to Greek God Zeus. Olympic games got organized in the memory of Zeus.

## 105. Which of the following is a name of US Parliament?

- (A) Diet (B) Senate  
(C) Congress (D) House of commons

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL -2016)

**Exp :** The US Parliament is called Congress. Senate is the upper house of bicameral legislature of U.S parliament. The lower house is known as House of Representatives.

## 106. The policy of racial discrimination followed in South Africa was called.

- (A) Non-Aligned (B) Civil Rights Movement  
(C) Apartheid (D) Suffrage

**Ans. (C)** (SSC (10+2) -2012)

**Exp :** Apartheid was the policy of racial segregation and discrimination that governed the relations between the white minority and the non-white majority in South Africa.

## 107. Who was popularly known as Africa's Gandhi?

- (A) Mir Karzai  
(B) Firoz Gandhi  
(C) Nelson Mandela  
(D) M.K. Gandhi

**Ans. (C)** (MTS-2014)

**Exp :** Nelson Mandela is known as 'South African Gandhi'. He also used the Gandhian principles of 'Passive Resistance' and 'Satyagraha' as effective political tool.

## 108. Who discovered Cape of Good Hope in 1488?

- (A) Magellan (B) Columbus  
(C) Bartholomew Dias (D) Vasco da Gama

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) -2014)

**Exp :** Portuguese voyager Bartholomew Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope (Africa) in 1487. He named it the Cape of Storms, King John II renamed it Cabo de Boa Esperanca (Cape of Good Hope).

## 109. The previous name of Zaire was-

- (A) Benin (B) Liberia  
(C) Congo (D) Sierra Leone

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) -2014)

**Exp :** The Democratic Republic of the Congo was formerly known as Zaire from 1971-1997.

## 110. Which decade is called as the "Era of Decolonisation"?

- (A) 1950's (B) 1980's  
(C) 1990's (D) 1970's

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) -2015)

**Exp :** The large scale decolonization of Africa began in 1950's therefore many historians describe late 1950's as the "Era of Decolonization".

## 111. Who was the 1st President of South Africa after apartheid?

- (A) Zuma (B) Nelson Mandela  
(C) Kofi Annan (D) Booker T. Washington

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CAPF's (CPO) SI & ASI, DP. SI. 2016)

**Exp :** 1st President of South Africa after apartheid was Nelson Mandela.

## 112. D-Day is the day when:

- (A) Germany declared war on Britain  
(B) US dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima  
(C) Allied Troops landed in Normandy  
(D) Germany surrendered to the allies

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CGL-2000)

**Exp :** The day (6th June, 1944) during the world war II is referred as D-Day. On this day Allied Troops invaded France. This day is also called 'the day of the Normandy landings.'

## 113. The war criminals of the World War II were put to trial in-

- (A) Nuremburg (B) Peiter'sburg  
(C) Gettysburg (D) Peitsburg

**Ans. (A)** (SSC-CPO -2003)

**Exp :** Nuremberg trials were series of 13 trials carried out in Nuremberg, Germany held by the Allied forces after World War II. The International tribunal sentenced 12 high ranking Nazis to death for war crimes on Oct 1, 1946. It is referred as "the Greatest trial in history"

## 114. Who were the Axis powers in World War-II?

- (A) Poland, Japan, Germany  
(B) Italy, Japan, Britain  
(C) Germany, Italy, France  
(D) Germany, Italy, Japan

**Ans. (D)** (SSC ITC-2005)

**Exp :** The world War II lasted from 1939 to 1945 fought between two opposite Military alliances the Allied powers (France, Great Britain, The United States, The Soviet Union) and the Axis powers (Germany, Italy, Japan)

**115. The Second World War started in the year-**

- (A) 1940 (B) 1939  
(C) 1941 (D) 1942

**Ans. (B) (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC 2014)**

**Exp :** The second world war was started in the year 1939.

**116. The immediate cause for the out break of the first World War was-**

- (A) the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand  
(B) the imprisonment of Lenin  
(C) the ambition of America to dominate the world  
(D) the sudden death of Lloyd George

**Ans. (A) (SSC CML-2001)**

**Exp :** The World War I lasted from 1914-1918. The immediate cause of the war was the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria Hungary by the Serbian-nationalist terrorist group-the Black Hand.

**117. One of the important factors that led to the World War II<sup>nd</sup> the humiliating provisions in one of the following treaties. Which is that treaty?**

- (A) Treaty of Paris (B) Treaty of Versailles  
(C) Treaty of Lorraine (D) Treaty of Brussels

**Ans. (B) (SSC CML-2006)**

**Exp :** Treaty of Versailles brought World War-I to an end. It was also one of the cause of World War-II.

**118. The first atomic bomb was thrown over-**

- (A) Nagasaki (B) Hiroshima  
(C) Tokyo (D) Hong Kong

**Ans. (B) (SSC MTS-2011)**

**Exp :** During the world War II (1939- 45), on 6th August 1945, U.S dropped the nuclear bomb (little boy) over the city of Hiroshima in Japan and on 9th August 1945, dropped another nuclear bomb ( Fat Man) on the Japanese city of Nagasaki.

**119. The theory of "natural rights" was propounded by-**

- (A) Hobbes (B) Locke  
(C) Bentham (D) Marx

**Ans. (B) (SSC Section Officer -2003)**

**Exp :** Western philosopher John Locke propounded the theory of natural law and natural rights. He believed in Right to Life, Liberty and Property.

**120. During 18th century who among the following philosophers said these famous words?**

"Man is born free but is every where in chains."

- (A) Voltaire (B) Jack Dareda  
(C) Jean Jacques Rousseau  
(D) Montesqueue

**Ans. (C) (SSC Section Officer -2003)**

**Exp :** The famous quote " man is born free but is every where in chains" is given by famous philosopher Jean - Jacques Rousseau.

**121. Arrange the following events in the chronological order :**

1. Sir Winston Churchill died
  2. Alaska becomes the 49th state of the USA
  3. China and Pakistan sign Frontier Treaty
  4. First Earth Satellite (Sputnik1) launched by the USSR
- (A) 1, 2, 3 4 (B) 4, 2, 3, 1  
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4 (D) 3, 4, 2, 1

**Ans. (B) (SSC CGL-2004)**

Exp:	Event	Year
	First Earth satellite (Sputnik 1) launched by the USSR	1957
	Alaska became the 49 <sup>th</sup> state of the USA	1959
	China and Pakistan signed Frontier Treaty	1963
	Sir Winston Churchill died	1965

**122. Who were the three eminent statesmen who started the Non-aligned Movement?**

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru, Anwar Sadat, Soekarno  
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru, Chou Enlai, Kwame Nkrumah  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru, Fidel Castro, Marshal Tito  
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru, Gamal Abdul Nasser, Marshal Tito

**Ans. (D) (SSC CGL-2004)**

**Exp :** The 'Non Aligned Movement' was founded in 1961. The prominent leaders were Jawahar Lal Nehru (India), Gamal Abdul Navser (Egypt), Marshal Tito (Yugoslavia), kwame Nkrumah (Ghana) and Sukarno (Indonesia)

**123. Who is called the "Greatest Investigator of Antiquity"?**

- (A) Aristotle (B) Darwin  
(C) Cuvier (D) Socrates

**Ans. (B) (SSC I.T. & C.Excise -2006)**

**Exp :** Charles Darwin was an English biologist, geologist and naturalist. He developed the theory of evolution to explain biological change. He is called the "Greatest Investigation of Antiquity".

**124. Herodotus is considered as the father of-**

- (A) History (B) Geography  
(C) Political Science (D) Philosophy

**Ans. (A) (SSC I.T. & C.Excise -2006)**

**Exp :** Herodotus is considered as the Father of History.

**125. What is the name of the World's smallest republic which has an area of 21 sq. km only?**

- (A) Nauru (B) Palermo  
(C) Vatican City (D) Namur

**Ans. (A) (SSC (South Zone) Investigator-2010)**

**Exp :** Nauru is the world's smallest republic It was an area of 21 sq. km only and 10,084 residents.

**126. Match the following :**

List- I	List-II
A. Cold War	1. Mao (China)
B. Holy War	2. 1917
C. The Long March	3. Crusades
D. The Russian Revolution	4. US vs. USSR

	A	B	C	D
(A)	4	1	3	2
(B)	3	2	1	4
(C)	4	3	1	2
(D)	2	1	4	3

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CML-2001)

**Exp: Correct Match is**

Cold war	-	US VS USSR
Holy war	-	Crusades
The long March	-	Mao (China)
The Russian Revolution	-	1917

**127. Economic dimensions of justice have been emphasised by-**

- (A) Idealists (B) Capitalists  
(C) Socialists (D) Fascists

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CML-2002)

**Exp :** Socialists emphasised on economic dimensions of justice. They advocated that without economic justice one cannot achieve the objectives of social and political justice.

**128. What was the original name of Santa Claus?**

- (A) St. Christopher (B) St. Peter  
(C) St. John (D) St. Nicolas

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CML-2002)

**Exp :** The original name of Santa Claus was St. Nicolas. He was a bishop who lived in fourth century at Myra in Asia Minor (present day Turkey).

**129. Who said that "Man by nature is a political animal?"**

- (A) Plato (B) Aristotle  
(C) Hobbes (D) Rousseau

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CML-2002)

**Exp :** Aristotle was an ancient Greek philosopher, he in his book 'Politics' describes man as a political animal. Except from his Book of Politics: " it is evident that the state is a creation of nature, and that man is by nature a political animal."

**130. The State is a necessary evil according to-**

- (A) Communists (B) Liberalists  
(C) Individualists (D) Anarchists

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CML-2002)

**Exp :** Traditional individualists considered the state as a necessary evil because it limits the liberty of the individual but provides security.

**131. The famous painting 'Monalisa' was the creation of :**

- (A) Michael-Angelo (B) Leonardo-da-Vinci  
(C) Picasso (D) Van Gogh

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS-2011)

**Exp :** Monalisa is the famous creation of Italian Renaissance artist Leonardo-da-Vinci. It is acclaimed as the most livable work of art.

**132. Who has given a call "Go back to nature?"**

- (A) Plato (B) Aristotle  
(C) Rousseau (D) Hobbes

**Ans. (C)** (SSC (10+2) -2012)

**Exp :** Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a Swiss born French political philosopher gave the call "Go Back to Nature"

**133. Marcopolo is known for-**

- (A) Discovering Greenland  
(B) Travelling to China, India and Asia  
(C) Travelling round the Cape of Good Hope  
(D) Discovering Canada

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp :** Marco Polo was a merchant traveller he was from Venice. He travelled to China, India and other parts of Asia. He came India in the Reign of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq

**134. Cold War refers to-**

- (A) Tension between East and West  
(B) Ideological rivalry between Capitalist and Communist world  
(C) Tension between Superpowers  
(D) All of the above

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp :** After World War II, the rivalry that developed between the powers of Eastern Bloc and Western Bloc. Is called cold war.

**135. From which language, has the term 'democracy' been derived?**

- (A) Greek (B) Hebrew  
(C) English (D) Latin

**Ans. (A)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp :** The word democracy is derived from Greek word "Demokratia" which means "Rule of People."

**136. 'He, who does not live in a state may either be a saint or an animal'-Who said this?**

- (A) Montesque (B) Angles  
(C) Sophists (D) Aristotle

**Ans. (D)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp :** Aristotle in his book 'politics' has given the statement 'He who does not live in a state may either be a saint or an animal.'

**137. Who said "Liberty consists in obedience to the general will"?**

- (A) Hobbes (B) Rousseau  
(C) Green (D) Laski

**Ans. (B)** (SSC MTS-2013)

**Exp :** Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a Swiss born French political philosopher gave the statement "Liberty consists in obedience to the general will."

**138. Who said : "Where there is no law, there is no freedom"?**

- (A) Bentham (B) Lenin  
(C) Marx (D) Locke

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CAPF's SI & CISF ASI -2013)

**Exp :** John Locke an english philosopher has given the statement "where there is no law, there is no freedom"

**139. Who said "Man is a social animal"?**

- (A) Aristotle (B) Rousseau  
(C) Laski (D) Plato

**Ans. (A)** (SSC (10+2) -2013)

**Exp :** Aristotle a Greek Philosopher quoted that Man is a social animal.

**140. Like Vedic Aryans, the custom of Sacrificial-fire was also followed by-**

- (A) Romans (B) Greeks  
(C) Iranians (D) All of the above

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CAPF's SI, CISF ASI & DP. SI-2014)

**Exp :** The custom of sacrificial fire was also followed by Romans, Greeks, Iranians along with Vedic Aryans.

**141. Who said, "The State exists because crime exists in society, otherwise there would be no need of a State?"**

- (A) Herbert Spencer (B) J.S. Mill  
(C) John Locke (D) Tocqueville

**Ans. (A)** (SSC CGL -2013)

**Exp :** Herbert Spencer, an english philosopher was given the quote- "The state exists because crime exist in society" other wise there would be no need of a state.

**142. Who speaks of Cabinet system as "the steering wheel of the ship of state"?**

- (A) Lowell (B) Muin

- (C) Marriot (D) Bagehot

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CGL -2014)

**Exp :** John Muin a Scottish- American naturalist considered the cabinet system is the steering wheel of the ship of state.

**143. The "Last Supper" a famous Renaissance Painting was a master piece of-**

- (A) Michael Angelo (B) Titian  
(C) Leonardo da Vinci (D) Raphael

**Ans. (C)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC-2014)

**Exp :** The "Last Supper" a famous Renaissance Painting was a master piece of Leonardo da Vinci.

**144. What according to Communism is the chief enemy of the society?**

- (A) Private property (B) Religion  
(C) Surplus value (D) Capitalist class

**Ans. (D)** (SSC CGL 2015)

**Exp:** According to communism- capitalism class is the chief enemy of the society.

**145. Democracy is a "government in which every-one has a share" was the opinion of :**

- (A) Jeovans (B) Seeley  
(C) Plato (D) Abraham Lincoln

**Ans. (D)** (SSC Constable (GD) Exam. -2015)

**Exp :** Democracy is a "government in which everyone has a share" this opinion was given by former U.S. President Abraham Lincoln

**146. When was the League of Nations established?**

- (A) In 1918 (B) In 1920  
(C) In 1939 (D) In 1914

**Ans. (B)** (SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA 2015)

**Exp :** League of Nation was established in 1920 at the end of first world war as a result of Paris Peace Conference. Its headquarter was in Geneva, Switzerland.



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