

INDIAN HISTORY**CODE :- 10**

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Marks: 100

Name: _____	Roll No. _____
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*Read instructions given below before opening this booklet:***DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

1. Use only **BLUE Ball Point Pen**.
2. In case of any defect - Misprint, Missing Question/s Get the booklet changed. No complaint shall be entertained after the examination.
3. Before you mark the answer, read the instruction on the OMR Sheet (Answer Sheet) also before attempting the questions and fill the particulars in the ANSWER SHEET carefully and correctly.
4. There are **FOUR** options to each question. Darken only one to which you think is the right answer. There will be no Negative Marking.
5. Answer Sheets will be collected after the completion of examination and no candidate shall be allowed to leave the examination hall earlier.
6. The candidates are to ensure that the Answer Sheet is handed over to the room invigilator only.
7. Rough work, if any, can be done on space provided at the end of the Question Booklet itself. No extra sheet will be provided in any circumstances.
8. Write the **BOOKLET SERIES** in the space provided in the answer sheet, by darkening the corresponding circles.
9. Regarding incorrect questions or answers etc. Candidates kindly see **NOTE** at the last page of the Booklet.

SEAL

1. The famous site of Indus Civilisation, Banawali is situated on the river :
(A) Dasthta (B) Saraswati
(C) Ghaggar (D) Ravi
2. The theory that Aryan attack was the cause of the decline of Indus Civilisation was propounded by :
(A) Wheeler (B) Marshal
(C) G.F. Dales (D) Jones
3. The supreme position in the Later Vedic pantheon was occupied by :
(A) Prajapati (B) Rudra
(C) Vishnu (D) Varuna
4. The type of pottery, most popular with Later Vedic period is :
(A) Painted Grey Ware (B) Red Ware
(C) Black and Red Ware (D) Blue polished Ware
5. Tiger was the emblem of-----Dynasty during Sangam Age :
(A) Chola (B) Chera
(C) Pandya (D) Pallava
6. The earliest and greatest Tamil epic 'Silappatikaram' was written by :
(A) Tiruvalluvara (B) Sattanar
(C) Kapilar (D) Ilango Adigal
7. The 22nd Tirthankar of Jain was :
(A) Rishabhadeo (B) Parsvanath
(C) Neminath (D) Shantinath
8. The first follower of Mahavir Swami was :
(A) Brother Nandivarman (B) Daughter Priyadarshini
(C) Son-in-law Jamalis (D) Wife Yashoda
9. The third Buddhist Council, held during the reign of Ashoka, was presided by:
(A) Mahakassap (B) Moggaliputta Tissa
(C) Vasumitra (D) Saba Kami
10. The Buddhist monk who answers the question of Indo Greek King Menander in the book 'Milindpanho' is :
(A) Ashvaghosh (B) Bhadrabahu
(C) Nagasena (D) Sthulbhadra
11. The system of philosophy with which the name of Kapila is prominently associated :
(A) Nyaya (B) Mimansa
(C) Sankhya (D) None of the above

12. The inscription on the pillar at Besnagar refers to Heliodorus, the ambassador of an Indo-Greek King, as a devotee of :
 (A) Buddha (B) Shiva
 (C) Vasudeva (D) Skanda
13. Megasthenes was succeeded as ambassador by :
 (A) Darius (B) Demetrius
 (C) Deimachus (D) None of the above
14. Ashoka has been mentioned by name in his inscription found at :
 (A) Kalasi (B) Rumendei
 (C) Maski (D) Dhauli
15. Srinagar was founded by Mauryan Emperor Ashoka is known through :
 (A) Divyavadana (B) Mahavansa
 (C) Rajatarangini (D) Dipavansa
16. India had flourishing trade and commerce with Rome in early centuries of Christian era is proved by the archaeological site :
 (A) Madurai (B) Tamralipti
 (C) Arikamedu (D) Tanjore
17. The theory that the King was the owner of land was propounded for the first time by :
 (A) Jamini (Mimansa Sutra) (B) Narad (Smriti)
 (C) Katyayan (D) Yajñawalkya
18. In Gupta period Nyayadhikaran was an official whose duty was :
 (A) To collect land revenue
 (B) To keep land accounts
 (C) To decide land disputes
 (D) To look after religious matters
19. The earliest known epigraphic record in India containing land grant information is related with :
 (A) Gautamiputra Satkarni (B) Kharwel of Kaling
 (C) Chandragupta II (D) Rudradaman
20. The theory that occupation was the main reason behind the origin of Caste System was propounded by :
 (A) Nesfield (B) Hutton
 (C) Senart (D) Ghuriye
21. From birth till death life is governed by Sanskars and according to Manu the number of Sanskars is :
 (A) 13 (B) 16 (C) 40 (D) 81

SEAL

22. The most popular assembly in which even women enjoyed an equal status with men in early Vedic period :
 (A) Samiti (B) Gana
 (C) Vidatha (D) None of the above
23. The first Sati Pillar dated 510 A.D. was found at :
 (A) Jodhpur (B) Chotegaon
 (C) Eran (D) Lothal
24. Sandhyakar Nandi's Ramcharit is biography of a King belonging to the Dynasty :
 (A) Pala (B) Pratihara
 (C) Parmar (D) Kushan
25. The hero of Bilhan's Vikramankdev Charit is related with the Dynasty :
 (A) Chalukya (B) Chahman
 (C) Chandel (D) Rashtrakutas
26. The Vikramshila University was founded by :
 (A) Dharmapala (B) Devpala
 (C) Mahipala (D) Rampala
27. The new capital of Chola Gangaikonda Cholapuram was constructed by :
 (A) Rajaraja I (B) Rajendra I
 (C) Vijayalaya (D) Rajadhiraja
28. During Sangam Age Peasant was known as :
 (A) Arasar (B) Vaniyar
 (C) Velar (D) Bandar
29. The Department of Diwan-i-risalat in Delhi Sultanat dealt with :
 (A) Religious matters (B) Rulers' household
 (C) State correspondence (D) Foreign affairs
30. The land revenue claimed by Alauddin Khilji was :
 (A) $1/4^{\text{th}}$ of produce (B) $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of produce
 (C) $1/2$ of produce (D) $1/5$ of produce
31. During Sultanat period extra taxes like housing tax, grazing tax etc. were referred as :
 (A) Sharaf (B) Abwafs (C) Ushr (D) Khams
32. The Delhi Sultan who issued maximum number of coins and is called as Prince of Moneyers was :
 (A) Iltutmish (B) Alauddin Khalji
 (C) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (D) Firuz Tughlaq
33. The famous Persian festival of Nauroz was introduced by :
 (A) Iltutmish (B) Balban
 (C) Firuz Tughlaq (D) Razia

34. The city of Agra was founded by :
 (A) Bahlul Lodi (B) Sikandar Lodi
 (C) Firuz Tughlaq (D) Shajahan
35. 'The Forgotten Empire', the book that talks about Vijayanagar Empire was written by :
 (A) Robert Swell (B) Caesar Frederick
 (C) Burton Stein (D) A.L.Basham
36. Salary to Police in Vijaynagar state was paid from :
 (A) Collection from wine shop (B) Proceeds from Brothels
 (C) Tax on goods (D) None of the above
37. The induction of Hindus in the administration of Bahmani Kingdom on a large scale was taken by :
 (A) Firuz Shah (B) Waliullah Shah
 (C) Ahmed Shah IV (D) Ahmad Shah II
38. Malik Amber was the Prime Minister of :
 (A) Ahmednagar (B) Bijapur
 (C) Golkunda (D) Bidar
39. The builder of a new capital Navraspur, composer of Kitab-i-Navras and also known as Jagat guru was :
 (A) Ibrahim Qutb Shah (B) Ibrahim Adil Shah II
 (C) Burhan Nizam Shah (D) Muhammad Adil Shah
40. Lord Vithoba of Pandharpur was the favourite deity of the Bhakti Saint :
 (A) Tukaram (B) Namdeva
 (C) Dnyaneshwar (D) Eknath
41. Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was a disciple of :
 (A) Baba Farid (B) Khwaja Moinuddin
 (C) Gesu Daraz (D) Nizamuddin Chisti
42. The Sufi Saint who saw the rule of seven Sultans but visited the court of none was :
 (A) Nizamuddin Chisti (B) Salim Chisti
 (C) Chirag-i-Delhi (D) Gesu Daraz
43. After the accidental death of Humayun, Akbar was formally seated on Mughal throne at :
 (A) Lahore (B) Sarhind
 (C) Kalanaur (D) AmarKot
44. The Dahsala system which remained the basis of Mughal land revenue system was a further development of :
 (A) Zabti system (B) Batai system
 (C) Nasaq system (D) Galla Baksh

45. Chaurgarh, near modern Jabalpur, capital of Kingdom of Garh Katanga and ruled by Durgawati was captured by :
 (A) Bairam Khan (B) Daud Khan
 (C) Asaf Khan (D) Adham Khan
46. Akbar's mausoleum is situated at :
 (A) Agra (B) Delhi
 (C) Sikandara (D) Fatehpur Sikri
47. Tuzuk-i-Baburi or Babarnama in Turkish was translated into Persian by :
 (A) Gulbadan Begum (B) Abul Fazal
 (C) Badauni (D) Abdul Rahim
48. Bibi ka Maqbara was built by :
 (A) Jahangir (B) Shahjahan
 (C) Aurangzeb (D) Humayun
49. The medieval Indian literary work Darbar-e-Akbari was written by :
 (A) Abul Fazal (B) Faizi
 (C) Muhammad Hussain Azad (D) Badauni
50. The first British traveller during Mughal period was :
 (A) Ralph Fitch (B) William Fitch
 (C) William Hawkins (D) Thomas Roe
51. Banda Bahadur, who led a revolt against the Mughals after the assassination of Guru Govind Singh was :
 (A) Khatri (B) Jat
 (C) Maratha (D) Gujar
52. The Mughal ruler, known as Shah-i-Bekhabar, who had assumed the title Shah Alam I was :
 (A) Jahandar Shah (B) Muhammad Shah
 (C) Bahadur Shah I (D) Farrukhsiyar
53. Nadir Shah plundered Delhi and when reached his Kingdom he ordered a remission of taxes throughout Persia for a period of :
 (A) One year (B) Two years
 (C) Three years (D) Five years
54. The foundation of Amritsar was laid by :
 (A) Guru Arjundeva (B) Guru Hargovind
 (C) Guru Ramdas (D) Guru Amardas
55. Hyder Ali established a modern arsenal with French assistance in 1765 at :
 (A) Bidnur (B) Sunda
 (C) Dindigul (D) Sera

56. The sufi Silsila which tried to counteract the liberal religious policy of Akbar was :
 (A) Chisti (B) Suhrawardy
 (C) Naqshbandi (D) Qadiris
57. The Satanamis who rebelled in the time of Aurangzeb and occupied the town of Narnaul were followers of :
 (A) Nanak (B) Dadu
 (C) Kabir (D) Namdeo
58. The technique of extracting scent from Rose was invented by :
 (A) Nurjahan (B) Roshan Ara
 (C) Mumtaz Mahal (D) Jahan Ara
59. Mangalore, Parembakkan and Portonovo were places where major battles took place during :
 (A) First Anglo Mysore War (B) Second Anglo Mysore War
 (C) Third Anglo Mysore War (D) Fourth Anglo Mysore War
60. Shivaji conquered Javli in 1656 from :
 (A) Bijapur (B) Mughals
 (C) Maratha (D) Gol Kurda
61. The Maratha Sardar, saved by Rane Khan, a water carrier (bhisti), in the third battle of Panipat was :
 (A) Ramoji Sindhia (B) Jankoji Sindhia
 (C) Mahadji Sindhia (D) Daulatrao Sindhia
62. Of the following treaties in connected with the first Anglo Maratha war, the earliest one was :
 (A) Convention of Wadegaon (B) Treaty of Surat
 (C) Treaty of Purandar (D) Treaty of Salbai
63. The last Maratha Sardar to enter into a subsidiary alliance with the British was:
 (A) Bhonsle (B) Holkar
 (C) Sindhia (D) Gaekwad
64. The Marathas were defeated in 1818, the Maratha state ruled by Bhonsles, that continued as a princely state till independence was :
 (A) Satara (B) Tanjaur
 (C) Kolhapur (D) Nagpur
65. The effect of revenue reforms introduced by Murshid Quli Khan in Bengal raised the annual revenue to nearly :
 (A) One crore (B) One and half crore
 (C) Two crore (D) Five crore

66. The Commander of British army in the battle of Buxar was :
 (A) Sir Eyre Coote (B) Major Munroe
 (C) Major York (D) Arthur Wellesley
67. Calcutta was renamed as Alinagar by :
 (A) Alivardi Khan (B) Mir Zafar
 (C) Mir Qasim (D) Sirajuddaula
68. Goa was captured by Portuguese in :
 (A) 1510 (B) 1560 (C) 1610 (D) 1660
69. The town of Quasim bazar produced the largest amount of silk yarn during 17th century under the supervision of :
 (A) Dutch (B) French
 (C) Danes (D) British
70. The French East India Company was formed in :
 (A) 1614 (B) 1664 (C) 1564 (D) 1700
71. The island of Bombay was given to King Charles II of England as dowry by :
 (A) Portugal (B) Spain
 (C) France (D) Holland
72. 'Bear in mind that the commerce of India is the commerce of the World' was said by :
 (A) Adam Smith (B) Sir Thomas Roe
 (C) Peter the Great (D) Defoe
73. The first Carnatic War was the echo of a war fought in Europe, namely :
 (A) Seven Years war (B) Thirty Years war
 (C) War of Austrian Succession (D) Twenty Year War
74. The first English Factory in India was established in 1608 at :
 (A) Madras (B) Surat
 (C) Masulipatam (D) Calcutta
75. The European country that had neither prohibited the import of Indian cloth nor imposed heavy duties was :
 (A) Denmark (B) Holland
 (C) France (D) Spain
76. The land revenue system introduced by the British in Punjab :
 (A) Permanent Settlement (B) Ryotwari Settlement
 (C) Mahalwari Settlement (D) None of the above
77. "The armour of the isolated self sufficient village economy was pierced by the steel rail and its life blood ebbed away" was remarked by :
 (A) Bishop Herber (B) Buchanan
 (C) H.H. Wilson (D) Sullivan

78. Fort St. David was built by the British at :
 (A) Calcutta (B) Bombay
 (C) Madras (D) Cuddalore
79. The leader of the Revolt of 1857 in Bareilly was :
 (A) Maulvi Ahmadullah (B) Azimullah Khan
 (C) Khan Bahadur Khan (D) Bakht Khan
80. During the Revolt of 1857 sons and grandsons of Bahadurshah were killed by:
 (A) John Nicholson (B) Hudson
 (C) Campbell (D) Havelock
81. The Revolt of 1857 at Jhansi was suppressed by :
 (A) Hume Rose (B) Havelock
 (C) Patrick Lawrence (D) Henry Lawrence
82. British annexation of Peshwa's territory in 1818 was followed by the Revolt of Ramosis under the leadership of :
 (A) Nar Singh (B) Jawahar Singh
 (C) Chittur Singh (D) Tirut Singh
83. Movement of Pagal Panthis in Bengal, which started as a religious movement but became political against oppressive Zamindars and British under the leadership of :
 (A) Madhukar Shah (B) Bhagat Jawaharmal
 (C) Tipu (D) Govind Guru
84. The leader of the Revolt of 1857 in Meerut was :
 (A) Devi Singh (B) Kadam Singh
 (C) Man Singh (D) Jawahar Singh
85. The Samadhi of Rani Lakshmi Bai is situated at :
 (A) Jhansi (B) Shivpuri
 (C) Gwalior (D) Kanpur
86. To break Caste restrictions Paramhansa Mandali was founded in Bombay in 1849 by :
 (A) Atmaram Pandurang (B) Dadoba Pandurang
 (C) Tulsi Ram (D) M.G.Ranad
87. The All India Depressed Classes Federation was organised by :
 (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (B) Jotiba Phule
 (C) M.C. Rajah (D) Mahatma Gandhi
88. Dar-ul-ulum, which created political awakening among Muslims was founded in 1866 in Deoband by :
 (A) Maulana Hussain Ahmed (B) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed
 (C) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (D) Syad Ali
89. Ram Mohan Roy was conferred the title of Raja by :
 (A) Alamgir II (B) Shah Alam II
 (C) Akbar Shah II (D) Muhammad Shah

90. The first session of All India Kisan Sabha under the Presidentship on Swami Sahajanand Saraswati in 1936 was held at :
 (A) Lucknow (B) Meerut
 (C) Patna (D) Delhi
91. The first president of All India Trade Union Congress held in Bombay in 1920 was :
 (A) N.G. Ranga (B) N.M. Joshi
 (C) Lal Lajpat Rai (D) C.R.Das
92. Brahmo Samaj of India was established by :
 (A) Ram Mohan Roy (B) Keshuv Chandra Sen
 (C) Debendra Nath Tagore (D) Dayanand Saraswati
93. The person who pioneered the movement leading to the passing of Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 :
 (A) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (B) Swami Vivekanand
 (C) Dayanand Saraswati (D) Keshav Chandra Sen
94. Rajguru, Bhagat Singh and Sukhdeo were hanged on :
 (A) 23 Mach 1930 (B) 23 March 1931
 (C) 23 March 1932 (D) 3rd March 1933
95. General Dyer, responsible for Jalianwala Bagh Tragedy was killed by :
 (A) Madan Lal Dhingra (B) Udham Singh
 (C) Kalpana Dutt (D) Kunwar Singh
96. The foreign correspondent who stayed at Sabarmati Asharm with Gandhiji during Dandi March was :
 (A) Richard Greg (B) Web Miller
 (C) Louis Fischer (D) Edger Snow
97. Karuna Sindhu Roy is associated with :
 (A) Utkal Provincial Kisan Sabha
 (B) Surma Valley no rent campaign
 (C) Patiala Muzara movement
 (D) Bihar Kisan Sabha
98. The arrest and trial of 32 radical political and trade union activists including three British communists is associated with :
 (A) Kanpur Conspiracy Case
 (B) Lahore Conspiracy Case
 (C) Nasik Conspiracy Case
 (D) Meerut Conspiracy Case
99. The Azad Hind Fauz was formed in Singapore initially by :
 (A) Rasbehari Bose (B) Subhash Chandra Bose
 (C) Mohan Singh (D) Bipin Chandra
100. The Quit India Movement was supported by :
 (A) Hindu Mahasabha (B) Communist Party of India
 (C) Unionist Party of Punjab (D) None of the above
