Book For
Railway Recruitment Board

Indian History

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Q. 1 Under the Government of India, Provincial Legislatures consisted of two chambers, except in the case of
[A] Assam
[B] Bihar
[C] Madras
[D] Punjab
Answer Option [D]

Q. 2 Visakhadatta sketches the event after the death of Samudragupta in his work
[A] Mudrarakasam
[B] Devi Chand Guptam
[C] Mrichekakatika
[D] Malavikagnimitra
Answer Option [A]

Q. 3 There were widespread risings against the British in the 1820s. Which one of the following did not revolt in the 1820s?
[A] Santhals
[B] Ahoms
[C] Pagal Panthis
[D] Ramosi
Answer Option [A]

Q. 4 The Battle of Plassey was fought in
[A] 1757
[B] 1782
[C] 1748
[D] 1764
Answer Option [A]

Explanation:
The Battle of Plassey, 23 June 1757, was a decisive British East India Company victory over the Nawab of Bengal and his French allies, establishing Company rule in South Asia which expanded over much of the Indies for the next 190 years. The battle took place at Palashi, Bengal, on the river banks of the Bhagirathi River, about 150 km north of Calcutta, near Murshidabad, then capital of undivided Bengal. The belligerents were Siraj-ud-daullah, the last independent Nawab of Bengal, and the British East India Company.

Q. 5 The treaty of Srirangapatna was signed between Tipu Sultan and
[A] Robert Clive
[B] Cornwallis
[C] Dalhousie
### Question 6
**Two of the great Mughals wrote their own memories. There were**

- [A] Babar and Humayun
- [B] Humayun and Jahangir
- [C] Babar and Jahangir
- [D] Jahangir and Shahjahan

**Answer:** Option [C]

### Question 7
**The title of 'Viceroy' was added to the office of the Governor-General of India for the first time in**

- [A] 1848 AD
- [B] 1856 AD
- [C] 1858 AD
- [D] 1862 AD

**Answer:** Option [C]

### Question 8
**Velu Thampi led a revolt against the British in state of**

- [A] Travancore
- [B] Baroda
- [C] Hyderabad
- [D] Mysore

**Answer:** Option [A]

### Question 9
**To which of the republic of Buddha belong?**

- [A] Licchavis
- [B] Sakyas
- [C] Mallas
- [D] None of the above

**Answer:** Option [B]

### Question 10
**We hear of two envoys being sent to the Roman kings, one in 27-28 AD to the court of Augustus and the other in 110-120 AD to the court of**

- [A] Cartius
- [B] Trajan
- [C] Nero
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q. 11</th>
<th>The title given by the British Government to Mahatma Gandhi which he surrendered during the non-cooperation movement was</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[A] Hind Keasri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[B] Kaiser-e-Hind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[C] Rai Bahadur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[D] Rt. Honorable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer** Option [B]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q. 12</th>
<th>To which professions earlier leaders who struggled for freedom of India mainly belonged?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[A] Lawyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[B] Teachers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[C] Journalists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[D] All of the above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer** Option [D]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q. 13</th>
<th>To which king belongs the Lion capital at Sarnath?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[A] Chandragupta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[B] Ashoka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[C] Kanishka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[D] Harsha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer** Option [B]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q. 14</th>
<th>The Vijayanagara ruler, Kirshnadev Raya's work <em>Amuktamalyada</em>, was in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[A] Telugu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[B] Sanskrit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[C] Tamil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[D] Kannada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer** Option [A]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q. 15</th>
<th>The ultimate ownership of land during the post-Gupta period lay with</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[A] the cultivator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[B] the village community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q. 16 The text of the document called Mahzar, by which Akbar assumed the role of supreme arbiter in the matters of religion is found in

[A] Nizamuddin's Tabaqat-I-Akbari
[B] Arif Quandahari's Tarikh-I-Alfi
[C] Abul Fazl's Akbarnama
[D] Badauni's Muntakahab-ut-Tawarikh

Answer Option [C]

Q. 17 The treaty of Mangalore was signed between

[A] the English East India Company and Haidar Ali
[B] the English East India Company and Tipu Sultan
[C] Haidar Ali and the Zamorin of Calicut
[D] the French East India Company and Tipu Sultan

Answer Option [B]

Q. 18 Pulakesin II was the most famous ruler of

[A] Chalukyas
[B] Cholas
[C] Pallavas
[D] Satavahanas

Answer Option [A]

Q. 19 The language of discourses of Gautama Buddha was

[A] Bhojpuri
[B] Magadhi
[C] Pali
[D] Sanskrit

Answer Option [C]

Q. 20 The Vijayanagara king who employed skilled archers of the Turkish clan and raised the fighting capacity of his bowmen was

[A] Bukka I
Q. 21  The two principles monuments of Alaud-din Khilji’s reign - the Jama at Kana Masjid and Alai Darwaza - were constructed at

[A] Agra
[B] Delhi
[C] Dhar
[D] Gulbarga

Answer  Option [B]

Q. 22  *Tripitakas* are sacred books of

[A] Buddhists
[B] Hindus
[C] Jains
[D] None of the above

Answer  Option [A]

Q. 23  The Venetian traveler who travelled with his wife and reached Vijayanagar around 1420 was

[A] Athanasius Nikitin
[B] Nicolo de Conti
[C] Ibn Batuta
[D] Ferishta

Answer  Option [B]

Q. 24  Three major powers that emerged in southern India in the 7th century AD were

I. Cheras  
II. Cholas  
III. Chalukyas  
IV. Pallavas  
V. Pandyas

[A] I, II, V
[B] II, III, IV
[C] III, IV, V
[D] I, II, IV
The victories of Karikala are well portrayed in
[A] Palamoli
[B] Aruvanad
[C] Pattinappalai
[D] Padirrupattu

Under an agreement with which of the following countries did Subhas Chandra Bose organize the Indian soldiers, taken as prisoners by the Axis Powers, into the Azad Hind Fauj?
[A] China
[B] Germany
[C] Italy
[D] Japan

The use of Kharoshti in ancient Indian architecture is the result of India's contact with
[A] Central Asia
[B] Iran
[C] Greece
[D] China

Tulsidas, the author of Ramcharitmanas, was a contemporary of which of the following rulers?
[A] Akbar
[B] Humayun
[C] Shahjahan
[D] Sher Shah Suri

The term Khalisa in Mughal administration signified the
[A] entire Imperial establishment
[B] land owned by the emperor himself
[C] religious land grants
[D] land from where revenue was collected for the Imperial Treasury
Q. 30 The twenty-third Jaina teacher, Parsva, the immediate predecessor of Mahavira enjoined on his disciples four great vows. To these Mahavira adds which of the followings as the fifth vow?

[A] Abstention from stealing  
[B] Non-injury  
[C] Brahmacharya or continence  
[D] Non-attachment

Answer Option [C]

Q. 31 The Uprising of 1857 was described as the first Indian war of Independence by

[A] S.N. Sen  
[B] R.C. Mazumdar  
[C] B.G. Tilak  
[D] V.D. Savakar

Answer Option [D]

Q. 32 Under the Mountbatten Plan of 1947 the people of ___ were given the right to decide through a plebiscite whether they wished to join Pakistan or India.

[A] Assam  
[B] Punjab  
[C] Bengal  
[D] N.W.F.P and the Sylhet district of Assam

Answer Option [D]

Q. 33 There was a sharp class division at Harappa and Mohen-jodaro. This is clear from the

[A] Indus seals excavated  
[B] religious beliefs of the Harappans  
[C] tools and implements used by the Harappans  
[D] different types of dwellings excavated

Answer Option [D]

Q. 34 To conquer and annex Peshawar and Punjab, Mahmud of Ghazni defeated

[A] Ghurids  
[B] Arabs  
[C] Karkotakas
Q. 35 The term *yavanika* meant

[A] foreign goods  
[B] dancer  
[C] curtain  
[D] theatre

Answer Option [C]

Q. 36 To evolve a peaceful settlement of the conflict between India and China, which of the following non-aligned Afro-Asian nations participated in a conference held in December 1962?

[A] Burma (now Myanmar), Combodia, Indonesia and UAR  
[B] Burma, Sri Lanka, Combodia and Indonesia  
[C] Burma, Indonesia, Ghana and Sri Lanka  
[D] All of the above

Answer Option [D]

Q. 37 The term *Nirgrantha* is associated with

[A] Ajivikas  
[B] Charvakas  
[C] Jainas  
[D] Pasupatas

Answer Option [C]

Q. 38 Under Akbar, the Mir Bakshi was required to look after

[A] military affairs  
[B] the state treasury  
[C] the royal household  
[D] the land revenue system

Answer Option [A]

**Explanation:** The head of the military was called the Mir Bakshi, appointed from among the leading nobles of the court. The Mir Bakshi was in charge of intelligence gathering, and also made recommendations to the emperor for military appointments and promotions.

Q. 39 The Kalinga was fought in
Q. 40  The term *samanta*, meaning a feudatory from the sixth century AD, originally meant a

[A] slave  
[B] cultivator  
[C] neighbor  
[D] foreigner

Answer  Option [C]

Q. 41  To meet the educational needs of the people, the Madarasa-I Nasiri was built in the region of

[A] Qutub-ud-din Aibak  
[B] Iltutmish  
[C] Ruknuddin Firoz Shah  
[D] Jalal-id-din Khilji

Answer  Option [B]

Q. 42  Tipu sultan was the ruler of

[A] Hyderabad  
[B] Madurai  
[C] Mysore  
[D] Vijayanagar

Answer  Option [C]

Q. 43  The year 788 AD was a good one for Hinduism. Why?

[A] Shankracharya was born that year.  
[B] Harsha Vardhana, the last Buddhist king, died.  
[C] Samudragupta converted to Hinduism.  
[D] All Muslim invaders were defeated.

Answer  Option [A]

Q. 44  Though Ashoka had many sons, the inscriptions mentioned only one who is not mentioned in any other source. He is
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q. 45</td>
<td>Under the Guptas in eastern India, there was probably an intermediate level of administration between vishayas (districts) and villages. Identify it.</td>
<td>Option [C]</td>
<td>Vifhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. 46</td>
<td>Through which one of the following, the king exercised his control over villages in the Vijayanagar Empire?</td>
<td>Option [D]</td>
<td>Mahanayakacharya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. 47</td>
<td>The trident-shaped symbol of Buddhism does not represent</td>
<td>Option [A]</td>
<td>Nirvana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. 48</td>
<td>To which of the following dynasties did King Bhoja, a great patron of literature and art, belong?</td>
<td>Option [C]</td>
<td>Paramara</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Q. 49  
[A] Sutlej and Beas  
[B] Jhelum and Chenab  
[C] Ravi and Chenab  
[D] Ganga and Yamuna  

Answer  Option [B]

Q. 50  
The system of Dual Government during the latter half of the 18th century AD is associated with the name of  
[A] Clive  
[B] Comwallis  
[C] Waren Hastings  
[D] William Bentinck  

Answer  Option [A]

Q. 51  
The Timariots Governors and the Revenue Contractors, on their part reason in this manner: "Why should the neglected state of this land create uneasiness in our minds and why should we expend our money and time to render it fruitful? We may be deprived of it in a single moment, and our exertions would benefit neither ourselves nor our children." This statement was made by  
[A] Monserrate  
[B] Tavernier  
[C] Manrique  
[D] Bernier  

Answer  Option [D]

Q. 52  
The use of spinning wheel (Charkha) became common during the  
[A] 9th Century AD  
[B] 10th Century AD  
[C] 12th Century AD  
[D] 14th Century AD  

Answer  Option [D]

Q. 53  
The troops raised by the emperor but not paid directly the state and place under the charge of mansabads were know as  
[A] Walashahi  
[B] Barawardi  
[C] JCumaki  
[D] Dakhili  

Answer  Option [D]
### Q. 54
**The Vedic deity Indra was the Goddess of**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>eternity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>rain and thunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer** Option [C]

### Q. 55
**The Vedas contain all the truth was interpreted by**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Swami Vivekananda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Swami Dayananda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Raja Rammohan Roy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>None of the above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer** Option [B]

### Q. 56
**Vikramaditya, a king of Ujjain, started the Vikrama samvat in 58 BC in commemoration of his victory over**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Indo-Greeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Sakas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Parthinas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Kushanas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer** Option [B]

### Q. 57
**The theory of economic drain of India during British imperialism was propounded by**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Jawaharlal Nehru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Dadabhai Naoroji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>R.C. Dutt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>M.K. Gandhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer** Option [B]

### Q. 58
**Vaikhana**sa the five-fold conception of Vishnu consists of

1. brahman
2. purusha
3. prakriti
4. satya
5. achyuta
6. aniruddha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>I, II, III, IV and V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer** Option [A]
Q. 59 Todar Mal was associated with
[A] music
[B] literature
[C] land revenue reforms
[D] law

Answer Option [C]

Q. 60 The Upanishads are
[A] a source of Hindu philosophy
[B] books of ancient Hindu laws
[C] books on social behavior of man
[D] prayers to God

Answer Option [A]

Q. 61 Tolkappiyam is associated with the
[A] first Sangam period
[B] second Sangam period
[C] third Sangam period
[D] post-third Sangam period

Answer Option [B]

Q. 62 The system of competitive examination for civil service was accepted in principle in the year
[A] 1833
[B] 1853
[C] 1858
[D] 1882

Answer Option [B]

Q. 63 The Turko-Afghan rule in India lasted for about
[A] two centuries
Q. 64  **We can know about early vedic period from**

[A] archaeological excavations

[B] the Rig Veda

[C] Jatak Katha

[D] contemporary culture

Answer  Option [B]

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Q. 65  **Under whose leadership was the all India Muslim League set up?**

[A] Mohammed Ali Jinnah

[B] Sayyid Ahmed Khan

[C] Aga Khan

[D] All of the above

[E] None of the above

Answer  Option [C]

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Q. 66  **Ustad Mansur was a famous painter in the region of**

[A] Shajahan

[B] Akbar

[C] Humayun

[D] Jahangir

Answer  Option [D]

---

Q. 67  **The weekly Commonweal was founded by**

[A] Annie Besant

[B] Bipan Chandra Pal

[C] Bal Gangadhar Tilak

[D] Sarojini Naidu

Answer  Option [A]

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Q. 68  **The term Brahmadeya occurs for the first time in**

[B] three centuries

[C] four centuries

[D] a little over one century

Answer  Option [B]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>early Vedic texts</th>
<th>early Buddhist texts</th>
<th>pre-Gupta inscriptions</th>
<th>post-Gupta inscriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Answer</strong></td>
<td>Option [C]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Q. 69**  
The term ‘Yavanapriya’ mentioned in ancient Sanskrit texts denoted  
[A] ivory  
[B] pepper  
[C] a fine variety of Indian muslin  
[D] damsels sent to the Greek court for dance performance  
**Answer**  
Option [B]  

**Q. 70**  
Universities in the Presidency towns in India were established in  
[A] 1857  
[B] 1858  
[C] 1900  
[D] 1909  
**Answer**  
Option [A]