

OBJECTIVE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

For All Competitive
Examinations

CHAPTER-BASED MCQs
(with Explanations)



PRABHAT

**OBJECTIVE GENERAL
KNOWLEDGE
BY
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Chapter—1

World History

1. Which were the two countries that fought in the Opium War?

- (a) American-Chinese
- (b) **Anglo-Chinese**
- (c) Anglo-American
- (d) American-Franche

Ans. In the mid-19th century, the Opium War was involving Anglo-Chinese disputes over British trade in China and China's sovereignty.

2. In which year did the French revolution take place?

- (a) 1780–1790
- (b) 1785–1795
- (c) 1790–1795
- (d) **1789–1799**

Ans. In 1789–1799 AD (French Revolution, also called the Revolution of 1789, the revolutionary movement that shook France between 1789 and 1799).

3. Who was the king of England before Elizabeth II?

- (a) Henry IV
- (b) Edward IV
- (c) **George VI**
- (d) Richard III

Ans. George VI was the King of England before Elizabeth II and was the last Emperor of India and the first Head of the Commonwealth.

4. What is the other name of Magna Karta?

- (a) **The Bible of English Constitution**
- (b) The Bible of French Constitution
- (c) The Bible of American Constitution
- (d) The Bible of Chinese Constitution

Ans. The other name of Magna Karta is “Great Charter” (The Bible of English Constitution). It is a charter agreed to by King John of England at

Runnymede, near Windsor, on 15th June, 1215.

5. What was the name of the year 1848 in the European History?

- (a) The War of Reform
- (b) **The Spring of Nations**
- (c) Glorious Revolution
- (d) The Paris Commune

Ans. The Revolutions of 1848, are known in some countries as the Spring of Nations, the People's Spring, the Springtime of the Peoples, or the Year of Revolution.

6. Who was the Emperor of Germany who dismissed his Chancellor, Bismarck, in 1980?

- (a) Wilhelm I
- (b) Friedrich III
- (c) **William II**
- (d) Friedrich Ebert

Ans. William II was the last German Emperor and King of Prussia, ruling the German Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia from 15 June 1888 to 9 November 1918.

7. In which year the Battle of Britain was fought?

- (a) **1940**
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1945
- (d) 1955

Ans. In the year of 1940 AD, the Battle of Britain was fought. It was a combat of the Second World War, when the Royal Air Force defended the United Kingdom against the German Air Force attacks from the end of June 1940.

8. Who was the British Commander who surrendered before the Americans and the French at York Town in 1781?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) **Lord Cornwallis**
- (c) The Lord Minto
- (d) John Adam

Ans. Lord Cornwallis. He was appointed as the first Governor-General as per the new Act.

9. When was the First Communist Manifesto issued?

- (a) 1844
- (b) 1846
- (c) 1842
- (d) **1848**

Ans. The First Communist Manifesto was issued in 1848 AD. It is a political pamphlet by German philosophers, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

10. What was the name of the US President who was forced to resign due to the Watergate scandal?

- (a) **Richard Nixon**
- (b) Gerald Ford
- (c) Jimmy Carter
- (d) Ronald Reagan

Ans. Nixon. He was an American politician who served as the 37th President of the United States.

11. The Statue of Liberty of New York was gifted by which country?

- (a) Britain
- (b) **France**
- (c) Germany
- (d) Spain

Ans. The Statue of Liberty of New York was gifted by France. The Statue of Liberty is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in New York.

12. Between which two countries the American War of Independence was fought?

- (a) **America-Britain**
- (b) Japan- Germany
- (c) Germany- Britain
- (d) America-Japan

Ans. American War of Independence was fought between America and the Great Britain.

13. In 1806, by whom the Holy Roman Empire was dissolved?

- (a) Bismarck
- (b) **Napoleon**
- (c) Hitler
- (d) Mussolini

Ans. Napoleon was a French military and political leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the Revolutionary Wars.

14. Who was the first President of USA?

- (a) John Adams
- (b) **George Washington**
- (c) Thomas Jefferson
- (d) James Madison

Ans. George Washington was an American soldier who served as the first President of the United States from 1789 to 1797.

15. In which year the UNO came into existence?

- (a) 1940
- (b) **1945**
- (c) 1948
- (d) 1950

Ans. The UNO officially came into existence on 24th October, 1945.

16. What was the name of Hitler's secret service-Gestapo?

- (a) **NAZI**
- (b) FASI
- (c) OVRA
- (d) Tirpitz

Ans. The Gestapo, or the Secret State Police was the official secret police of Nazi Germany and German-occupied Europe.

17. The year 1917 is related to which Revolution?

- (a) American Revolution
- (b) French Revolution
- (c) **Russian Revolution**
- (d) Chinese Revolution

Ans. The Russian Revolution was a pair of revolutions in Russia in 1917, which dismantled the Tsarist autocracy and led to the eventual rise of the Soviet Union.

18. What is the name of the oldest civilization of the world?

- (a) Mayan Civilization
- (b) Ancient Egyptian Civilization
- (c) Indus Valley Civilization
- (d) **Mesopotamian Civilization**

Ans. Mesopotamian Civilization is the first of the civilizations to have ever emerged on the face of the planet earth since the evolution of humans. The origin of Mesopotamia dates back too far behind in the history.

19. Between which two countries, the Hundred Years War was fought?

- (a) Germany-Britain
- (b) **France and England**
- (c) Japan-Germany
- (d) America-Japan

Ans. The **Hundred Years' War** was a series of conflicts waged from 1337 to 1453 between France and England.

20. Adolf Hitler was born in which country?

- (a) **Austria**
- (b) Germany
- (c) Japan
- (d) Spain

Ans. Adolf Hitler was born in Austria near the German border.

21. Who is known as the Man of Blood and Iron?

- (a) **Bismarck**
- (b) Napoleon
- (c) Hitler
- (d) Mussolini

Ans. Prince Bismarck is known as the “Man of Blood” due to his Great War policy, and “Iron” due to his indomitable will.

22. Who is called the Napoleon of Iran?

- (a) **Nader Shah**
- (b) Ahmad Khan Abdali

- (c) Timur Shah Durrani
- (d) Babur

Ans. Nader Shah was one of the most powerful Iranian rulers in the history of that nation, ruling as Shah of Persia from 1736 to 1747 when he was assassinated during a rebellion.

23. In which year “Boston Tea Party” incident happened?

- (a) 1772
- (b) **1773**
- (c) 1774
- (d) 1775

Ans. In 1773, the Boston Tea Party incident happened. It was a political protest by the Sons of Liberty in Boston, on December 16.

24. Who was the author of the “American Declaration of Independence”?

- (a) Thomas Pynchon
- (b) **Thomas Jefferson**
- (c) Hunter S. Thompson
- (d) Ezra Pound

Ans. Jefferson was an American. He was the principal author of the Declaration of Independence and later served as the third President of the United States from 1801 to 1809.

25. Who said that “Man is a political animal”?

- (a) **Aristotle**
- (b) Plato
- (c) Confucius
- (d) Socrates

Ans. Aristotle. He was a Greek philosopher and scientist born in the city of Stagira.

26. Who is known as the “Father of History”?

- (a) **Herodotus**
- (b) Hippocrates
- (c) Homer
- (d) Euclid

Ans. Herodotus was a Greek historian who was born in Halicarnassus in the Persian Empire and lived in the fifth century BC, a contemporary of

Socrates.

27. Where was the first summit conference of Non-Aligned Nations held?

- (a) Cairo
- (b) **Belgrade**
- (c) Lusaka
- (d) Algiers

Ans. The first Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, was held in September 1961 in Belgrade.

28. Renaissance started first in which country?

- (a) **Italy**
- (b) France
- (c) England
- (d) Germany

Ans. Renaissance started as a cultural movement in Italy in the Late Medieval period and later spread to the rest of Europe.

29. What was the name of the atom bomb dropped by USA on Hiroshima in Japan during the Second World War?

- (a) Fat Man
- (b) **Little Boy**
- (c) Thin Man
- (d) None of these

Ans. "Little Boy" was the codename for the atomic bomb dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima on 6th August, 1945 during World War II.

30. Who discovered Cape of Good Hope in 1488?

- (a) Magellan
- (b) Columbus
- (c) **Bartholomew Dias**
- (d) Vasco da Gama

Ans. Bartholomew Dias discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1488.

31. The "Last Supper" a famous Renaissance Painting was a masterpiece of which Painter?

- (a) Michael Angelo
- (b) Titian
- (c) **Leonardo da Vinci**

(d) Raphael

Ans. The “Last Supper”; the most reproduced religious painting was the masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci.

32. The Declaration of the Rights of Man is related to which country?

- (a) China
- (b) Britain
- (c) **France**
- (d) Italy

Ans. The Declaration of the Rights of Man is passed by France’s National Constituent Assembly in August 1789, is a fundamental document of the French Revolution.

33. Who was popularly known as Africa’s Gandhi?

- (a) **Nelson Mandela**
- (b) Jacob Suma
- (c) Kenneth Kaunda
- (d) Kofi Annan

Ans. Nelson Mandela, a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, politician, and philanthropist was known as Africa’s Gandhi.

34. Who among the following played a prominent role during the “Reign of Terror” in France?

- (a) **Robespierre**
- (b) Montesquieu
- (c) Voltaire
- (d) Marat

Ans. Robespierre played a prominent role during the “Reign of Terror” in France.

35. Which of the following countries is regarded as the home of ‘Fabian Socialism’?

- (a) China
- (b) **England**
- (c) France
- (d) Italy

Ans. England is regarded as the home of ‘Fabian Socialism’.

36. What is the Cold War?

- (a) **The cold war is a state of conflict between USA and USSR.**
- (b) The cold war is a state of conflict between Germany and Japan.
- (c) The cold war is a state of conflict between North Korea and South Korea.
- (d) The cold war is a state of conflict between India and China.

Ans. The Cold War was a state of political and military tension after World War II between powers in the Eastern Bloc and powers in the Western Bloc. The Cold War is the name given to the relationship that developed primarily between the USA and the USSR after the World War II.

37. Which country emerged as the biggest colonial power at the end of the nineteenth century?

- (a) China
- (b) **Britain**
- (c) France
- (d) Italy

Ans. Britain emerged as the biggest colonial power at the end of the nineteenth century.

38. Who was the American leader who led a non-violent movement to obtain full civil rights for American Negroes?

- (a) **Martin Luther King**
- (b) Abraham Lincoln
- (c) Thomas Pynchon
- (d) Hunter S. Thompson

Ans. Martin Luther King was the American leader who led a non-violent movement to obtain full civil rights for American Negroes.

39. The Crimean War was fought between which countries?

- (a) Germany-Britain
- (b) **Russia and France**
- (c) Japan-Germany
- (d) America-Japan

Ans. The Crimean War was a military conflict fought from October 1853 to March 1856 in which the Russian Empire lost to an alliance of France, Britain, the Ottoman Empire, and Sardinia

40. The Chinese Nationalist Party, Kuomintang, was founded by which person?

- (a) Chiang Kai-shek
- (b) **Sun-Yat-Sen**
- (c) Ma Ying-jeou
- (d) Yuan Shikai

Ans. Sun-Yat-Sen founded the Kuomintang party in 1912, and the political organization helped in promoting the great ideals of modernization along the Western lines.

41. Who was the principal author of the United States Declaration of Independence?

- (a) Kenneth Kaunda
- (b) **Thomas Jefferson**
- (c) Thomas Pynchon
- (d) Hunter S. Thompson

Ans. Thomas Jefferson was a spokesman for democracy, and embraced the principles of republicanism and the rights of the individual with worldwide influence. He was the principal author of the United States Declaration of Independence.

42. Who defined the “Long Nineteenth Century”?

- (a) **Eric Hobsbawm**
- (b) Thomas Henry Huxley
- (c) Herbert Spencer
- (d) Ruth Rogaski

Ans. Eric Hobsbawm defined the “Long Nineteenth Century”. It refers to the period between the years 1789 and 1914.

43. Who was the President of the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War?

- (a) Alexander H. Stephens
- (b) **Jefferson Davis**
- (c) Thomas Pynchon
- (d) Thomas Henry Huxley

Ans. Jefferson Davis was the President of the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War. Jefferson served six years as a lieutenant in the United States Army.

44. Who declared that “Bolshevism must be strangled in its cradle”?

- (a) **Winston Churchill**
- (b) Harold Wilson
- (c) Stanley Baldwin
- (d) Benjamin Disraeli

Ans. Winston Churchill declared that “Bolshevism must be strangled in its cradle”. Russia is considered to be the centre of National Bolshevism.

45. Who issued the Emancipation Proclamation?

- (a) Martin Luther King
- (b) **Abraham Lincoln**
- (c) Thomas Pynchon
- (d) Hunter S. Thompson

Ans. Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. The Reconstruction Era began with the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863.

46. Who is also known as ‘The Scourge of God’?

- (a) Ellac
- (b) Julius Caesar
- (c) Prince Csaba
- (d) **Attila the Hun**

Ans. The non-Christian Attila is known as the “Scourge of God”. Attila, frequently referred to as Attila the Hun, was the ruler of the Huns.

47. “All powers to the Soviets” is the slogan given by whom?

- (a) Adolf Hitler
- (b) Vladimir Putin
- (c) **Vladimir Lenin**
- (d) Ronald Reagan

Ans. Vladimir Lenin was the dynamic leader. He gave the slogan – “All powers to the Soviets”. He described Russia as a “prison of nations” where no genuine democracy could be established unless all the non-Russian people were given equal rights.

48. The Peloponnesian War was fought between which cities?

- (a) **Sparta and Athens**
- (b) Carthage and Athens
- (c) Sparta and Carthage

(d) Athens and Macedonia

Ans. The Peloponnesian War began in 431 BC in which Sparta defeated Athens.



Chapter—2

Indian History

1. Who was the author of Historica?

- (a) Aryabhatta
- (b) Megasthenese
- (c) **Herodotus**
- (d) Sudraka

Ans. The author of Historica was Herodotus. He was a Greek historian who was born in Halicarnassus in the Persian Empire and lived in the fifth century BC.

2. Where is the Indus Civilization city, Lothal situated?

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) **Gujarat**
- (d) Maharashtra

Ans. Lothal is one of the most prominent cities of the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation, located in the Bhal region of the modern state of Gujarat and dating back to 3700 BCE.

3. What was the name of profounder of the Madhyamika Philosophy?

- (a) Asanga
- (b) Vasubandhu
- (c) Dharmakirti
- (d) **Nagarjuna**

Ans. Nagarjuna was the founder of Madhyamika School. Nagarjuna is widely considered as one of the most important Buddhist philosophers after Gautama Buddha.

4. What is the name of the country in which world's first oil paintings have been found?

- (a) India
- (b) Iran
- (c) **Afghanistan**
- (d) Pakistan

Ans. The world's first oil paintings have been found in early 14 century in Afghanistan's Bamiyan caves.

5. What is the name of the state of India, in which first Paleolithic site was discovered?

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) **Karnataka**
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Rajasthan

Ans. The first Paleolithic site was discovered in Karnataka. Dr. Primrose discovered the polished stone knives and arrow heads at Lingsugur in Raichur district of Karnataka in 1842.

6. In which state the Gufkral Chalcolithic site is Located?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Uttarakhand
- (d) **Jammu & Kashmir**

Ans. Burzahom and Gufkral is situated at the Kashmir valley of Jammu & Kashmir.

7. Who built the Gommateshwara statue at Shravanabelagola?

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya
- (b) Kharvela
- (c) Amoghavarsha
- (d) **Chavundaraya**

Ans. Bahubali was the son of Rishabhanatha. Bahubali is also called Gommatesha because of the Gommateshwara statue dedicated to him. The statue was built by the Ganga dynasty minister and commander Chavundaraya.

8. Which Mudra is the gesture of Buddha as depicted in his first sermon?

- (a) Abhaya Mudra
- (b) Dhyana Mudra
- (c) **Dharmachakra Mudra**
- (d) Bhumisparsha Mudra

Ans. Dharmachakra Mudra is the gesture of Buddha as depicted in his first sermon. The sermon that Buddha gave to the five monks was his first

sermon, called the Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta.

9. Which was the first book to deal with music?

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Yajurveda
- (c) **Samaveda**
- (d) Atharvaveda

Ans. The Samaveda was the first book to deal with music. The classical Indian music and dance tradition considers the chants and melodies in Samaveda as one of its roots.

10. Who was the founder of Ajivika sect?

- (a) **Makkhli Gosala**
- (b) Nakulin
- (c) Kusika
- (d) Garguya

Ans. Makkhli Gosala was the founder of Ajivika sect. Ajivika philosophy is credited in ancient texts of Buddhism and Jainism.

11. What was the name of the author of Dashkumarcharitam and at whose court did he live?

- (a) Vatsyayana
- (b) **Dandin**
- (c) Shudraka
- (d) Bharavi

Ans. Dashkumarcharitam was composed by Dandin, who was a Sanskrit author. Dandin, lived in the court of Pallava king, Nandi Varman II.

12. How many Pitakas are there in the Buddhist literature?

- (a) One
- (b) Two
- (c) **Three**
- (d) Four

Ans. There are three Pitakas in the Buddhist literature—Vinaya Pitaka, Sutra Pitaka and Abhidharma Pitaka.

13. In which century did Ashoka reign?

- (a) First Century B.C.
- (b) Second Century B.C.

(c) **Third Century B.C.**

(d) Four Century B.C.

Ans. Ashoka reigned in third Century B.C. He ruled almost the entire Indian subcontinent from c.268 to 232 BCE.

14. By whom were the Ashokan inscriptions deciphered for the first time?

(a) Buhler

(b) Robert Sewell

(c) **James Prinsep**

(d) Codrington

Ans. In 1837, Ashokan inscriptions were deciphered for the first time by James Prinsep.

15. Who built the famous Konark Sun Temple?

(a) **Narashimhadeva I**

(b) Angabhima deva I

(c) Konkanivarman

(d) Narsimhavarman II

Ans. The Sun Temple of Konark, was built in the middle of 13th century. The King Narasimhadeva I, the great ruler of the Ganga dynasty, had built this temple.

16. Where is Kalibangan situated?

(a) **Rajasthan**

(b) Gujarat

(c) Haryana

(d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. Kalibangan is located at Pilibangān in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan.

17. Kautilya was the Prime Minister of which Indian ruler?

(a) Samudragupta

(b) **Chandragupta**

(c) Skandgupta

(d) Shreegupta

Ans. Kautilya assisted the first Mauryan Emperor, Chandragupta, in his rise to power.

18. Who was the founder of Sunga dynasty?

- (a) **Pushyamitra Sunga**
- (b) Agnimitra
- (c) Vasudeva
- (d) Srimuka

Ans. Pushyamitra Sunga was the founder of Sunga dynasty. Its capital was Pataliputra (Patna).

19. Who was the author of Aihole Inscription?

- (a) Hiuen Tsang
- (b) **Ravikirti**
- (c) Bharavi
- (d) Dandin

Ans. The author of Aihole Inscription was Ravikirti who was the court poet of Chalukya King, Pulakesin II.

20. Who defeated Harshavardhana on the banks of the river Narmada in 630 A.D.?

- (a) **Pulakesin II**
- (b) Mahendravarman I
- (c) Pulakesin I
- (d) Kirtivarman I

Ans. Harshavardhana was defeated by Pulakesin-II on the banks of the river Narmada in 630 A.D. (d) Pulakesin-II was the great Chalukya king.

21. Who wrote the famous book *Gita Govinda*?

- (a) Banabhatta
- (b) **Jayadeva**
- (c) Mirabai
- (d) Kalidas

Ans. Jayadeva was a Sanskrit poet. He is most known for his epic poem *Gita Govinda*, which depicts the divine love of lord Krishna and his consort, Radha.

22. What is the ancient name of Assam?

- (a) Ramgram Pawa
- (b) **Kamrup**
- (c) Pippalivan
- (d) Pawa

Ans. The ancient name of Assam is Kamrup. Kāmarūpa was one of the historical kingdoms of Assam.

23. Who was the first king of Satvahanas?

- (a) Satkarni I
- (b) Gautamiputra Satkarni
- (c) Vasishthiputra Pulumavi
- (d) **Simuk**

Ans. Simuk was the first king of Satvahanas.

24. Who was the first ruler of Kushana dynasty to issue gold coins in India?

- (a) **Vima Kadphises**
- (b) Kanishka
- (c) Vasudeva
- (d) Kujula Kadphises

Ans. Vima Kadphises was the first ruler of Kushana dynasty to issue gold coins in India. He is known to have maintained the Silk Route and trade with all sides including China, Alexandria and Roman Empire.

25. Which king has compiled the famous literature Sattasai?

- (a) Homer
- (b) Pindar
- (c) **Hala**
- (d) Hesiod

Ans. Hala compiled the famous literature Sattasai.

26. To which king does the Lion capital at Sarnath belong?

- (a) Chandragupta
- (b) **Ashoka**
- (c) Kanishka
- (d) Harshavardhan

Ans. The Lion Capital at Sarnath belongs to the King Ashoka the Great. He was an Indian emperor of the Maurya Dynasty who ruled almost the entire Indian subcontinent from c. 268 to 232 BCE.

27. Who was the founder of Gupta Dynasty?

- (a) **Sri Gupta**
- (b) Samudragupta
- (c) Chandragupta I

(d) Chandragupta II

Ans. Sri Gupta was the founder of Gupta Dynasty in c. 240 CE and adopted the title 'Maharaj'.

28. Which Gupta ruler had led a campaign to the south and was an expert 'Veena' player?

(a) Chandragupta I

(b) **Samudragupta**

(c) Chandragupta Vikramaditya

(d) Skandagupta

Ans. Samudragupta was the son and successor of Chandragupta I. He had led a campaign to the south and was an expert 'Veena' player.

29. Who invented zero in India?

(a) **Aryabhatta**

(b) Varahamihira

(c) Bhaskara I

(d) An unknown Indian

Ans. Aryabhatta invented zero in India. His works include the Aryabhatiya and the Aryasiddhanta.

30. Who was Alara Kalama?

(a) Prominent Buddhist Monk

(b) Disciple of Buddha

(c) **Teacher of Buddha**

(d) Ruler who criticized Buddhism

Ans. Alara Kalama was a hermit saint and a teacher of yogic meditation. According to the Pali Canon scriptures, he was one of the teachers of Gautama Buddha.

31. What was the name of the founder of Kushana Empire in India?

(a) Vima Kadphises

(b) **Kujula Kadphises**

(c) Kanishka

(d) Vasudeva

Ans. Kujula Kadphises was the founder of Kushana Empire in India. He adopted the epithet of Dharma-thida and Sach-dharma-thida.

32 What was the name of the first Saka king in India?

- (a) **Moga**
- (b) Rudradaman
- (c) Azes
- (d) Ghatotkacha

Ans. Moga was the first Saka king in India. He established Saka power in Gandhara and extended supremacy over north-western India.

33. Which Greek ambassador set up a pillar in honour of Vishnu?

- (a) Megasthenes
- (b) **Heliodoros**
- (c) Theodorus
- (d) Plato

Ans. The Greek ambassador, Heliodoros, set up a pillar in honour of Vishnu at Vidisha. He was sent to the court of Sunga King, Bhagbhadr by the Greek King of Taxila, Antialcidas.

34. What was the name of the mother of Gautamiputra Satkarni?

- (a) Mahalaxmi
- (b) **Gautami**
- (c) Mahabhoji
- (d) Maharathini

Ans. The mother of the famous Satvahana ruler, Gautamiputra Satkarni, was Gautami Balasri. The Nasik inscription was inscribed by her that denotes the achievements of her son, Gautamiputra Satkarni.

35. What was the name of the first ruler to issue Pure Arabic coin in India?

- (a) Mohammad Ghori
- (b) Qutubuddin Aibak
- (c) **Iltutmish**
- (d) Razia Sultan

Ans. Iltutmish introduced Silver Tanka and Copper Jital, the two coins of the Delhi Sultanate.

36. Who was the author of Prithviraj Raso?

- (a) Kalhana
- (b) Vishakadatta
- (c) Rajasekara
- (d) **Chand Bardai**

Ans. Chand Bardai was an Indian poet, who composed Prithviraj Raso, an epic poem in Brajbhasa.

37. Which ruler of Delhi Sultanate abolished the Iqtas?

- (a) **Alauddin Khilji**
- (b) Muhammad Tughlaq
- (c) Firozshah Tughlaq
- (d) Balban

Ans. Alauddin Khilji abolished the system of small Iqtas. It is regarded as one of the most important agrarian reform of Alauddin Khilji.

38. Who was the contemporary leader of Chengiz Khan?

- (a) Genghis Khan
- (b) Mirza Muhammad Haidar Dughlat Beg
- (c) Jalaluddin Surkh-Posh Bukhari
- (d) **Iltutmish**

Ans. Iltutmish, the Sultan of Delhi, was the contemporary of Chengiz Khan. He was the founder of the Mongol Empire.

39. Mahmud Gawan was the Prime Minister of which kingdom?

- (a) Vijaynagar
- (b) **Bahamani**
- (c) The Sayyids
- (d) Lodi

Ans. Mahmud Gawan was the prime minister in the Bahamani Sultanate of Deccan.

40. What was the capital of Kakatiya dynasty?

- (a) Madurai
- (b) Hampi
- (c) Dwarasamudra
- (d) **Warangal**

Ans. The Kakatiya dynasty was a South Indian dynasty whose capital was Orugallu, now known as Warangal.

41. Who was the founder of Bahmani Kingdom?

- (a) Allauddin
- (b) Ahamud Shah
- (c) Allauddin Hasan

(d) **Allauddin Hasan Bahman Shah**

Ans. Allauddin Bahman Shah, whose original name was Zafar Khan, was the founder of the Bahmani sultanate.

42. Who is said to have witnessed the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans?

- (a) Ziauddin Barani
- (b) Shams-i-siraj Afif
- (c) Minhaj-us-siraj
- (d) **Amir Khusrau**

Ans. Amir Khusrau is said to have witnessed the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans from 'Ghiyasuddin Balban to Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq'.

43. Who defeated Muhammad Ghori near Mount Abu?

- (a) **Bhimdev Solanki II**
- (b) Vijaya Dev
- (c) Bhimdev Solanki I
- (d) None of these

Ans. Bhimdev Solanki II, the ruler of Gujarat, defeated Muhammad Ghori at the village of Kayadara (near to Mount Abu, about forty miles to the north-east of Anhilwara).

44. Who was the greatest Bhakti poet of Maharashtra?

- (a) Eknath
- (b) **Namdeva**
- (c) Tukaram
- (d) Ramdas

Ans. Namadeva was a poet-saint from Maharashtra, India, who is significant to the Varkari sect of Hinduism.

45. Which sufi saint's dargah is at Ajmer?

- (a) **Moinuddin Chishti**
- (b) Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki
- (c) Fariduddin Ganjshakar
- (d) Nizamuddin Auliya

Ans. The dargah of Moinuddin Chishti is situated in Ajmer. He was also known as Gharib Nawaz.

46. Who wrote Tarikh-Al-Hind?

- (a) **Al-Biruni**

- (b) Al Uthi
- (c) Hasan-un-Nizami
- (d) Minhajuddin-bin-Sirajuddin

Ans. Al-Biruni wrote an encyclopedic work on India called “Tarikh Al-Hind” (History of Indi(a) in which he explored nearly every aspect of Indian life including religion, history, geography, geology, science, and mathematics.

47. A famous painter Ustad Mansur belongs to which reign?

- (a) Shajahan
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Humayun
- (d) **Jahangir**

Ans. Ustad Mansur was a Mughal painter and court artist. He grew in acclaim during the reign of Jahangir during which period he excelled at depicting plants and animals.

48. In which language Baburnama was written?

- (a) Para-Mongolic
- (b) Bahrani Arabic
- (c) Hijazi Arabic
- (d) **Chagatai Turkic**

Ans. Baburnama is also called as Tuzk-e-Babri. It was written in Chagatai Turkic, which was Babur’s mother tongue.

49. When did Akbar abolish the slavery and protected human rights?

- (a) 1561
- (b) **1562**
- (c) 1563
- (d) 1564

Ans. In 1562, Akbar abolished the slavery and protected human rights.

50. Who introduced Mansabdari System in India?

- (a) Shahjahan
- (b) **Akbar**
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Jahangir

Ans. The Mansabdari System was introduced by Akbar. It was borrowed from the system that was followed in Mongolia.

51. Who was the founder of Bijapur state?

- (a) **Yusuf Adil Shah**
- (b) Ibrahim Zubayri
- (c) Mehmood II
- (d) Murad II

Ans. Yusuf Adil Shah was the founder of the Adil Shahi dynasty. He was also the founder of Bijapur state.

52. Tulsidas, the author of Ramcharitmanas, was a contemporary of which Mughal ruler?

- (a) Shahjahan
- (b) **Akbar**
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Jahangir

Ans. Tulsidas was a contemporary of Mughal ruler, Akbar the Great. He was Mughal Emperor from 1556 until his death.

53. Which Mughal emperor adopted the title of 'Alamgir'?

- (a) **Aurangzeb**
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Jahangir

Ans. Alamgir was the title adopted by Aurangzeb who ruled the Mughal India from 1658 to 1707.

54. Who was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress?

- (a) Hakim Azmal Khan
- (b) Abul Kalam Azad
- (c) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
- (d) **Badrudin Taiyabji**

Ans. Badruddin Taiyabji was the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress. He became the first Indian Barrister in Mumbai in April, 1867.

55. When was the Battle of Chillianwalla fought?

- (a) 1848
- (b) **1849**

(c) 1847

(d) 1846

Ans. The Battle of Chillianwalla was fought on 13 January, 1849 during the Second Anglo-Sikh War.

56. In which year 'The Indian National Association' was formed?

(a) 1874

(b) 1875

(c) **1876**

(d) 1877

Ans. On July 26, 1876, Surendranath Banerjee, along with Anand Monah Bose, founded the Indian National Association in Calcutta. In 1885, this organization was merged with the Indian National Congress.

57. In which language the Ghadar Journal was first published?

(a) **Urdu**

(b) English

(c) Punjabi

(d) Marathi

Ans. Ghadar Journal was published in Urdu language in 1913. After this, it was published in English, Punjabi, Marathi and Pushtu.

58. Between whom the Treaty of Mangalore was signed?

(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

Ans. The Treaty of Mangalore was signed between Tipu Sultan and the British East India Company on 11 March, 1784.

59. When was the title of 'Viceroy' added to the office of the Governor-General of India for the first time?

(a) 1856

(b) 1857

(c) **1858**

(d) 1859

Ans. The title of 'Viceroy' was added to the office of the Governor-General of India for the first time in 1858 AD.

60. Which title was given by the British Government to Mahatma Gandhi which he returned during the non-cooperation movement?

- (a) Hind Kesari
- (b) **Kaiser-e-Hind**
- (c) Rai Bahadur
- (d) Rt. Honorable

Ans. Gandhi returned the Kaiser-e-Hind title in 1920 as part of the national campaign protesting the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

61. What was the capital of the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Kapurthala
- (c) Patiala
- (d) **Lahore**

Ans. Lahore was the capital of Maharaja Ranjit Singh kingdom.

62. “Swaraj is my birthright.” Who said this?

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Sardar Patel

Ans. Tilak was one of the first and strongest advocates of Swaraj and a strong radical in Indian consciousness. He said, “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it”.

63. Who was the author of Anandmath?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya**
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) Sri Aurobindo

Ans. Anandmath is the famous Bengali novel written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya in 1882.

64. By which Act, the rule of East India Company ended in India?

- (a) 1856
- (b) 1857
- (c) **1858**
- (d) 1859

Ans. The Government of India Act, 1858 was passed on August 2, 1858. Its provisions called for the liquidation of the British East India Company and the transference of its functions to the British Crown.

65. Who was the Founder of Aligarh Movement?

- (a) **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
- (b) Agha Khan
- (c) Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali
- (d) Maulana Shibli

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the founder of Aligarh Movement. The movement of Muslim awakening associated with Syed Ahmed Khan and Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College came to be known as Aligarh Movement.

66. Who is known as the Father of Modern India?

- (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (b) **Raja Rammohan Roy**
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Ans. Raja Rammohan Roy was the first Indian to take the lead in the direction of social reform and has been called the father of modern India.

67. Who is the author of “Indian Musalmans”?

- (a) A. V. Williams Jackson
- (b) **William Wilson Hunter**
- (c) Alfred Comyn Lyal
- (d) Stanley Lane Poole

Ans. Sir William Wilson Hunter was the author of ‘Indian Musalmans’. He was a Scottish historian, statistician, a compiler and a member of the Indian Civil Service.

68. Who was the leader of Wahabi Movement?

- (a) Mohmmad Ali
- (b) Ajmal Khan
- (c) **Mir Nisar Ali**
- (d) M.A. Ansari

Ans. Syed Mir Nisar Ali, popularly known as Titu Mir, was the leader of the Wahabi Movement in India.

69. Who was the author of “Indian Epigraphy”?

- (a) **D. C. Sircar**
- (b) H. D. Sankalia
- (c) Oldenburg
- (d) F. F. Pargitar

Ans. Dinesh Chandra Sircar was the author of “Indian Epigraphy”. He was an epigraphist, historian, numismatist and folklorist, known particularly for his work deciphering inscriptions in India and Bangladesh.

70. When was Rowlatt Act passed?

- (a) 1917
- (b) 1918
- (c) **1919**
- (d) 1920

Ans. The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919, popularly known as the Rowlatt Act, was a legislative act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on March 18, 1919.

71. Who was involved in the Alipore Bomb case?

- (a) Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) S.N. Banerjee
- (d) **Jatindra Nath Das**

Ans. Jatindra Nath Das, also known as Jatin Das, was involved in the Alipore Bomb case. He was an Indian independence activist and revolutionary. He died in Lahore jail after a 63-day hunger strike.

72. Who is known as the ‘Heroine of 1942 Quit India Movement’?

- (a) Dr. Annie Besant
- (b) Suchitra Kriplani
- (c) **Aruna Asaf Ali**
- (d) Sarojini Naidu

Ans. Aruna Asaf Ali was an Indian independence activist. She is widely remembered for hoisting the Indian National Congress flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan in Bombay during the Quit India Movement, 1942.

73. Who is known as the ‘Grand Old Man of India’?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru