

Important Questions (Objective Type) – History

1. The merchants who monopolised trade among European nations are
 - (A) Italian merchants (B) Arab merchants
 - (C) French merchants (D) Indian merchants.
2. In 1453 the City of Constantinople was captured by
 - (A) the Arabs (B) the Ottoman Turks
 - (C) the Italians (D) the Portuguese.
3. Constantinople was considered as 'The Gate of European Trade' because it was
 - (A) the centre for International Trade routes
 - (B) the only sea route
 - (C) the capital of Roman Empire
 - (D) the only source of resources of Europeans
4. The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by
 - (A) Columbus (B) Vasco-da-Gama (C) Almeida (D) Albuquerque.
5. The Governor General who introduced Subsidiary Alliance is
 - (A) Lord Curzon (B) Lord Dalhousie
 - (C) Lord Wellesley (D) Lord Cornwallis.
6. The British Governor General who introduced Subsidiary Alliance is
 - (A) Warren Hastings (B) Lord Wellesley
 - (C) Lord Dalhousie (D) Lord Cornwallis.
7. The Governor General who introduced Doctrine of Lapse is
 - (A) Lord Wellesley (B) Lord Cornwallis
 - (C) Lord Dalhousie (D) Lord William Bentinck

8. The war that ended with the treaty of Salbai was
(A) Second Anglo-Maratha War (B) Second Anglo-Sikh War
(C) First Anglo-Maratha War (D) First Anglo-Mysore War.

9. The First Anglo-Maratha War ended with the treaty of
(A) Bassein (B) Salbai (C) Allahabad (D) Lahore

10. The agreement signed between Sikhs and the British was
(A) Salbai agreement (B) Bassein agreement
(C) Lahore agreement (D) Delhi agreement

11. The one who became the Peshwa after the First Anglo-Maratha War was
(A) Narayana Rao (B) Madhav Rao II
(C) Nana Phadnavis (D) Raghunath Rao.

12. The Government of India Act of 1935 became an important document in independent India. Why ?
The Government of India Act of 1935 is considered as an important document, because it
(A) introduced bicameral governments in provinces
(B) appointed Board of control
(C) formed separate electoral constituencies based on religion
(D) led to the creation of a federal structure in the country.

13. One of the main features of the Regulating Act is
(A) It led to the creation of a federal structure
(B) formation of religion based electoral constituencies
(C) establishment of Supreme Court
(D) bicameral Government system was introduced in provinces.

14. The Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 laid the foundation for the partition of India, because it
(A) abolished the Dual Government
(B) established a Board of Control
(C) nominated Indians to the working committee
(D) formed a separate electoral constituency based on religion.

15. The reason to create 'Separate Electorate College' in 1909 was to
(A) provide separate representation for Muslims
(B) create separate constituency for Europeans
(C) provide separate representation for Sikhs
(D) reserve some seats for Christians

16. The civil courts established during the British period were called
(A) Diwani Adalats (B) Fouzdari Adalats
(C) Lok Adalats (D) Shariyat Adalats

17. Cornwallis opened Fort William College in
(A) Calcutta (B) Bombay (C) Delhi. (D) Madras

18. New Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established by
(A) William Bentinck (B) Warren Hastings
(C) Dalhousie (D) Thomas Munroe

19. The First Anglo-Mysore war ended with the
(A) Treaty of Mysore (B) Treaty of Madras
(C) Treaty of Mangalore (D) Treaty of Srirangapattana

20. The British gained confidence during Second Anglo-Mysore War due to
(A) Haider Ali's defeat at Porto Nova
(B) defeat of Peshwa in First Anglo-Maratha War
(C) Marathas signed Subsidiary Alliance
(D) Cornwallis captured Srirangapatna

21. In Group-A list of leaders and in Group-B their activities are given. Identify the group that matches.

Group-A

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (b) Dayanand Saraswati
- (c) Swami Vivekananda
- (d) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule

a b c d

- A) i ii iii iv
- B) ii i iv iii
- C) iv iii ii i
- D) iii iv i ii

Group-B

- (i) Ramakrishna Mission
- (ii) Satya Shodhak Samaj
- (iii) Brahmo Samaj
- (iv) Arya Samaj.

22. In Group-A list of social reformers and in Group-B their works are given.

Identify the group that matches.

Group-A

- (a) Rammohan Roy
- (b) Dayanand Saraswati
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) Annie Besant

a b c d

- A) i ii iii iv
- B) ii iii i iv
- C) ii iv i iii
- D) iv i ii iii

Group-B

- (i) Ghulamgiri
- (ii) Samvada Kaumudi
- (iii) New India
- (iv) Satyarthi Prakash.

23. The one who started the newspaper 'New India' is

- (A) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Annie Besant
- (D) Dayanand Saraswati

24. Dayanand Saraswati realised that the remedies to the maladies of India are present in Veda so he

- (A) declared 'Back to Vedas'
- (B) wrote Sathyartha Prakasha
- (C) started Cow Protection Movement
- (D) started Shuddhi Movement

25. The call 'Back to Vedas' was given by

- (A) Dayanand Saraswati (B) Atmaram Pandurang
- (C) Swami Vivekananda (D) Raja Rammohan Roy

26. Principles of Swarajya and Swadharma advocated by Dayanand Saraswati inspired people to

- (A) establish classless society
- (B) fight against Sati and child marriage
- (C) take part in the freedom movement
- (D) bring educational reforms.

27. One of the causes for the failure of First War of Indian Independence among the following, is

- (A) it spread all over the country
- (B) it was a well organised revolt
- (C) it had no eminent leader
- (D) many Indian kings were disloyal to British

28. The immediate cause for the revolt of 1857 is

- (A) Implementation of Doctrine of lapse
- (B) Jhansi Rani Lakshmi Bai was killed
- (C) Introduction of Royal Enfield rifles
- (D) Mughal emperor was dethroned

29. The moderate leader among the following is

- (A) Aurobindo Ghosh (B) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (C) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

30. The newspaper started by Tilak was

31. Quit India Movement provided leadership to non-Congress leaders. Identify the Non-Congress leader from the following :

(A) Kasturba Gandhi (B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(C) Jayaprakash Narayan (D) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

32. In 1938, The President of Haripur Congress Session was

(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (B) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Subhash Chandra Bose

33. Gandhiji launched Champaran movement to support

34. The movement led by Ali brothers was

- (A) Non-Co-operation (B) Khilafat
- (C) Civil Disobedience (D) Quit India.

35. Dandi March' refers to

(A) Champaran Satyagraha (B) Bardoli Satyagraha
(C) Kheda Satyagraha (D) Salt Satyagraha

36. The Drain Theory was explained by

37. Match the following persons given in List-A with their suitable facts given in List-B and choose the correct answers from the combinations given below.

List-A

(a) Fazal Ali

List-B

(i) integration of provinces

(b) Sheikh Abdullah (ii) first President
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (iii) State Reorganisation Commission
(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (iv) National Conference Party

a b c d

A) i iii iv ii
B) iv i iii ii
C) ii i iv iii
D) iii iv ii i

38. In Group-A list of leaders and in Group-B their designations are given. Identify the group that matches.

Group-A

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(d) Justice Fazal Ali

Group-B

(i) First President
(ii) First Home Minister
(iii) Chairman of State Re-organizing Commission
(iv) First Prime Minister

A) III IV I II
B) IV I II III
C) I II III IV
D) II III IV I

39. The Iron Man of India' is

(A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (B) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Babasaheb Ambedkar

40. The Chairman of our Constitutional Drafting Committee is

(A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

41. Potti Sriramulu of Andhra Pradesh went on Satyagraha a fast unto death because seeking a separate

42. The correct group of countries who led Cold War is

(A) USA — China	(B) China — Soviet Russia
(C) USA — Japan	(D) USA — Soviet Russia