

CSB-2012

TGT HISTORY

1. Renaissance first started in

- (a). France (b) German
- (c). Britan (d) Italy

2..The Young Italy was formed by

- (a) Garibaldi (b) Mazzini
- (c) Karl Marx (d) Bismark

3. The political body of France was:

- (a). Duma (b) Reichtag
- (c). Estate General (d) None

4.. Boston Tea Party is associated with the:

- (a) French Revolution
- (b) Russian Revolution
- (c) American Independence
- (d) Independence of Egypt

5. Karl Marx belongs to:

- (a) Italy (b) Yugoslavia
- (c) Russia (d) Germany

6. The last battle of Napoleon where he was captured and exiled to St Helena was:

- (a) battle of Trafalgar
- (b) battle of Waterloo
- (c) battle of Austerlitz
- (d) battle of Lipzig

7. Treaty of Versailles ended the:

- (a) Japanese War (b) World WarII
- (c) French revolution (d) World War

8. Napoleon Bonaparte belonged to:

- (a) France (b) Austria
- (c) Germany (d) England

9 Who were the 'desirables' in the Nazi World

- (a) Nordic German Aryans
- (b) Jews
- (c) Indo Aryans
- (d) Gypsies

10. World War I commenced in:

- (a) 1904 (b)1908
- (c) 1910 (d) 1914

11. Members of the Jacobian club were :

- (a) Conservatives (b) Terrorists
- (c) Revolutionaries (d) San-culottes

12. Spinning Jenny was invented by:

- (a) JN Tata
- (b) James Hargreaves
- (c) Dwarkanath Tagore
- (d) Seth Hukumchand

13. French Society in the 18th century was divided into:

- (a) Castes (b) Four Estates

(c) Two Estates (d) Three Estates

(a) Gujarat (b) Haryana
(d) Rajasthan (d) Punjab

14. Leaders of the Bolsheviki:

(a) Kerenesky (b) Stalin
(c). Vladimir Lenin (d). Gorbachov

15. The first World War made the US:

(a) an international debtor
(b) a very poor country
(c) an international creditor
(d) a powerful country

16. Materials primarily used as tools in the Neolithic age:

(a) Copper (b) iron
(c) ground stone (d) bronzes

17. Homeo erectus” refers to the age when:

(a) modern man originated.
(b) man started to cook food
(c) man learnt to stand in his feet
(d) none of these.

18. Man was unaware of agriculture in the:

(a) Neolithic age (b) old stone age
(c) Mesolithic age (d) none

19. The Chalcolithic culture was a:

(a) semi urban culture
(b) urban culture
(c) rural culture
(d) tribal culture

20. Ropar the Harappan civilization site lives in the state of:

21. Lothal was famous as a:

(a) trading centre
(b). capital city
(c). fortified city
(d). religious centre

22. The frequently mentioned river in the Rigveda was:

(a). Sindhu (b). Jhelum
(c). Saraswati (d.) ravi

23. Sangam was a college or assembly of:

(a.) Tamil poet’s (b.) Tamil rulers
(c). Tamil priests (d.) none

24. The word Tirthankara means:

(a.) teacher (b). priest
(c) founder (d). ruler

25. The first Buddhist council was organised at :

(a.) Rajgriha (b.) Vaishali
(c.) Mathura (d.) Ujjain

26. Right Knowledge is the part of:

(a). Eightfold path
(b.) Tri Ratna
(c.) Ary Satya
(d) Five Anuvartas

27. The main advisor of Chandragupta Maurya was:
(a.) Kautilya (b.) Birbal
(c.) Todarmal (d.) Seleucus

28. Ashoka served as a governor in:
(a.) Taxila and Ujjain
(b.) Kausambi and Vaishali
(c.) Mathura and Sravasti
(d.) Rajgir and Champa

29. The author of Indica was:
(a.) Kautilya (b.) Megasthenese
(c.) Vishahadatta (d.) Kalidasa

30. The most powerful Indo-Greek King was:
(a.) Seleucus (b.) Demetrius
(c.) Alexander (d.) Menander

31. The official symbol of the Pandyas was a:
(a.) tiger (b.) lion
(c.) deer (d.) fish

32. The most powerful king of the Satavahanas was:
a. Simuka
b. Satkarni-I
c. Krishna
d. Gautamiputra Satkarni

33. The Sakas were also known as:
a. Bactrians b. Pathans
c. Huns d. Scythians

34. Greco-Roman influence in Indian art is found at:
(a.) Gandhara (b.) Bodhgaya
(c.) Bharhut (d.) Sanchi

35. Ashavaghosha was the author of:
(a.) Mahavibhasha
(b.) Suhriekha
(c.) Milindapanho
(d.) Buddhacharita

36. The first great ruler of the Gupta dynasty was:
(a.) Chandragupta-I
(b.) Samudragupta
(c.) Skandagupta
(d.) Chandragupta-II

37. Fa-Hein the Chinese traveller visited India during the reign of:
(a.) Harsha
(b.) Samudragupta
(c.) Skandagupta
(d.) Chandragupta-II

38. The Vaishnava saints were known as:
(a.) Alvars (b.) Nayanar
(c.) Tirmuraris (d.) none

39. The Khajuraho temple was built by:
(a.) Cholas (b.) Cheras
(c.) Chandelas (d.) Hoysolas

40. The Harappans had trade relation with:

- (a.) Egypt
- (b.) Mayans
- (c.) Aztecs
- (d.) Greece

41. The Kushanas were great patron of:

- (a.) Hinduism
- (b.) Jainism
- (c.) Buddhism
- (d.) none

42. The Mamluk dynasty was established in India by:

- (a.) Qutubuddin Aibak
- (b.) Iltutmish
- (c.) Mahmud of Ghazni
- (d.) Babur

43. Todar Mol was the finance minister of:

- (a) Babur
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Aurangzeb

44. The method by which land revenue was fixed by the Mughuls:

- (a) Zakat
- (b) Zabt
- (c) Mansabdari
- (d) Iqta

45. Timur was a powerful ruler of :

- (a.) China
- (b.) Central Asia
- (c) Iran
- (d) Iraq

46. Nicolo Conti an Italian traveler visited India during the reign of:

- (a.) Deva Raya
- (b.) Krishna Deva Raya
- (c.) Narasimha
- (d.) Deva Raya-I

47. Who was known as the Indian Shakespere :

- (a.) Harisena
- (b.) Kalidasa
- (c.) Kalhan
- (d.) Harisena

48. 'Shiraz of the East' was referred to:

- (a.) Mewar
- (b.) Bengal
- (c.) Jaunpur
- (d.) Assam

49. Tuzuk-i-Baburi was written in :

- (a.) Urdu
- (b.) Persian
- (c.) Arabic
- (d.) Hindi

50. Chand Bibi was the Queen of:

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Golconda
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) Mewar

51. Mughal Dynasty was to Bahadur Shah Zafar as Lodi dynasty was to:

- (a.) Bahlal Lodi
- (b.) Sikandar Lodi.
- (c.) Daulat Khan Lodi
- (d.) Ibrahim Lodi

52. The coin rupia was first issued by:

- (a.) Alaudin Khilji
- (b) Sher shah
- (c.) Akbar
- (d.) Muhammad-Bin-Tughlaq

53. Name the queen who enjoyed political power along with her husband:

- (a) Mumtaj Mahal
- (b.) Nurjahan
- (c.) Alam Ara
- (d.) Razia Sultana

54. Who said 'If there were similar portraits finished by several artists, I

- (a). Akbar (b.) Sher shah
c. Jahangir (d.) Shah Jahan

55. The Mughul painting reached its zenith during the reign of:

- (a) Akbar (b). Jehangir
(c). Babur (d). Shah jahan

56. Sher Shah's precious legacy to the Mughals was:

- (a.) organization of the Army
(b) land revenue system
(c.) mansabdari system
(d) provincial administration

57. The second battle of Tarain was fought between:

- (a.) Mohammad Ghori and Rana Pratap.
(b.)Mir Quasim and Prithviraj Chouhan.
(c). Prithviraj Chauhan and Rana Pratap.
(d.) Mohammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chouhan.

58. The third battle of Panipat was fought in the year:

- (a). 1526 (b). 1556
(c.) 1722 (d). 1761

59. The famous battle Rana Pratap Singh fought against Akbars forces:

- (a.) Panipat (b.) Plassey
(c). Kalinga (d). Haldighat

60. Under Akbar the Mir Bakshi was required to look after the:

- (a) state treasury
(b) military affairs

- (c) royal household
(d)land revenue system

61.The treaty of Srirangapatna was signed between Tipu Sultan and:

- (a) Robert Clive (b) Cornwallis
(c) Warren Hasting (c) Dalhousie

62. In 1789 a secret agreement was signed between Tipu Sultan and the French leader:

- (a.) Louis xviii (b.) Napoleon
(c.) Robespierre (c.) Lafayette

63. The Capital of Nawab Siraj-Ud-Daula . was:

- (a).Murshidabad (b). Awadh
(c) Pondicherry (d.) Nagpur

64. The first governor general of India was:

- (a). Lord Canning (b). Lord Welesly
(c.)Warren Hastings (d.) Lord Curzon

65. The first Viceroy of India was:

- (a. Lord Canning (b.)Lord Wellesly
(c).Warren Hastings (d).Lord Curzon

66. The fort was built after the battle of plassey in 1757:

- (a). Fort Henry (b.) Fort William
(c.) Fort Calcutta (d.) Fort Andrew

67. The Sati abolition was passed during the Governor Generalship of:

- (a). Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Curzon

68. East India Association was established in:

- (a) India (b) London

(c.) America (d.) Africa

69. The Supreme Court was established at Calcutta under the

- (a)Regulating Act Of 1783
- (b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
- (c) Charter Act of 1833
- (d) Charter Act of 1813

70.The 'Inam Commission' was appointed in India during the Governor Generalship of

- (a) Lord Dalhousie
- (b) Lord Bentinck
- (c) Warren Hastings
- (d) Lord Curzon

71. the first revolt at Barrackpur Cant.against the use of greased cartridges was started by:

- (a) Mangal Pandey (b) Tantia Tope
- (c) Lakshmi Bai (d) Kunar Singh

72 To amend the drawbacks of Regulating Act the British Govt. passed the:

- (a)Regulating Act Of 1783
- (b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
- (c) Charter Act of 1833
- (d) Charter Act of 1813

73. The Political Guru of Gandhiji was:

- (a). Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b). Annie Besant
- (c). B.G Tilak
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhle

74. 'Black Act' was called:

- (a) Rowlatt Act (b.) Act of 1919
- (c.) Pitt's India Act (c.) Act of 1909

75. The first session of Muslim league was held in:

- (a.) Karachi in 1905
- (b.) Amritsar in 1908
- (c.) Dhaka in 1906
- (d) Shimla in 1909

76. Bengal was partitioned by:

- (a). Lord Dalhousie
- (b.) Lord Bentinck
- (c.) Lord Curzon
- (d). Warren Hastings

77. Non Cooperation Movement was launched in:

- (a.) 1919 (b.) 1918
- (c) 1920 (d.) 1921

78. .Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed in:

- (a) March,1931____ (b) March, 1932
- (c) March,!933. (d) March,1934

79. After Guru Singh Sikhs were led by:

- (a) Maharaja Ranji Singh
- (b) Guru Teg Bahadur
- (c) Banda Bahadur
- (d) Guru Nanak

80. . 'Amar Sonar Bangla' was composed by:

- (a) Rabindra Nath Thkur
- (b) Bankim Chandra Cheterjee

- (c) Satyendra Nath Thakur
- (d) W.C.Benerji

81. 'Whiteman Commission' was called:

- (a). Cabinet Mission
- (b). Cripps Mission
- (c.) Simon Commission
- (d.) None

82. Anti Simon Commission demonstration at Lahore was led by:

- a. Dadabhai Naoroji
- b. Annie Besant
- c. B.G Tilak
- d. Lala Lajpat Rai

83. Indian National Congress found wide acceptance initially among:

- (a. peasants and working class
- (b). educated middle class
- (c.) landlords
- (d) businessman

84. Vande Mataram was first sung at the session of the Indian National Congress in :

- (a) 1896 (b) 1886
- (c.) 1892 (d.) 1904

85. The Khilaphat Movement was pioneered by:

- (a.) Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan
- (b). M.A Jinnah
- (c). Ali Brothers
- (d.) Mahatma Gandhi

86. Mahatma Gandhi was referred as a. the father of the Nation by:

- (a). M.A Jinnah (b.) S.C Bose
- (c). J.L Nehru (d) R.N Tagore

87. The Movements launched by Gandhiji was:

- (a) Non Co-Operation Movement
- (b). Civil Disobedience Movement
- (c.) Quit India Movement
- (d.) All of these

88. The Chairman of the planning commission of India in 1950 was:

- (a). Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b). Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c.) Rajendra Prasad
- (d.) Jai Prakash Narayan

89. The first Indian news paper was:

- (a.) Anand Nath
- (b.)The Hindu Patriot
- (c.) The Tribune
- (d) Bengal Gazette

90. ' History Of British India' was written by:

- (a). F.Max Muller (b.) James Mill
- (c.) William Jones (d.) V.A Smith

91. In 1857 there was a major rebellion against the British which began in the city of:

- (a.) Bangalore (b). Calcutta
- (c.) Meerut (d). Bombay

92. The revolt at Barrackpur cantt against the use of greased cartridges was started by:
(a). Mangal Pandey (b.) Tantia Tope
(c). Lakshmi Bai (d). Kunar Singh

93. The first Indian to qualify in the Indian Civil Services Examination was:
(a). Rabindra Nath Thakur
(b.) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c). Satyendra Nath Thakur
(d) None

94. Ilbert Bill was presented in the year:
a. 1883 b. 1881
c. 1882 d. 1884

95. "The Herald of a new age" was referred to:
(a.) Swami Vivekanand
(b). Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c.) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(d.) Ram Krishna Paramhanasa

96. Split in the Surat Congress was the most unfortunate episode of Indian history' was said by:
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) Annie Besant
(c) B.G.Tilak
(d) Gopal Krishna Gokhle

97. Lala Lajpat Rai's 'Punjabi' was brought out in :
(a) English (b) Hindi
(c) Urdu (d) Punjabi

98. 'Frontier Gandhi was referred to:
(a) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
(b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(c) M.A.Kalam Azad
(d) Agha Khan

99. The 'August Offer' was offered by:
(a) Lord Linlithgow
(b) Lord Mountbattean
(c) Lord Wavell
(d) LordCurzon

100. Who commented that Cripps Mission was a postdated cheque on a crashing bank:
(a) Sardar Vallabhbai Patel
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Subash Chandra Bose
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

