

Odisha LTR Practice Mock Test - History

Q1. The official language of the Delhi Sultanate was?

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

Q2. What was the immediate aim of the Treaty of Purander in 1665?

- (a) To gain goodwill of Shivaji
- (b) To sow seeds of contention between Shivaji and Sultan of Bijapur
- (c) To deceive Shivaji
- (d) To make Shivaji a puppet of Mughals

Q3. Who is the founder of the city of Agra?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Babar
- (c) Sikandar Lodi
- (d) Mubarak Shah Sayyad

Q4. What were the smallest unit called in the Vijayanagar Empire?

- (a) Nadu
- (b) Khurram
- (c) Grama
- (d) Janpad

Q5. In 1617 the British East India Company was given permission by _____ to trade in India.

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

Q6. The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in 1905 by?

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

Q7. Who is referred to as 'Frontier Gandhi'?

- (a) Sheikh Abdullah
- (b) Manilal Gandhi
- (c) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Q8. Who was the first Indian Governor General of Independent India?

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) C. Rajagopalachari
- (c) A. Kriplani
- (d) Lord Mountbatten

Q9. Gandhiji's first Satyagraha in India was held at _____.

- (a) Champaran
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Kheda
- (d) Allahabad

Q10. As a prince where was Ashoka sent to suppress the revolt?

- (a) Taxila
- (b) Kalinga
- (c) Ujjain
- (d) Deccan

Q11. The Hathigumpha inscription near Bhubaneswar, Orissa relates to the king?

- (a) Susharma
- (b) Hala
- (c) Kharavela
- (d) Pulamayi

Q12. The main historical source regarding the information about Self-government under the Cholas is the?

- (a) Halmidi inscription
- (b) Jatwai inscription
- (c) Uttaramerur inscription
- (d) Chandravallu inscription

Q13. Megasthenes was at the court of

- (a) Kanishka
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Chandragupta Maurya
- (d) Harsha

Q14. The Sikh Guru who fought in the Mughal ranks during the reign of Aurangzeb was

- (a) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (b) Guru Har Rai
- (c) Guru Amar Das
- (d) Guru Angad

Q15. Under the Mughals, in urban area the judicial powers were exercised by

- (a) Kazis
- (b) Faujdar
- (c) Kotwal
- (d) Wazir

Q16. Under the Mughals _____ was administered as a department of the military

- (a) Diwan-i-insha
- (b) Diwan-i-Wazarat
- (c) Diwan-i-Arz
- (d) Diwan-i-Barid

Q17. Akbar defeated Durgawati and captured

- (a) Bijapur
- (b) Jhansi
- (c) Gondwana
- (d) Surat

Q18. In which of the following movements Vande Mataram was adopted slogan for agitation?

- (a) Revolt of 1857
- (b) Partition of Bengal in 1905
- (c) Non-Co-operation Movement in 1922
- (d) Quit India Movement in 1942

Q19. What was the immediate cause for the launch of the Swadeshi Movement?

- (a) The partition of Bengal done by Lord Curzon
- (b) A sentence of 18 months rigorous imprisonment imposed on Lokmanya Tilak
- (c) The arrest and deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh; and passing of the Punjab Colonization Bill.
- (d) Death sentence pronounced on the Chapkar brothers

Q20. Who among the following estimated Indian National Income and criticized the constant drain of wealth from India to England?

- (a) Gandhiji
- (b) Gokhale
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q21. Which book was written by Dadabhai Naoroji on Indian poverty and economy under British rule?

- (a) Indian Economy under British rule?
- (b) British Rule and Economic Drain of India
- (c) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
- (d) Economic Drain and Poverty of India

Q22. The only session of the Indian National Congress which was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi was

- (a) Amravati
- (b) Belgaum
- (c) Karachi
- (d) Nagpur

Q23. Who wrote 'Ashtadhyayi', the earliest existing grammar of Sanskrit?

- (a) Panini
- (b) Sushruta
- (c) Patanjali
- (d) Charak

Q24. The Lilavati was a treatise on

- (a) Arithmetic
- (b) Astronomy
- (c) Philosophy
- (d) Medicine

Q25. Kakori conspiracy case took place in the year

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1924
- (c) 1925
- (d) 1935

Q26. What is the Mehrauli Pillar in the complex of Qutub Minar primarily famous for?

- (a) Proverbial height
- (b) Skillful stone cutting
- (c) Excellent quality steel
- (d) Statue of Buddha on top

Q27. Which script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions?

- (a) Brahmi
- (b) Devanagiri
- (c) Gurmukhi
- (d) Sanskrit

Q28. The Bibi Ka Maqbara is a tomb located in _____. It was built by Azam Shah, son of Aurangzeb, in 1678.

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Aurangabad
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Allahabad

Q29. Battle of Kanauj was fought in the year _____?

- (a) 1764
- (b) 1526
- (c) 1540
- (d) 1550

Q30. Which of the following periodicals is not correctly matched with its editor?

- (a) Bande Mataram : Aurobindo Ghosh
- (b) New India: Bipin Chandra Pal
- (c) Yugantar: Bhupendranath Dutta
- (d) Sandhya : Barindra Ghosh

Q31. The song "Vande Mataram" occurs in the book _____.

- (a) Geetanjali
- (b) Anandmath
- (c) Indian People
- (d) Poverty and Un British - Rule in India

Q32. Where is the Brihadeshwar temple, built during the Chola period, located?

- (a) Mysore
- (b) Mahabalipuram
- (c) Tanjavur
- (d) Kanyakumari

Q33. Kamarup is an ancient name of which region of India?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Assam

Q34. Whom did Akbar defeat in the 2nd battle of Panipat in 1556?

- (a) Genghis Khan
- (b) Nader Shah
- (c) Hemu Vikramaditya
- (d) Bajirao I

Q35. The battle of Kanauj in 1540 was fought between Sher Shah and _____.

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

Q36. "Abhinav Bharat" was founded in 1904 as a secret society of revolutionaries by:

- (a) Damodar Chapekar
- (b) V. D. Savarkar
- (c) Praffula Chaki
- (d) Khudiram Bose

Q37. The Swadeshi Boycott Movement is related to -

- (a) Partition of Bengal in 1947
- (b) Partition of Bengal in 1905
- (c) Non-cooperation movement in 1921
- (d) Partition of Punjab in 1947

Q38. The name by which Ashoka is generally referred to in his inscriptions is—

- (a) Chakravarti
- (b) Dharmadeva
- (c) Dharmakirti
- (d) Piyadassi

Q39. The territory of Porus who offered strong resistance to Alexander was situated between the rivers of

- (a) Sutlej and Beas
- (b) Jhelum and Chenab
- (c) Ravi and Chenab
- (d) Ganga and Yamuna

Q40. The word Jina from which Jainism has originated stands for

- (a) great
- (b) detached
- (c) non-violence
- (d) conqueror of senses

Q41. Who among the following was the daughter of Emperor Aurangzeb?

- (a) Jahan Ara
- (b) Roshan Ara
- (c) GauharAra
- (d) Zeb-un-nisa

Q42. The Mughal Emperor who appointed a maximum number of Hindu Officer was?

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

Q43. Who was the Mughal Emperor to have lifted the Jaziya on Hindus?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shahjahan

Q44. Who was the founder of the Indian Reform Association in 1870?

- (a) Debendranath Tagore
- (b) Keshab Chandra Sen
- (c) Rammohan Roy
- (d) Dayanand Saraswati

Q45. During the period of which Governor General / Viceroy was the Indian Civil Service introduced?

- (a) Dalhousie
- (b) Curzon
- (c) Bentick
- (d) Cornwallis

Q46. Who was the President of Indian National Congress at the time of Indian independence?

- (a) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
- (b) J. B. Kriplani
- (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

Q47. Who gave the title 'Nightingale of India' to Sarojini Naidu?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Bhagat Singh
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Q48. Who of the following was the author of Meghadoota?

- (a) Vishakhadatta
- (b) Vishnusharma
- (c) Kalidas
- (d) Bhashkar

Q49. Which of the following Sultans died while playing Polo or Chaugan?

- (a) Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- (b) Balban
- (c) Iltutmish
- (d) Nasiruddin Muhammad

Q50. Who was the first temporary chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) B R Ambedkar
- (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha

Solutions

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. The official language of the Delhi Sultanate was Persian.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Treaty of Purandar was signed between Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Raja Jai Singh (on behalf of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb). There were some secret clauses in the treaty as well, which provided for Shivaji's participation in the war against Bijapur on behalf of the Emperor.

S3. Ans.(C)

Sol. It is generally accepted that Sultan Sikandar Lodī, the Muslim ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, founded Agra in the year 1504. After the Sultan's death, the city passed on to his son, Sultan Ibrāhīm Lodī.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Vijayanagara Empire was based in the Deccan Plateau region in South India. It was established in 1336 by Harihara I and his brother Bukka Raya I of the Sangama Dynasty. The smallest unit in the administration of the Vijaynagra empire is Grama.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. In 1617 the British East India Company was given permission by Jahangir to trade in India.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. The decision to effect the Partition of Bengal was announced in 1905 by Lord Curzon.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan is also known as Frontier Gandhi.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) served as the first and the only Indian governor general of India.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. Gandhi, the exponent of the Satyagraha movement, staged his first Satyagraha in Champaran, in Bihar in 1917.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Taxila was an ancient city in what is now northwestern Pakistan. It is an important archaeological site and in 1980, was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Taxila came under the control of Chandragupta Maurya, who turned Taxila into a regional capital. Taxila is famous for oldest university in the world.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Hathigumpha Inscription, from Udayagiri, near Bhubaneswar in Odisha, was inscribed by Kharavela, the then Emperor of Kalinga in India, during 2nd century BCE.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. The temple inscriptions of Uthiramerur are notable for their historical descriptions of the rural self-governance. They indicate that Uthiramerur had two village assemblies: Sabha and Ur. Chola administration is famous for its local government.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. Megasthenes was born in Asia Minor and became an ambassador of Seleucus I Nicator of the Seleucid dynasty to Chandragupta Maurya in Pataliputra, India. Indica is an account of Mauryan India by Megasthenes.

S14.Ans.(a)

Sol. Guru Tegh Bahadur was the ninth of ten Gurus of the Sikh religion. He was publicly beheaded in 1675 on the orders of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in Delhi for refusing to convert to Islam.

S15.Ans.(c)

Sol. Kotwals was a title used in medieval India for the leader of the fort. Kotwals often controlled the fort of a major town or an area of smaller towns on behalf of another ruler. It was similar in function to a British India Zaildar.

S16.Ans.(c)

Sol. It was a department of the military.

S17.Ans.(c)

Sol. Rani Durgavati was a ruling Queen of Gondwana from 1550 until 1564. She was born in the family of famous Rajput Chandel Emperor Keerat Rai.

S18.Ans.(b)

Sol. A poem from Bankim Chandra Chattopahyay's novel Anandmath in 1882, written in Bengali and Sanskrit to praise the motherland, it has played a vital role in partion of Bengal movement.

S19.Ans.(a)

Sol. The Swadeshi movement, part of the Indian independence movement and the developing Indian nationalism, was an economic strategy aimed at removing the British Empire from power and improving economic conditions in India by following the principles of Swadeshi and which had some success. The partiton of Bengal done by Lord Curzon is cause for the launch of the Swadeshi Movement.

S20.Ans.(c)

Sol. Dadabhai Naoroji prepared the first estimates of National income in 1876. He estimated the national income by first estimating the value of agricultural production and then adding a certain percentage as non-agricultural production. Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the 'drain of wealth' theory in which he stated that the Britain was completely draining India. He mentioned this theory in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.

S21.Ans.(c)

Sol. Naoroji published Poverty and un-British Rule in India in 1901. Dadabhai Naoroji's work focused on the drain of wealth from India into England during colonial rule of British in India.

S22.Ans.(b)

Sol. Belgaum is the only session of the Indian National Congress which was presided over by Mahatma Gandhi in 1924.

S23.Ans.(a)

Sol. Panini, is the name of an ancient Sanskrit linguist, grammarian, and a revered scholar in Hinduism. He is known for his text Ashtadhyayi, a sutra-style treatise on Sanskrit grammar, estimated to have been completed between 6th and 4th century BCE.

S24.Ans.(a)

Sol. The Lilavatiis Indian mathematician Bhāskara II's treatise on mathematics, written in 1150AD. It is the first volume of his main work, the Siddhānta Shiromani, alongside the Bijaganita, the Grahaganita and the Golādhyāya.

S25.Ans.(c)

Sol. The Kakori Conspiracy was a train robbery that took place between Kakori and, near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Indian Government.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mehrauli Pillar in the complex of Qutub Minar primarily famous for excellent quality steel.

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. Brahmi script was used in Ashoka's inscriptions.

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Bibi Ka Maqbara is a tomb located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India. It was commissioned by Aurangzeb's Son Azam in the memory of his Mother Dilras Banu Begum.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Battle of Kanauj was fought in the year 1540.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Bande Mataram was an English language newspaper founded in 1905 by Aurobindo Ghosh. New India newspaper edited by Bipin chandra pal. Yugantar Patrika was a Bengali revolutionary newspaper founded in 1906 in Calcutta by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendranath Dutt. Sandhya Patrika is not edited by Barindra Ghosh.

S31. Ans.(b)

Sol. Vande Mataram is a poem written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870s, which he included in his 1881 novel Anandamath. The poem was composed into song by Rabindranath Tagore. The first political occasion when it was sung in 1896 session of the Indian National Congress.

S32. Ans.(c)

Sol. Brihadeshwara is the title referring Lord Shiva enshrined in the Tanjore Big Temple built by Raja Raja Chola I and consecrated more than a thousand years back in 1010 AD. It is located in Tanjavur.

S33. Ans.(d)

Sol. Kamarupa (or Kamrupa, or even Kamrup) was an ancient Indian region in south-eastern Bengal and Assam. It was known as Pragjyotisha in mythology.

S34. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Second Battle of Panipat was fought on November 5, 1556, between the forces of Hemu, the Hindu general and Chief Minister of Adil Shah Suri, and the army of the Mughal emperor, Akbar.

S35. Ans.(b)

Sol. Battle of Kannauj was fought between Sher Shah Suri and the king Humayun in 1540.

S36. Ans.(b)

Sol. Abhinav Bharat was a secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904.

S37. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Swadeshi Boycott Movement is related to Partition of Bengal in 1905. The Indian National Congress began the Swadeshi movement that included boycotting British goods and public institutions.

S38. Ans.(d)

Sol. In the inscription for the first time the name of Ashoka was found with titles like Devanampiya and Piyadassi.

S39. Ans.(b)

Sol. The territory of Porus who offered strong resistance to Alexander was situated between the rivers of Jhelum and Chenab.

S40. Ans.(d)

Sol. Followers of Jainism are called "Jains", a word derived from the Sanskrit word jina ('victor') and connoting the path of victory in crossing over life's stream of rebirths through an ethical and spiritual life.

S41. Ans.(d)

Sol. Zeb-un-Nissa was a Mughal princess, the eldest child of Emperor Aurangzeb.

S42. Ans.(d)

Sol. Aurangzeb was the sixth emperor of the Mughal Empire. He ruled over most of the Indian subcontinent. Aurangzeb appointed the maximum number of Hindu Officer.

S43. Ans.(b)

Sol. Jaziya was a tax imposed on non muslims for their security in Islamic area. Qutb-ud-din Aibak imposed jaziya on non-Muslims first time. Firoz Tughlaq imposed Jaziya on the Brahmins. Jizya was abolished by the Mughal ruler Akbar in 16th century but was re-introduced by Aurangzeb in 17th century.

S44. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Indian Reform Association was formed on 29 October 1870 with Keshab Chandra Sen as president. It represented the secular side of the Brahmo Samaj and included many who did not belong to the Brahmo Samaj. The objective was to put into practice some of the ideas Sen was exposed to during his visit to Great Britain.

S45. Ans.(d)

Sol. During Lord Cornwallis's rule the Indian Civil Service (ICS) was introduced. The Indian Civil Service (ICS) for part of the 19th century officially known as the Imperial Civil Service,

S46. Ans.(b)

Sol. J B Kriplani was the President of Indian National Congress at the time of Indian independence.

S47. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mahatma Gandhi gave the title 'Nightingale of India' to Sarojini Naidu.

S48. Ans.(c)

Sol. Kalidasa, in 5th century A.D is a Sanskrit poet and dramatist. The six works identified as genuine are the dramas Abhijnanashakuntala ("The Recognition of Shakuntala"), Vikramorvashi ("Urvashi Won by Valour"), and Malavikagnimitra ("Malavika and Agnimitra"); the epic poems Raghuvamsha ("Dynasty of Raghu") and Kumarasambhava ("Birth of the War God"); and the lyric "Meghaduta" ("Cloud Messenger").

S49. Ans.(a)

Sol. Qutb-ud-din Aibak died of injuries received during an accident in a game of chaugan (Polo). He was buried in Lahore near Anarkali Bazaar.

S50. Ans.(d)

Sol. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was the first chairman (temporary) of Constituent Assembly. Later Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the president and Its vice-president was Harendra Coomar Mookerjee, a Christian from Bengal and former vice-chancellor of Calcutta University.